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Historical notes of Withyham, Hartfield

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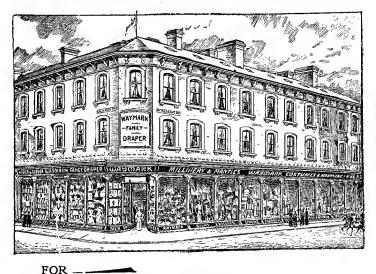
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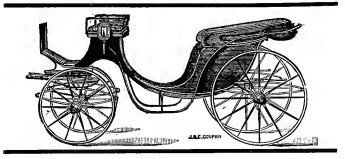
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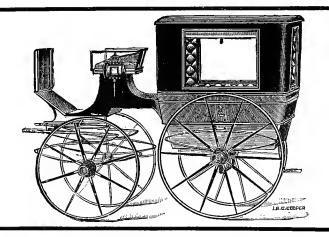
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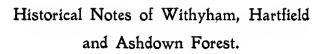
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WITHYHAM CHURCH.

[G. Glanville, Tunbridge Welle,

Historical Notes

of

Withyham, Hartfield and Ashdown Forest

Together with the

History of the Sackville Family

By the Rev. C. N. SUTTON Rector of Withyham

Tunbridge Wells
Printed and Published by
A. K. BALDWIN, Grosvenor Works

A. K. BALDWIN, PRINTER,
GROSVENOR WORKS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

PREFACE

THESE historical facts have been gathered principally from the Harleian, Lansdowne, Burrell, Buckhurst, and Knole MSS., the books and notes of the late Earl De La Warr, the "Sussex Archæological Collection," Horsfield's, Lower's, and Shobert's "Histories of Sussex," so kindly searched by J. C. Stenning, Esq., of Steel Cross House, near Tunbridge Wells; Bridgeman's "Sketch," and Brady's "History of Knole," the Rev. G. Hennessey's book of "Rectors and Vicars of Sussex," and the Rev. F. Darling's "Notes on Ashdown Forest." I am indebted to many for the photographs, some of which have been taken from engravings most kindly lent by Lord Sackville and the Honble. Mrs. Sackville-West.

C. N. SUTTON.

WITHYHAM RECTORY, July, 1902.

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ERRATA.

Page 22, line 3, For "Ringoner" read "Ringmer."

65, line 14, For "1624" read "1705—6."

, 107, lines 15 and 27, For "1597" read "1296."

HISTORICAL NOTES OF WITHYHAM, HARTFIELD, AND ASHDOWN FOREST.

WITHYHAM.

WITHYHAM may certainly lay claim to being one of the most picturesque and historically interesting villages in East Sussex. In approaching it by rail, either from East Grinstead or Tunbridge Wells, no one can fail to be struck with the beauty of the surrounding scenery. There is the valley through which the River Medway swiftly flows; the hop gardens and orchards dotted about on the undulating ground; the picturesque Summerford Hills and ancient farmstead; the Church and Rectory standing out conspicuously on the Knole; Buckhurst, the seat of the Earl De La Warr; and the magnificent Ashdown Forest scenery as a background.

On nearing the village from the railway station or the Tunbridge Wells Road we pass a very old farmhouse called Duckings, or Duckins House, which belonged to a Mr. John Baker in the time of King Henry VIII. (1509), but became the property of the Sackville family, most probably in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as Lord Buckhurst was then owner of the Manor of Munckloe, of which it must have formed a part—in fact, in the "Barony of Buckhurst" it is described as his property in the year 1594. This farm, now occupied by Mr. Edwin Hall, has been tenanted by the Hall family for more than two hundred years—a John Hall having been born there in the year 1684. The massive oak timbers and the general quaintness of the building have made this house the study of many artists and photographers.

We next come to the Dorset Arms, quite one of the most old-fashioned and comfortable hostelries in this neighbourhood, and it is therefore largely patronized by picnic parties from Tunbridge Wells and miles round.

The Post Office is just opposite, with every modern convenience—telegraph, postal order, and licence offices; two despatches and two deliveries daily; and, besides this, an adjoining shop kept by the postmaster, Mr. W. Welfare.

On leaving the Post Office there are two branch roads, one leading to the Church and Rectory and the other to Buckhurst Park. In passing along the latter in the spring or autumn the tints of the trees in the "Warren" (a wood of sixty-two acres) are magnificent, the beech trees being especially fine. In the early part of the year this wood is covered with all kinds of wild flowers, primroses, blue and white bells, violets and daffodils. Buckhurst House stands out boldly on a knoll, which slopes down to lakes on the north and south sides; from this charming views are obtained of

a large portion of the extensive park of two thousand acres.

In the far distance, on the edge of the forest of Ashdown, is the wood called the "Five Hundred," being upwards of 500 acres, with its numerous and picturesque rides leading out on to various parts of the forest. Deer, red and fallow, were formerly to be seen in every direction; but in 1896 the present Earl De La Warr disposed of them, on account of their spoiling the underwood and making it impossible to rear a large head of game. There are trout streams running through the park into the large lake and Medway, which add greatly to its many attractions. The very interesting ruin of Old Buckhurst can be seen from most parts of the park, owing to its high tower; and not far from this stands the handsome Parish Church, whose history has been inseparably linked with that of Buckhurst for many hundred years. It is situated on a beautiful knoll, which has a steep descent on the northern and western sides. How long a Church has occupied this spot is unknown; but Withyham, and the surrounding domain of its lord, was undoubtedly placed under the patronage of St. Michael soon after the Norman Conquest (1066), with its Church on the mount bearing the Archangel's name. Withyham, which implies a Saxon settlement (Ham meaning home), is not mentioned in the "Domesday Survey"; but this may be accounted for by the fact that it formed part of the Hundred of Grinstede and Hundred of Hertevel (Hartfield), in which are numbered some of the many possessions of Robert Earl of Morteyn, or Moreton. A document about the year

1095, which mentions Wideham thrice, states that Robert Count of Mortain had given it in fee farm to Robert the Monk of St. Mary of Mortain, at £7 a year. (This is the Manor which is still known as Munckloe, Mounkencourt, Monkenhurst, or Withyham.)

This powerful lord received very large and valuable grants from William the Conqueror, his half-brother, among which was the extensive forest of Ashdown, with its adjacent manors. By the rebellion and attainder of William Earl of Morteyn, his successor, all these honours and possessions escheated to the Crown, and were divided by King Henry I. among his adherents. Pevensey Castle was now the head of a large barony, including within its limits Ashdown Forest and the neighbouring manors. This portion of the property of the Earl of Morteyn was conferred by the King upon Gilbert de Aquila, of the Barony of the Eagle. The ancestors of this Gilbert took their name from the town of Aquila (or L'Aigle), in Normandy, so called from the circumstance of an eagle's nest being found in an oak there while the castle was in building.

Under this great Barony and honour of the Eagle the Manor of Buckhurst (Biochest, "Domesday Book") was held, as was then usual, on the terms of military service. This kind of tenure was not finally abolished till the Statute of 12, Char. II.; and there were tenants of the Manor of Buckhurst who were enrolled as holding by Knights' service in the year 1597. (A piece of land worth about £20 a year was termed a Knight's fee, and he who held this was bound to attend his superior lord forty days in the year in war when required. This

service was his rent.) Several Knights' fees constituted a Barony.

"Tenants' Holding.—John Leedes, Esq., holdeth freelie by Knights' service, &c.; Humfrey Covert, gentleman, holdeth freelie by Knights' service, as it is said his Manor, &c.; also Nicholas Pope, gentleman; Thomas Carsfeild, gentleman; John Hasleden, and others in like manner."—("Barony of Buckhurst.")

The valiant knights who accompanied William the Conquerer into England were in most cases largely rewarded for the assistance they had rendered in placing him upon the Throne of England. Among them was Robert de Dene, otherwise known as Robert Pincerna. from the office of Cupbearer, which he held in the household of the Conqueror. This Robert de Dene was Lord of Buckhurst and many other places in the County of Sussex. As far back as the time of William the Conqueror Buckhurst was a separate possession held under a large and important barony. Shortly after we find mention of this same Manor of Buckhurst, when it was brought into the Sackville family by the marriage of Sir Jordan de Sackville with the Lady Ela de Dene, who was the daughter and co-heir of Ralph de Dene, Lord of the Manors of Buckhurst, Chaverham, Chalvington, near Lewes, Buggeley, Horsey, and Omleford, and son of Robert de Dene.

This Sir Jordan de Sackville, who was a baron, lived in the reigns of Stephen and Henry II. (1135—1189).

His grandfather, Herbrand de Salcheville, came first into England with William the Conqueror (1066) as leader of forces.

Early Sussex Charters (by J. H. Round).—The calendar of documents preserved in France relating to English history before 1207, which has been lately compiled by me for the Public Record Office series . . . No. 1205, the curioses story told in this relates to lands at Blackeham and Wideham.

In the reign of Henry III., in the year 1265, we gain further information, which is curious and interesting. Jurors were then sworn in various parts of the country to enquire into the value of property which had come into the hands of the King, belonging to those who had taken part in the late war on the baron's side. An inquest was held by twelve jurymen of the Hundred of Hartfield, who reported as follows:--" Inquest held by twelve jurors of the Hundred of Hartfield, that is to say by Thomas de Yndedale, Richard Franceys, William de Cocheworth, Richard the Turner, Geoffry Hamun, Thomas Ffysherigg, Gilbert Bassett, William atte Hame, Walter de Balneseye, Gervase de Brickdenn, William Pertrych, Roger Atterwyk, who say on their oaths that William Manfe and Roger de Horn have seized the Manor of La Bochurst, which belonged to Jordan de Saukevyll, in Wythyhame, which is worth 20li. a year in all issues; the rent at S. Michael's term amounts to 50s. Also they say on their oaths that Maunde de Paille seized the land of Richard de Sutton, which is called ffryston in Hertefend, and is worth one mark a year in all issues, there is no rent at S. Michael's term. Also they say on their oaths that Roger de Horn has seized a certain piece of land called Were Copesland, which belonged to the parson of Hertefend (Hartfield), and is worth in all issues 12d. a year. Collectors, Thomas de Hyndedel and William atte Hame." This Manor of Buckhurst, which was seized or taken possession of in the name of the King, was afterwards restored, together with other lands in Ireland, to Sir Jordan de Sackville, "for that the King always found him willing and wise to win the rest of the nobility to dutiful subjection and acknowledgment of Sovereign authority."

He is styled in the Royal Mandate "beloved and faithful." Soon after this, in the reign of King Edward I. (1274), we have a full description given of the Manor of Buckhurst in the Inquisition or Enquiry, as was then usual, made upon the death of Sir Jordan de Sackville, the late owner of Buckhurst. The jurors say that the said Jordan de Sackville held the Manor of Buckhurst of the Barony of Aquila by military service of two knights' fees; that there was a well-built dwelling house; a garden also is mentioned, and ground adjoining; that there were eighty acres of marled land worth 40s. a year at 6d. an acre, and one hundred acres of land, not marled, worth 16s. 8d. a year, at 2d. an acre; also four acres and a half of meadow land for mowing, worth 9s. a year, at 2s. an acre: and a certain pasture called Broclonde, containing five acres, worth 2s. 6d. a year, at 6d. an acre; also fifty acres of heath and broom, worth 4s. 2d. a year, at Id. an acre; also a certain park, of which the pasture was weak, and was not worth more than 2s. a year; that the pannage of the park, together with the wood outside, in ordinary years was worth 2s.; and the

pannage, together with the herbage in Newenham Park, was worth only 18d. by reason of its being close to the Forest of Ashdown, and the bailiffs of the forest not allowing any impounding to be effectually done. These early notices of the Manor of Buckhurst and of the extensive Barony of Aquila, under which it was held, as forming parts of the possessions of the great Norman lords, give us good reason to conclude that Withyham at that time had a church for its lord and his dependants. But we soon arrive at a period when distinct historical mention occurs relative to a church in this place—in the reign of King Edward I. (about 1291).

A grant was made to the King by Pope Nicholas IV. of the tenths of all benefices, to assist him in another crusade, which was meditated to relieve the Christians in the Holy Land from their Mahometan oppressors. Withyham Church was then valued at 45 marks, which was equal to about £30. This taxation was begun in the year 1288, and finished in the Province of Canterbury in the year 1291. It was made under the direction of John de Pontifera, Bishop of Winchester, and Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln. The Pope, writing to the King, says, with regard to the tenths: "You know that those of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland have been given you for the relief of the Holy Land." few years later an interesting document supplies us with the names of many of the principal inhabitants. A subsidy roll of the reign of King Edward I. (1296) contains the boroughs of Blackham and Birchden, which include a large portion of the parish, with the following

BUCKHURST.

[G. Glanville, Tunbridge Wells.

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From a Photograph by]

list of names of persons residing in them and the sums paid by each:—

BOROUGH OF BYRCHEDENN.

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 	13	$5\frac{1}{2}$
		1 6 5 6 2 9 5 16 1

John de Avignon, Avynn, who had been Prior of Wenlock, came to Lewes August 15th, 1285, and August 1, 1291, made a covenant with John atte Hale, of Wydyhame, acting on behalf of John de Corsle, a minor.

The early increasing importance of Withyham and its inhabitants is evinced by the following:—"In the twenty-ninth year of the reign of King Edward I. a commission was issued by the King to John Batesford and John Randolf to determine the case of Andrew de Saukevill, whose park at Buckhurst had been forcibly entered by some depredators, who hunted in it and carried away the deer and game, and did other damage amounting in all to £20" (A.D. 1301). Further mention of the park is made in the ninth year of King Edward II., in the Inquisition (A.D. 1310):—"The Beasts of the Forest are the Hart, the Hind, the Hare, the Boar, and the Wolf; the Beasts of Chase are the

Buck, the Doe, the Fox, the Martron, and the Roe; the Beasts and Fowls of Warren are the Hare, the Conie, the Pheasant, and Partridge."

Withyham is again incidentally mentioned in the history of these days:—"A Royal traveller passed along its roads. King Edward II., on his way from Leedes Castle, Kent, to Maresfield, stopped at Withyham, September 21st, 1325—and there dated thus:—'Teste Rege apud Wythihamme: a Royal Mandate to prevent further proceedings against some foresters of the Forest of Tunbridge.'" The original is in the Tower of London, in what is called the Close Roll (Close Roll 19, Edw. II., m. 29, Tower of London).

King Edward II., in the year 1324, took possession of the property held in England by foreign religious houses, like his father had done before him-in consequence of the apprehension of hostilities with France. This was generally one of the first things done upon the breaking out of a war with France. The alien priories were seized by Edward I. in 1285, also by Edward II. in 1324, and again by Edward III. in 1337, who, when peace was concluded, restored their estates in the year 1361. At the time of the seizure by Edward II. a return was made relative to the property of alien priories by Peter de Worldham and Stephen Poerthe officers appointed for that purpose: from which it appears that the Church of Withyham was then attached to the Benedictine Priory of Morteyn, in Normandy, where a church was first built and endowed for canons by Robert Earl of Morteyn and Matilda, his wife, in the year 1082. To this Earl of Morteyn, who was a large

benefactor to his native place in Normandy and the owner of much property here and in the neighbourhood, we may probably attribute this connection between Withyham and Morteyn.

At that time Norman lords who became possessed of property in England made grants of portions of it to those places in their own country from which they derived their origin and titles. Parish churches also, with the tithes and other revenues belonging to them, were not unfrequently attached to a foreign religious house, of which some of the members usually resided in the parish to perform the spiritual duties.

A branch of the foreign house was thus established, and so became what was called a cell or alien priory. Such was Withyham in those days.

We learn from an interesting document, the original of which is a small slip of parchment kept among the Records in London at the Carlton Ride, that the Prior of Morteyn had at Withyham a hall, a chamber or cell, a grange, an ox stall, a stable, and a portion of the tithes and hay, which was worth annually 6s. 8d.

The parson of the Church of Withyham paid also yearly to the prior 66s. 8d. There is also mention made of a garden worth 6d. a year; 49 acres of land worth 12s. 3d., at 3d. an acre; and 26 acres of land worth 4s. 4d., at 2d. an acre; $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres and 1 rood of meadow land worth 4s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$., at 18d. an acre; and 10 acres of wood and pasture, in which the pasture is worth 15d. a year. Also there was a rent at the Feast of St. Martin worth £21 a year; and one called Herd Silver, for a certain pasture payable at Hockeday, worth 6s. 8d.;

and some fees of courts and fairs held at the Feast of St. Michael worth 6s. 8d. a year (Hock Tide—Annual Festival—commencing fifteenth day after Easter, to commemorate the expulsion of the Danes).

We see from this return that the Prior of Morteyn had no inconsiderable interest at Withyham. The Priory of Wilmington, in Sussex, which was a cell of the Abbey of Grestein, in Normandy, in consequence of the grant of the Manor by the Earl of Morteyn, had also some claims upon the Church of Withyham. By a valuation of the property of that house (in 1371) it appears that the prior had compounded with the Prior of Morteyn to receive half a mark yearly in lieu of some tithes arising out of the Manor of Withyham.

Whether the Prior and Convent of Morteyn were ever restored to the full possession of their former rights at Withyham after this seizure is doubtful, though they appear by the above-mentioned composition with the Prior of Wilmington to have possessed the Manor of Withyham in the year 1371; as also they did in the reign of Henry IV., the manor being then called Mounken Court, and since Munckloe. The next time we find mention of Withyham in connection with a foreign religious house is in the year 1372, when it was a cell of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Martin, at Tours, in France.

From returns made in the reign of King Edward III. (1342), called Inquisitions of the Nonce, in order that the ninth might be taken of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs from persons living by agriculture, and a tax of a fifteenth from others, the Commissioners of the King—

Henry Husce, Andrew de Medestede, John de Mitford, and William de Cessyngham-upon the oath of Thomas atte Hale, William de Holtedene, John de Gilderigg, and Robert Wildebor, parishioners of the Church of Withyham, at Lewes, on Sunday next after the Feast of St. Gregory, in the fifteenth year of Edward III., report as follows:-"That the ninth part of the sheaves in the parish of the aforesaid Church of Withyham is worth this year f13 os. 3d., the ninth part of the fleeces 4s. 3d., and the ninth part of the lambs 2s. 2d. They further say that this does not correspond with the taxing of the church at £30, because the rector of the church has a messuage and garden, which is worth 13s. a year; also that he has a certain right in the Chase of Ashdown, a portion of the endowment of the church, which is worth 17s. a year; also that the tythe of the hay is worth 40s. a year; also that the tythe of four mills is worth yearly 26s. 8d.; also that the tythe of vetches is worth 60s.; also that the tythe of flax, of hemp, and of hogs and geese, and other small tythe is worth 50s.; also that the offerings at the high altar are worth yearly £6 6s. 8d. They further add upon their oath that there are no persons in this parish who live by merchandise, but only by agriculture." This return gives us most interesting information concerning the value of property in the parish at this time:-The rectory and garden 13s. a year; the ninth part of sheaves £13 os. 3d., so that the total value of the corn grown in the parish at the time of this Inquisition (1342) was only about £120. Of the real value of the things mentioned we must form our estimate from the

annual value of the land for tilling purposes (in 1274 and 1324) 2d. and 3d. an acre, though some marled land in the Manor of Buckhurst was worth 6d. an acre; and a piece of meadow land belonging to the Prior of Morteyn at Withyham was worth 18d. an acre.

In 1372 Withyham was a cell of the Abbey of St. Martin, at Tours, in France. It is called a Priory in a Royal Charter, and is honoured by having a Royal patron. By a charter of King Edward III. the advowson of the Priory of Withiham is granted among other things to his son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster:—

"This charter—made between the high and mighty prince, Lord Edward King of England and France, and his most dear son John, the illustrious King of Castille and Leon and Duke of Lancaster-witnesseth that, whereas the same Lord King of England did advance the aforesaid John, King of Castille, by the name of Earl of Richmond, the Earldom of Richmond, and the Honour, Castles and Manors, Lands, Tenements, and all other Places to the said Earldom pertaining; and now the said John, King of Castille, divers Treaties hereupon being had with the Prelates, Peers, Earls, Grandees, Nobles, and Sages of the Royal Council, well weighing and considering that if the Earldom Honour, Castles, Manors, Lands, Tenements, and places aforesaid were to be transferred to him and the Royal Throne, whence they had first issued, it would tend not less to the advantage of the said King of England, and the whole realm of England, than to the quiet and honour of the same; and for that the said John, King of Castille, like a grateful son, preferring

his Father's pleasure and honour and convenience of the Kingdom of England to his own private advantage, of his own pure will and free accord, for the causes and reasons aforesaid, hath especially acquiesced and granted that the Earldom, &c., shall be given up to his aforesaid father, whereupon the aforesaid Lord, the King of England, extolling with many Praises the gratitude aforesaid, and being willing therefore to make competent Retribution to him, the aforesaid John, King of Castille, and for the better support of his station, hath given and granted for himself and his heirs unto the aforesaid John, King of Castille, the Castle, Manor, and Honour of Tickhill, &c., the Advowson of the Church of Maresfield and Free Chapel there, of the Free Chapel within Pevensey Castle, of the Priory of Wilmington, which is a cell of the Abbey of S. Mary de Greston, in Normandy; and of the Priory of Withiham, which is a cell of the Abbey of S. Martin de Meremest in Tourain; the Castle and Leucate* of Pevensey, and the Manors of Willingdon and Maresfield, and also the Bailiwick of Endelenewick with appurtenances, in the County of Sussex, and the free Chase of Ashdown, with Rights and Liberties to free chases pertaining," &c.

Ashdown Forest, a part of the Duchy of Lancaster, continued to be a Royal Chase till the Civil Wars in the time of King Charles I., when it was disforested and disparked; leaving, however, the small Park of Stoneland (now Buckhurst), the property of the Earl

^{*} Leucata-Measure of land containing about one mile.

of Dorset, still enclosed; in which, in the year 1668, there were 200 deer (MS. Knole).

This extensive forest, containing about 13,000 acres, had from time immemorial been enclosed by the Kings of England, and was rich in timber and well stocked with red and fallow deer.

But about the year 1642 it was totally destroyed by the "malicious people of those times," the deer killed, the fences thrown down, the woods wasted, the lodges ruined, and the whole forest laid open and waste. The "Parliamentary Survey" of 1650 speaks of the Manor of Duddleswell and Great Park of Lancaster with the rights, members, and appurtenances thereto belonging in the county of Sussex, late parcel of the possession of Charles Stuart, late King of England. The Commissioners say there are within the park 120 deer, red and fallow, which they value at £120. Being thus devastated and laid waste the forest and park so remained till the Restoration of King Charles II., who gave a lease of the forest to the Earl of Bristol, which afterwards became void; and it was finally granted to Charles, Earl of Dorset, in the year 1678, in whose family it has since continued.

King Charles I., in the ninth year of his reign, leased the woods, courts, and waste grounds of Ashdown Forest to Edward Earl of Dorset (MS. at Knole).

Richard Earl of Dorset petitions the King in the year 1660 to consider his rights in Ashdown Forest, in consequence of a lease of the same granted to the Earl of Bristol (MS. at Knole).

In the year 1597 the great park of Buckhurst

contained 1,150 acres, and the little Park or Stonelands 520 ("Barony of Buckhurst," fol. 11). Now the parks are united, and contain about 2,000 acres.

In the year 1387, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, was patron of our church, and also his successor (the Cardinal Beaufort) in 1405. Soon after this, Henry IV. gave the Manor of Withyham called Mounkencourt, with the advowson of the Church of Withyham, and all lands, tenements, rents, &c., for twenty years from December 19th then last past to the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity at Hastings, to assist and help them forward in their new church and settlements at Warbleton, whither they had moved in consequence of the encroachments of the sea upon their ancient habitation, which had been founded in the reign of Richard I. by Sir Walter Bricet. This Manor of Mounkencourt, which was then valued at £25 5s. 5d., had belonged to the Prior and Convent of Morteyn, but came into the King's hands by reason of the war with France. The grant was confirmed in the first year of Henry V. From this period Withyham seems to have been a rectory. Neither could we expect to find any further mention of it as connected with a foreign religious house; for in the second year of Henry V. alien priories were finally dissolved by an Act of the Parliament which was assembled at Leicester. and their estates vested in the Crown. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Manor of Mounkencourt, or Munckloe. belonged to Lord Buckhurst, and also the advowson or patronage of Withyham Church, both of which have since continued in the possession of his descendants. Advowsons, or the right of presentation to churches or benefices, were formerly in most cases appendant to manors.

In early times the lords of manors founded churches on some part of their lands, reserving to themselves the right of presentation.

A manor at this time was of considerable value; but the royalties, customs, privileges of such being fixed, and the sums paid to the lord remaining the same, their present relative value, other things increasing, is less. Such was the fair at Withyham which the Lord of the Manor of Mounkencourt, or Munckloe, held at the Feast of St. Michael. In the year 1597 the following return was given of the value of the Manor:-"Item they further present that the Lord of the said Mannor in Right thereof haith and time out of mind haith used to have on ffaire which is yearlie kept on the Ffeast Daie of Saint Michaell the Archangell within a piece of land called Batchelers feild, parcel of the Tenement called Somers, situate in the Parish of Withvham afforesaid. In which faire theire is due to the Lord thereof divers tolls, viz., ffor everie horse that shall be theire sold iid., ffor everie oxe, cow, or steere id., and diverse other casualties worth 'Communibus Annis.'"

This was an extensive manor. In a survey (32—40 Elizabeth) it includes the knoll by the church, extending from Withyham towards Summerford, between the road on the one side and the river on the other, to the Manor of Fiskeridge; afterwards by Hale Farm, Blackham Common (now enclosed), Willets Farm, bounded by the Kent Water; along by Holywych, the

Sussex House Farm, Holtye Common, extending a little way into the Parish of East Grinstead on the right, over to the Beeches Farm and Bassetts, towards Hartfield and to Hodore.

In the year 1535 the Rectory of Withyham was valued at £25 5s. 5d.; in 1597, £60; in 1673, £160.

Subsidy Roll, November 3rd, 1411.

A subsidy granted to the King of 6s. 8d. from all having lands or rent of £20 per annum.

£ s. d.

Thomas Sackville (inter alia), Manor or
Bokherst 16 13 4

Roger Waltham (inter alia), Manor of
Blakhame 10 0 0

On an inquisition taken in 1579 the jurors say, "The Borough of Byrchedenn is within the Liberty of ye Duchy of Lancaster, and within the Parishes of Withyham, Rotherfield, and boundeth to Ockley Gills, and goeth to Crowborough Gate, and boundeth to Crowborough, and so from Crowborough Gate between ponds, meads, and Newnham Park to ye lane yt lyeth to Newnham Park, and so along the lane into William Bray's garden, and thence in William Simmond's land, and boundeth to Shadwell style to three lanes, and so across ye lanes into William Simmond's land, thence into Ino. Puckstede's land, and so along a lane goeth into the old land, and boundeth to ye Forest Pale, and thence to Brown Brook and boundeth to Mayfieldthence to Black Brook and along ye gill to the Park, and from the Park Pale down ye River to Horse Bridge, along ye street to William Saxbie's house, and along ve knowle to ye lane y' goeth to the Mill, so to Finch land gate, thence to Howard's gill and Baringly gill, and up to ye Forest Pale to Ockley gill, boundeth to Lywood Borough all the way y' lyeth in ye Parishes of Withyham and Buxted, and so goeth to ye Down, thence to Weller's house, to Sayer's Brook and the tail of Birchden Pond, thence to the upper end of ye great River and along the River through Maynard's land into Richard Weller's land, so to Hugh Harman's land along the highway, and boundeth to the Hundred of Rotherfield that lyeth in Rotherfield Parish."

Boroug	н ог	BLAKE	HAM.		s.	d.
Richard Bulfinch					1	$9\frac{1}{4}$
William Adam	•••	•••	•••		2	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Hamon Chunesam	•••	•••		• • • •	I	$0\frac{1}{2}$
John Robert	•••		•••	•••	5	3½
William Wodelond	•••	•••	•••	•••	I	3 1
John de Slestre		•••	•••	•••	I	ΙĮ
William de Camera	•••	•••	•••	•••	4	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Roger de Horne		•••	•••		9	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Walter atte Hethe	•••		•••	•••	2	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Henry de Fiskeregg	•••	•••	•••	•••	16	81
Ralph Bacheler		•••	•••		3	$0\frac{1}{2}$
John de Jeregg	•••	•••	•••	•••	9	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Gervase atte Tye	•••	•••	•••		I	0
John Wygg	•••	•••	•••	•••	3	II

Besides these are given the following names of twelve jurors, but it is not stated in which borough they lived:—

					s.	d.
John atte Halle	• • • •	•••	•••	•••	7	44
Henry atte Hamme	•••	•••	•••	•••	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Roger Bulfinch	•••	•••	•••		2	$9^{\frac{3}{4}}$
Robert de Iwregge	•••	•••	•••	•••	4	$3\frac{1}{4}$
John Fabian	•••		• • •	•••	IO	0

					s.	d.
Robert atte Beche	•••	•••	•••	•••	6	93
Gilbert de Hothor	•••		•••	•••	5	104
Robert Bedell	•••	•••	•••		3	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Adam de Molendin					5	4 1
Gilbert de Noble		•••	•••		4	$9^{\frac{3}{4}}$
Hugh Wreythe	•••	• • •	•••		I	83
William Bedell	•••	•••			4	21

Some of these names are known to us, and remind us that the same families have worshipped God for many generations in the same holy place. Several of the farms still bear the names of those who were living here six hundred years ago:—Ralph Grubbe, Grubb's Farm; Richard atte Hamme, Ham Farm; William de Hyndedale, Hendal Farm; John Wygg, Wigg's Farm.

Although Withyham is in the Diocese of Chichester, a portion of the parish (till the year 1846) was under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, lying chiefly in that part which is known as the Hamlet, when an Act of the 6th and 7th of Victoria was put in force, abolishing what is called "peculiar jurisdiction,"* and placing all under the Bishop of the Diocese.

The Manor of Framfield, in which this part of the parish lies, once belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury, who had a Palace at Mayfield; and it was customary in such cases to give their Episcopal Jurisdiction over the property which they possessed.

The Manor of Framfield was formerly part of the Manor of South Malling, which from early times belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury. In the

^{*} In the List of Churchwardens, page 31, three were appointed, one of which was for the peculiars.

"Doomsday Survey," Archbishop Lanfranc holds the Manor of Mellinges. It was divided into three beadle-wicks—Ranscombe, Framfield, and Ringoner—but continued to be the property of the Archbishops till the reign of Henry VIII. Lord Buckhurst became possessed of it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and his descendants are now the owners of it. The Manor of Framfield runs into the Parish on the Leigh Green side, towards Groombridge, by Mott's Mill and Alksford.

The only communication we have from an Archbishop in our Parish chest is, curiously enough, a letter from my great-grandfather, Charles Manners Sutton (who was Archbishop of Canterbury from 1805—1828),* enquiring concerning the Rev. Sackville Stephens Bale holding, at the same time, both the livings of Withyham and Chiddingstone.

Some may be amused at hearing the story of the appointment of this Archbishop by George III.

When Archbishop Moore died Manners Sutton was Bishop of Norwich and Dean of Windsor. He was at that time residing at his Deanery, and was entertaining a party of friends at dinner. In the middle of the dinner the butler came up to him with an excited face, "Beg pardon, my Lord; a gentleman wishes to see your Lordship directly, but he won't give his name." "Nonsense!" said the Bishop; "I can't come now, of course."

"The gentleman says it is very important—very important indeed, my Lord, or he wouldn't disturb you."

* He baptized the late Queen Victoria, June 24th, 1819, at Kensington Palace, in the Gold Font from the Tower, and crowned George IV. in Westminster Abbey, July 19th, 1821.

"Well," said the Bishop, somewhat crossly, "Ask him to wait a few minutes, till I have finished my dinner."

"Beg pardon, my Lord," said the butler persistently, and with some confidence; "but you had better see the gentleman directly."

The Bishop, amazed at his man's coolness, made an apology to his guests, and went into the next room, where he was still more amazed to find King George III., who, as usual, was breathless and rapid.

"How d'ye do, my Lord?—how d'ye do—eh-eh? Just come to tell you Archbishop of Canterbury's dead. Died this morning; want you to be new Archbishop, you know, new Archbishop. What d'ye say—eh-eh?"

The Bishop stood dumfounded, and the King broke in again, "Well, well, d'ye accept, d'ye accept — eh-eh?"

The Bishop had by this time recovered himself sufficiently to bow gratefully and murmur his thankful acceptance.

"All right," said his Majesty; "go back; got a party, I know; very glad you accept. Good night, good night,"

And with that he bustled away. The fact was that he anticipated exactly what happened. Mr. Pitt came down to his Majesty the next morning to inform him that the Archbishop was dead, and to recommend to his Majesty Bishop Pretyman (Tomline) for the vacant Primacy. The King, who had had rather too much of Bishop Pretyman at Mr. Pitt's hands, resolved to be first in the field, and was now able to tell his Prime Minister that he had already appointed the Bishop of Norwich.

The following lines on the death of Archbishop Manners Sutton are taken from a MS.:—

The faded leaf is on the ground, Autumnal silence reigns around; A mournful calm, which seems to say That one beloved has pass'd away. 'Tis nature's doom! the leaf, the flower Are but the beauties of the hour: And man, when first he draws his breath With life, inhales the seeds of death. Yet blest are they! who fall prepar'd Protracted suffering kindly spar'd; Who calmly close the languid eye, And rather seem to sleep than die. They feel no more November chill, The sickly damps of vale and hill: And when the wintry tempests roar They'll hear the angry blasts no more. So sunk to rest the Primate's head So peacefully the Spirit fled! Of him belov'd, who many a year Exhorted, chided, bless'd us here. In wisdom ripe, in age mature, In hope resigned, in Faith secure, He mingled with the year's decay, And lov'd and honour'd pass'd away.

RECTORS OF WITHYHAM FROM THE YEAR 1328.

MECTOR;	OF WITHYHAM FROM	THE TEAK 1320.
Date of Ad-		
mission or	Name of Rector.	Patron.
Institution.		
1328.	ex. William Bachelor.	
1328.	Jordan de Maneworth.	
1331.	ex. Robert de Wardington.	King Edward II.
1331.	*Mag. Henry de London.	and
1338.	ex. Henry de London.	Priory of Morteyn.
July 16.	-	•

^{*} Mag. is probably for Magister-Master or Teacher.

Date of Ad- mission or Institution.	Name of Rector.	Patron.
1338.	Laurence Jordan de Wyndesore, Vac. Prior de Morteyn (Harl M.S.)	King Edward III.
1341.	ex. Laurence Jordan de Wyndesore.	
1341.	Walter Horry, Parson of the Church of Rollesby, in the Diocese of Norwich.	King Edward III.
1345 ⋅	ex. Laurence de Wynde- sore.	King Edward III.
1345.	Richard Pygot, or Pigot, Parson of Benington, in the Lincoln Diocese.	King Edward III.
1353.	Godfredess.	
1364—5.	William Elyot.	In 1372, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by a charter of his father, King Edward III.
1387. died.	William.	
1387. Dec. 16th.	Withyham. He rebuilt Cathedral—founded Win College, Oxford—and his tion with the building of castles; his motto was, "	Bishop of Winchester. dent documents Lord of the nave of Winchester schester College and New name is known in connec- Windsor and other large Manners makyth man.")
1403. Oct. 22nd.	Thomas Aylward, Cap. priest, instituted at South Waltham (Bishop's Waltham). Afterwards Rector of Havant, Hants, and fiduciary of	

Date of Admission or Institution.

Name of Rector.

Patron.

William of Wykeham's Will. He died April 6th, 1413, and was buried at Havant, where a brass exists to his memory. In 1406 he gave £10 to found a perpetual obit at Winchester College, and £35 13s. 4d. to the Common Chest.

June 23rd, 1404 (about 3 months before his William Loxle, priest, instituted at South Waltham.

William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester.

1405. Jan. 18th.

death).

William Norton.

Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, Cardinal and Lord Chancellor.

Son of John of Gaunt, thrice Chancellor or England; rebuilt and re-endowed St. Cross, an "Almshouse of Noble Poverty"; devoted an enormous sum of money to the inmates of London prisons; tried Jeanne d'Arc. The Bishop of Shakespeare's "Henry VI."

14**0**8. Oct. 21st. Abel Hesill.

Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, Cardinal and Lord Chancellor.

1501. died.

William Auger.

1501—2. March 22nd.

William Geffrey, Cap.

Sir Robert Reede, Knight (hac vice), Justice of the King's Bench, 1496, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1507.

1576. Richard Graye, who died February 27th, 1582.

Date of Admission or Institution.

Name of Rector.

Patron.

1582.

John Hudson, A.M., Prebendary of Chichester, and compounded for Tenths, 27th October, 1583.

1589. Feb. 26th. Maurice Sackville, son Thoma of Richard Sackville of Lord Callis, as appeareth by the Will of Thomas, Earl of Dorset. Ped at Knole.

Thomas Sackville, K.G., Lord Buckhurst, and first Earl of Dorset.

1596. Jan. 30th. John Walwin, or Wallon, A.M. (The now Incumbent is John Wallon Clarck, and is by the presentation of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Sackville, Knight, Lord Buckhurst. "Barony of Buckhurst," MS. 1597.

Thomas Sackville, K.G., Lord Buckhurst, and first Earl of Dorset.

1626.

Brian Duppa, D.D.

Edward, fourth Earl of Dorset, K.G.

He was tutor to the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Charles II., and Chaplain to the Earl of Dorset. He was also Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, 1612, and Dean of Christ Church, 1626. He was presented to the Rectory of Withyham by Edward Earl of Dorset, who was Lord Chamberlain to King Charles I., and through whose interest it appears he had obtained the Deanery of Christ Church. In 1638 he was made Bishop of Chichester. In 1641 he was translated to the Bishoprick of Salisbury.

In 1660, on the Restoration of King Charles II., he was translated to the Bishoprick of Winchester.

He left by his will £20 to the Poor of the Parish of Withyham.

(The Earl of Dorset got my Lord of Buckingham to prefer him, Dr. Corbet, to the Bishoprick of Oxford, to make way for Dr. Duppa, his deserving Chaplain, into Christ Church.)—("History of the Troubles and Tryal of Archbishop Laud.")

The historian Wood says of Dr. Duppa:—"He was much beloved of King Charles I., of happy memory, who made use of his pious conversation during his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight" (in Carisbrooke Castle).

Date of Ad- mission or Institution.	Name of Rector.	Patron.
1638. June 30th.	Charles Beauvais, who was presented to the Rectory of Withyham by King Charles I., as appears by the Royal Letters Patent; his Predecessor, Dr. Duppa, having been made a Bishop. In such cases it is usual for the Sovereign to nominate once to the Benefice.	King Charles I.
1665. Nov. 6th.	John Moulas, S.T.B., buried Oct. 19th, 1669.	•
1669.	Isaac Burgess, buried Aug. 6th, 1704.	Richard, fifth Earl of Dorset.
1704. Sept. 26th.	Nicholas Penington, A.M., buried Dec. 19th, 1722. Aged 44 years.	Charles, sixth Earl of Dorset, K.G.
1723. June 5th.	John Smith, A.M., buried Mar. 15th, 1748.	Lionel, seventh Earl and first Duke of Dorset, K.G.

Date of Ad- mission or Institution.	Name of Rector.	Patron.
1749.	Sackville Spencer Bale,	Lionel, seventh Earl and
May 22nd.	M.A., resigned Oct. 10th, 1777, buried Jan. 28th, 1793.	first Duke of Dorset, K.G.
1778.	Sackville Stephens Bale,	John Frederick, third
Jan. 24th.	LL.B., buried Oct. 6th, 1836. Aged 83 years.	,
1837.	William Davidson, resigned 1841.	George John Sackville West, fifth Earl De La Warr.
1841.	The Honble. Reginald Windsor SackvilleWest, M.A., resigned 1865.	George John Sackville West, fifth Earl De La Warr.
18 65.	Thomas Frederick Rudston Read, M.A., buried Feb. 2nd, 1891. Aged 80 years.	George John Sackville West, fifth Earl De La Warr.
1892.	Charles Nassau Sutton	Reginald Windsor Sack- ville, seventh Earl De La Warr and second Baron Buckhurst.

CURATES OF WITHYHAM.

1635. John Newman.

55	J
1754-71.	Edward Boyce.
1836.	Charles Wetherell.
1837.	G. Farley.
1837.	Frederick Jeffery, Assistant Curate.
1839.	Henry Hopwood, First Curate of St. John's, Crowborough
1841.	J. H. Knight.
1841.	Hugh Pearson
1841.	W. H. Anderson.

CURATES OF WITHYHAM-continued.

Edward Clayton. 1843.

David Fenn. 1843.

1846. James Barrow.

George Antrobus. 1846.

George A. Trevor. 1850.

1862. John S. Eaton.

George Booth Perry. 1865.

E. Ottway Herbert. 1867.

H. B. Pugh. 186g.

James Beeby. 1873. P. H. Brierly.

1875.

E. D. Morley. 1876.

W. G. Minor. 1878.

Richard Formby. 1879.

Charles Nassau Sutton. 1882.

S. W. W. Wilkin. 1885.

1886. James Parker.

J. L. Ward Petley. 1887.

Eben Molloy. 188g.

1891. Charles Serjeant.

In the year 1308 Robert Reade, Bishop of Chichester, granted a licence to Gilbert Hamme and Margaret, his wife, to have Mass and other divine services performed in the Oratory of their house at Withyham.

CHAPLAINS OF CHANTRIES IN THE YEAR 1420.

Johes Standare Capello Celebrans in eretia de Hammes. Johès Saundersonne Capello poch de Withiham.

DOMESTIC CHAPLAIN TO REGINALD WINDSOR SACKVILLE, SEVENTH EARL DE LA WARR.

Rev. E. D. Kershaw, M.A., 1885-1896, who is now Chaplain to Gilbert George Reginald, eighth Earl De Le Warr.

CLERKS OF WITHYHAM PARISH CHURCH.

Edward Groombridge, was Clerk)	Buried 1745.	
in the year 1711 \dots \dots	Buried 1/45.	
Thomas Groombridge	Buried 1761.	
John Hall, 1768	Buried 1790.	
Thos. Akehurst	Buried June 1st, 1792.	
John Adams	Buried Sept. 9th, 1843. Aged	
	77 years.	
Henry Box, 1840	Buried Nov. 25th, 1860. Aged 63 years.	
Francis Box, 1860	Buried Oct. 30th, 1895. Aged 66 years.	
Richard Stephens, 1895	ou years.	

Some of the Churchwardens of Withyham from 1635—1902.

1635.	Joseph Jessoppe. Robert Lattenden.
1675.	William Morley. William Constable.
1711.	Andrew Taskall. William Constable. Thomas Lockyer.
1712.	Andrew Taskall. John Everest. William Ovenden.
1713.	Edward Osburn. Edmund Harde. Andrew Taskall, for ye peculiars.
1714.	Andrew Taskall. Robert Mills. Stephen Oliver.
1715.	Nicholas Boarer. Robert Mills. Stephen Oliver.

CHURCHWARDENS OF WITHYHAM-continued.

Churchwa	ARDENS OF WITHYHAM—continued.
1716.	Robert Catt. June 12th, 158. William Constable. Edward Catte, Thomas Card. Withyham, was pro-
1717.	Robert Catt. William Constable, Newick. Wm. Trease,
1718.	Robt. Catt. George Mills. Joseph Gale.
1719-20.	Robt. Catt. Wm. Constable. Rich. Marshall.
1721-22-23.	Robt. Catt. Wm. Constable. Thos. Lockyer.
1724.	John Baker. Thos. Russell. Robt. Avis.
1725-26.	Thos. Waghorne. Robt. Mills. Wm. Humphrey.
1727.	Thos. Maynard. Robt. Mills. Wm. Humphrey
1728.	Thos. Maynard. Robert Mills. Solo. Neeve.
1729.	Thos. Maynard. Robt. Avis. Wm. Huntley.
1730.	Thos. Cobham. Thos. Russell. Rich. Weller.
1731.	Thos. Waghorne. John Avis. Edmund Harde.

Churchy	vardens of Withyham—continued.				
1732.	Nath. Turner.				
	Geo. Knight.				
	Wm. Pilbeam.				
1733.	Wm. Hoadley.				
755	Stephen Oliver.				
	Wm. Ovenden.				
1734.	Robert Mills.				
,,,	James Ovenden.				
	Wm. Trice.				
1735.	John Bowra, churchwarden for ye peculiars.				
755	Robt. Mills, churchwardens for ye				
	James Brown, parish.				
1736.	Thos Maynard.				
-75-1	Thos. Mills.				
	Matt. Gaynsford.				
1737-38.	Thos. Waghorne.				
1/3/ 30.	John Lockyer.				
	Thos. Mills.				
1740.	Solomon Neve.				
2,450	Rich. Spencer.				
	John Edwards.				
1741.	Solomon Neve.				
/ 1	Robt. Gainsford.				
	James Ovenden.				
1838.	John Turner.				
1838-52.	Obadiah Hall.				
0 0	Thomas Patching.				
	Abraham Hale.				
	James Ramsbotham.				
1873.	A. T. A. Pryce.				
, -	H. Jeffery.				
1880.	A. T. A. Pryce.				
to	John Hall, died 1901.				
1902.	A. T. A. Pryce.				
-					

SIDESMEN.

1900. W. Garton. E. Humphrey. J. Kingswood.

Edwin A. Hall.

1900.

w.

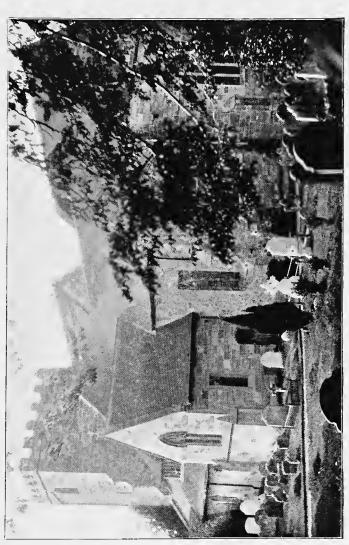
WITHYHAM CHURCH.

This Parish Church presents a most striking appearance, both from the northern and western approaches, testifying by its fabric the number of centuries that it has stood on the picturesque knoll, and the changes and alterations undergone at different periods.

Besides the severe losses and disfigurements experienced by most churches in England during the reigns of King Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and again in succeeding time of Puritan fanaticism, Withyham Church has also suffered largely by fire.

The following entry is found in the oldest Parish Register:—"June ye 16, 1663, was Wytheham Church burnt down by a tempest of thunder and lightning."

There is another record of this catastrophe:—"The church where the present Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, his ancestor's monuments were, was torn by lightning that came in at the steeple, melted the bells, and went up to the chancel, and there tore the monuments in pieces. I saw pieces of the monuments that had some of the golden letters, which a truly worthy lady brought home that went from Tunbridge Waters to see the church." The estimated damage occasioned by the fire was £1,860. The



parishioners, unable of themselves to repair this serious loss, had to resort to the then common custom of petitioning for a Royal Brief to raise contributions in other churches.

The brief was granted and the money was collected. In the Parish Register of Deddington, in Oxfordshire, is the following entry:—"1663. Gathered for Wythoam, in Sussex, for a church w^{ch} was burnt by lightning, February ye 7th, £0 5s. od." In the oldest Register of the Parish of Tudeley-cum-Capel, Kent, there is this entry:—"1666. Wythiam, Sussex, £0 3s. 2d."

Collected at the Parish of Griston (Norfolk) for the building up againe of the Parish Church of Withyham in the County of Sussex, burnt down by a storme of Thundering and Lightning, the sume of one shilling and tenne pence.

Maresfield.—Brief Book. 1st Entry—1664, May 17. Collected towards Withyham Church building 7s. 8d.

East Grinstead Parish Church. May 29, 1664. Collected towards ye building of Withiham Church ye summe of fifty-sixe shillings—£2 16s.

Brief at Westbourne 1664. For rebuilding Withyham Church in Sussex 5s. 4d.

The result of this brief was most unsatisfactory, owing to other calamitous events—the Plague, 1665, and the great fire of London the year following.

In 1668 the parishioners of Withyham petitioned the king for the issuing of another on their behalf in London, Westminster, and elsewhere. In the Register of the Privy Council Office, 1668, it is thus recorded:—

"At the Court of Whitehall, the 27th of March, 1668. Present:

The King's Most Excellent Maj^{tie.} His Royal Highness ye Duke of York.

Lord Keeper.
Lord Privy Seale.
Duke of Albemarle.
Earle of Bridgewater.
Earle of St. Alban.
Earle of Anglesey.
Earle of Bathe.
Earle of Crayen.

Earl of Lauderdail.
Earle of Middleton.
Earle of Carbery.
Lord Arlington.
Lord Holles.
Mr. Comptroller.
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain.
Mr. Secretary Morice.
Sir William Coventry.

"Upon the humble petition of the Parishioners of the Parish of Wytheham, in the County of Sussex, shewing that whereas his Majie was graciously pleased to grannt unto them a Brief for a collection for the Rebuilding of their Parish Church which was burnt downe and consumed by Lightning to the losse and damage of £1,860, the Petrs could not enjoy the benefit thereof by reason of ye sad visitation (1665) in the cittys of London and Westm' and the adjacent countys, and also the greatest part of their briefs being lost by reason of the death of John Pope, ye collector who dyed of ye Plague, whereby ye Church is yet unfinished, and the Petrs in a very poor condition not able to undergo so great charge — and therefore praying. That his Majtie would be graciously pleased to grannt them a new Brief for a collection in ye Cittys of London, and West^{nr} and County of Middlx, with the Borrough of Soutwarke, and Countys of Kent, Essex, Hertford, Hampshire, Norfolke, and Somerset. His Matie present in Council did order the Right Honble the Lord Keeper

of the great Seal of England authorizing the Petitioners to receive and collect the Charitable Benevolence of all well-disposed People within the Cittys and Countys aforesaid towards the re-edifying and finishing the Parish Church at Wytheham aforesaid."

That this brief was issued and money collected is clear from the following extract from the Parish Register at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire:—"Collected March 28, '69. Wytham in ye County of Sussex, £01 00s. 00d."

Some parts of the church survived the ravages of the fire. The tower, with its well-proportioned doorway and handsome west window, carry us back not far from the time when Gothic architecture seems to have attained its perfection. This window is a good specimen of what is known as Decorated architecture, so called from the richness which is generally found in the tracery of the windows and in other ornaments. Date about 1350; when the Priory of Withyham was a cell of the Abbey of St. Martin, at Tours. The red colour of the stone in various parts of the church was occasioned by the action of the fire when the church was burned. The walls are of great substance.

The bells (six in number) are excellent—some of the most beautiful in East Sussex. On the smallest, or first, bell is the date 1715. The inscription is not legible. On the second, "John Waylett made me, 1715"; the third, "John Waylett made me, 1715"; the fourth, "Robert Mills and Stephen Oliver, C.W., 1715"; the fifth, "Michael Darbe made me, 1674, W. M., W. C., churchwardens"; the sixth, "Michael Darbe made me, 1674, W. M., W. C., churchwardens"

(round this bell are small medallions of King Charles II.). The churchwardens, W. M. and W. C., were William Morley and William Constable.

A letter of Richard, the fifth Earl of Dorset, who is represented kneeling on one side of the large monument in the chapel, gives us some information on this subject. Writing to the churchwardens, he says:-" Whereas the bells of the Church of Whythyham are to be sett up, and that I find there wants but a small quantity of mettall to make set up the ffive bells in the steeple, I doe therefore allowe and allott the some of fforty pounds and rough tymber for the full and complete settinge up the said rings of bells upon this condition only, that the said bells may be completely made and sett up in the said belfry, and that before that bee done nothing herein mentioned shall be obligatory to mee. In witnesse whereof I have hereunto sett my hande this second day of January, 1673. Buckhurst, this and day of January, 1673-Dorsett."

In the year following there is this receipt of the churchwardens:—"Received of ye Right Hon^{ble} Richard, Earl of Dorsett, the full sume of fifteene pounds, which with five and twenty pounds received by Mr. Smyth, is in full of yr Lords^{ps} guift towards ye casting ye bells in ye Parish Church of Whiteham—wee say received by us £15-00-00.—WILLIAM MORLEY, ↑ his mark; WILLIAM CONSTABLE, Churchwardens."

We have here the history of the two bells of 1674—the other three mentioned in the Earl of Dorset's letter were recast in 1715, and cost £37 10s.; the number being increased to six.—(Church Accounts.)

Traces have been found outside the churchyard, on the east side, which seem to indicate where the bells were recast.

In the will of John Baker, the Elder, of Duckins, Withyham, Nov. 6, 1555, there is the following clause, "I gyve and bequeath xiii.l. vi.s. viii.d. to the p'yshe church of Wethyham, to be bestowed for the makyng of a bell for the said churche."

In 1724 the Rector of Withylam (the Rev. John Smith) mentions six fine bells, in a return made to the Bishop of Chichester of church property, services, &c.

In 1899 the church tower was repaired by Mr. Heaysman, of Blackham, and the bells re-hung by Mr. Blackman, of Salisbury, towards which the Lady Margaret Cecil contributed £50, In Memoriam of her brother Lord Sackville Cecil. The framework required considerable strengthening, and for this the Earl De La Warr gave oak beams, which were fitted by Henry Akehurst, the estate carpenter. The remainder of the expense was met by the donations of the parishioners and others.

Previous to the fire (1663), there appears to have been an aisle on the northern side, called the Lady Aisle. In the will of Sir Richard Sackville, May 24th, 1524: "I bequeth my soule to Almighty God, and to his moder Saint Mary, and Saint Mighell, and to all the holy company of heven, and my body to be buried in our Lady Ile wher as I am wont to sytt." The line of the old roof of the nave may still be seen on the western wall, inside; as also the straight joint showing the piece that was added on the northern side in place of the

aisle when the nave was rebuilt in 1663. The old church consisted of nave, north aisle, chancel (much the same as now), and a tower, with spire. The North, or Lady, Aisle most probably led to a chapel similar to the present Sackville Chapel.

The church restoration appears, from the date on the old sun dial over the south porch, to have been completed in the year 1672.

From the year 1841-64 the church again underwent very extensive restoration. The gallery across the western arch, between the tower and nave, was removed: the south aisle was built to increase the church accommodation. The low ceiling over the whole of the nave and chancel was taken away, and the timber roof repaired. The chancel arch and wall above were carried up with solid masonry. The high oak pews were cut down and made more uniform. The chancel was re-seated, and a low oak screen was erected. The walls of the nave were re-faced as well as the roughness of the stone permitted. The chancel walls were lined throughout with new stone, and the south porch was rebuilt, the present simple and appropriate one replacing that of the mixed Grecian style, which had become common in the seventeenth century.

Old Font.—The old font, bearing the date 1666, now standing in the Sackville Chapel, was buried many years ago in the belfry, when the new font was presented. It was dug up in 1892 and placed again in the chapel.

New Font.—The font standing at the west end of the nave was presented by Mrs. Hale, of Holly Hill; the

following sunk-painted shields being the work of Mrs. Harvey, of Cowden:—

The two sacred monograms, I.H.S. (Jesus the Saviour of Men), XP (Christ); the Crown of Thorns; the Fish, with the Greek letters $I_{\chi}\theta_{\nu s}$, which signify a fish.

The triangle, or symbol of the Holy Trinity; the Anchor of Hope; the Arms of the See of Chichester; and the Arms of the See of Canterbury. The letters which form the Greek word signifying "Fish" are the initial letters of the Greek words Jesus, Christ, Son of God, Saviour.

The handsome brass ewer was presented a few years ago by my sister and her husband in memory of their youngest son, and bears the following inscription:—

"To the Glory of God, and in loving memory of Arthur Warre, son of Major Warre Sill, R.E., and Eva his wife.

Died 20th Sept., 1894, aged 7 years."

The Arms of the See of Chichester represent our Lord in glory, Rev. i. 16, and not, as some affirm, a Prester-John. Didron (the highest authority on the subject), in his Christian Iconography, says: "The cruciform Nimbus is never given except to one of the Three Persons in the Holy Trinity, or their emblems. It is never found given even to the Blessed Virgin."

THE NAVE.—This part of the church is of rather unusual dimensions, the breadth being great in proportion to the length. This irregularity was caused by the throwing the North, or Lady, Aisle into the nave when

the church was re-built after the year 1663. The crosses on the columns were painted by Mr. Frederick Helmore, brother of the great organist, and show some of the places which were formerly anointed by the Bishop when a church was consecrated.

Painting of the Last Judgment.—This occupies the large space on the east wall of the nave above the chancel arch. The Saviour, surrounded by angels, with His arms extended, showing in His hands the print of the nails, is turning to the lost on the left. On the right are the Blessed Saints. On either side of Christ are the twelve Apostles and the Virgin Mary. Below is St. Michael, the Angel of Judgment, holding two scrolls, on which are written on the right side, "Come ye blessed"; and on the left, "Depart ye cursed." This was painted by the late Earl De La Warr when he was Rector of Withyham.

The Figure of St. Michael the Archangel, the Patron Saint of our Church.—In the porch over the south door there is a mural painting by the Lady Arabella Bannerman, of St. Michael as the Angel of Judgment. He is holding in one hand the scales, weighing the souls of the good and bad, and with the other he is piercing the Dragon with a spear. On two scrolls, one on either side, is written, "He shall give His Angels charge over Thee to keep Thee in all Thy ways." The Festival in honour of St. Michael has been celebrated in the church ever since the sixth century.

The Windows.—South Aisle.—There are two small windows with the remnants of old glass found after the fire of 1663; and another small window near the south

WITHYHAM CHURCH (INTERIOR). From a Photograph by]

[G. Glanville, I unbridge Wells.

door, the subject of which is Christ blessing the little children—"Suffer the little children to come unto Me."—St. Mark x. 14.

The window at the west end of the aisle, with the ancient tracery (1350), was removed from the south side of the chancel in 1882, when the present organ chamber and vestry were built.

The figures are St. George and St. Edward the Confessor.

St. George is honoured as one of the most illustrious martyrs of the English Church, and is the Patron Saint of England. He was born in Cappadocia, in Asia Minor, of noble and Christian parents, and was a soldier in the reign of Dioclesian. His martyrdom took place in the year 300. King Edward III. instituted under his name and ensign one of the most noble orders of knighthood.

Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred II., was born at Islip, in Oxfordshire. His mother was Emma, daughter of Richard, third Duke of Normandy. His private character from youth had been marked by every Christian virtue, and his reign was such that he was esteemed and beloved by all his subjects. Many churches were founded by him, and richly endowed. He commenced re-building Westminster Abbey in the year 1049. At the Dedication Service, at Christmas, 1065, he was taken ill, and died January 5th, 1066, in the 64th year of his age, having reigned twenty-three years and some months. His reign was marked by such justice and piety that he obtained the venerable name of Saint; and is distinguished from the other

Edwards by the adjunct "Confessor." He was the first to be buried in Westminster Abbey, and in the reign of King Henry II. (1163) his body was translated and placed in a raised shrine, where it remained till Henry III. enshrined it in the chapel which has since borne the name of the Royal Saint. Several miracles are recorded as having been wrought at the tomb of St. Edward, and he was Canonized A.D. 1161. His festival was kept on January 5th, but now October 13th is observed in his honour.

In the window St. Edward is represented as receiving a ring from a pilgrim. The story is this: A beggar once asked alms of this prince, and he gave him out of charity a ring. Some time after two pilgrims (Englishmen) were at Jerusalem and met a third, who saluted them. Having enquired what countrymen they were, he delivered to them a ring, and bade them tell their King Edward that he was St. John the Evangelist, to whom he had aforetime given a ring at Westminster. He further desired them to inform the king that he would die in nine days. The pilgrims, though much surprised, went their way. Being weary they fell asleep, and upon waking found themselves in the County of Kent, from whence they hastened to the king, who was in the Waltham Forest, and delivered to him the message with the ring. This ring was for some time kept in Westminster Abbey; and, in commemoration of this, succeeding kings were accustomed to bless rings on Good Friday.

Beneath this window is a brass with the following inscription:—Eduardus Johs Ottley Parentibus fecit

quorum animabus propitietur Deus. An. Dom. M.D.C.C.C.LIV."

At the side of this window of St. George there were formerly these three paintings:—"Peter the Hermit Preaching the Crusades," "Some Knights Crusaders Crossing the Sea in a Boat," and "The Appearing of St. George to King Richard I. at the Siege of Acre."

Peter the Hermit, who was a native of Amiens, in the Province of Picardy, in France, was the first who awakened the attention of Christendom to the oppression and sufferings of the Christians in the Holy Land.

About twenty years after the Conquest of Jerusalem by the Turks—that is, about the year 1095—I will rouse, said the Hermit to the Greek Patriarch, the Martial Nations of Europe in your Cause. He traversed France and Italy, and his simple eloquence stirred up Bishops, Priests, and Knights to enroll themselves under the Banner of the Cross for the Deliverance of the Holy City.

The Knights in the boat bearing their proper banners were Sir Robert Sackville, Sir Robert Aguillon, Sir Roger La Warre, and Sir John de Cantelupe.

These Knights were all in the Third Crusade with King Richard I., and their several families are now represented by the present Earl and Countess De La Warr.

In the old Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester, who lived in the reign of King Henry III., are the

following curious lines which mention this Sir Robert Sackville:—

(Kyng (Ric wan Jafes gate there of Lepcestre Sire (Robard Broakt Bym Bis stede fiard (Ryng (Ric in to the sadel lep tho flowe the Sarasyns as Bt were shep Kyng (Ric rod after til Bt was nyght and sload all that he take myaht ther were slawe in playn den ten Bundred thousend bethyn men Ryng (Ric with good entent to that Cite of Jafes went On morme be sent afte (Robt Backevile and Sire William the Watervile Sire Bust and (Rost of Turnsam Sire Gerfam Graundis and John de Seynf John goth he seide to the Soudan and sey my self a yen thrifty man in the felde y mole with hem fight for to do reme Godes ryght and if I hem she have the fond ere to cristenemaunus Bond and if the Barasyns mome see me the land shal ever the Soudans be and if he mold undr stonde oure sames Sep thre ye thre monthes and thre dames I are friwes of the Soudan to wende bom and come a gen than.

- * The Estoile, or Star, in the Sackville Crest, supposed to have had its origin from a miraculous event which happened to Sir Robert Sackville, who lived in the reign of King Edward III., affords an early instance of
- * A Star, saith Farnesius, is a mystical character or figure of God, to whom all worship and religion doth properly appertain.

the use of this heraldic symbol by that family, which, from its historical association, acquires thus a double interest. Somewhat in like manner Fuller, the historian, speaks of the stars in the arms of St. John: "And thus the Noble Family of St. John give for their Paternal Coat, Argent two Stars Or on a chief gules. These stars give us a dim light to discover their service in the Holy Land, who since are beholding for perfect information to one,* now scarce counted a Rimer, formerly admitted for a Poet, acquainting us with this and another Noble Family adventuring in the Holy War-namely, the Sackvilles-still flourishing in the Right Honourable the Earl of Dorset." So also Camden says: "In these Holy Wars many arms were altered, and new assumed upon divers occasions, as the Veres, Earls of Oxford, who bare before quarterly gules and Or inserted a Mollet in the first quarter, for that a shooting star fell thereon when one of them served in the Holy Land." All the actions of the brave Crusader Knights were guided by a strong religious feeling, and Divine aid was invoked at every step they took in their holy enterprise. On one occasion of an embarcation we are told: When the priests and clerks embarked, the captain made them mount to the castle of the ship and chant Psalms in praise of God, that He might be pleased to grant us a prosperous voyage. They all with a loud voice sang the beautiful Hymn "Veni Creator," from the Beginning to the End; and while they were singing the mariners set their sails in the Name of God.

Some years ago there were four pictures in the

^{*} Robert of Gloucester.

chancel, relating to the Passion of Our Lord, of the school of Giotto.

These were brought from Italy by the late William Young Ottley, F.S.A., and remained in that collector's possession till his death in 1836, when they were purchased by his brother, Mr. Warner Ottley, whose second surviving son presented them to Withyham Church in 1849.

"The Washing of the Disciples' Feet" and "The Betrayal" were on the south wall of the chancel; "The Flagellation" was on the north wall; and "The Mocking" was over the altar.

These pictures are now in the private chapel at Buckhurst.

North Windows.—The west window in the north side of the nave has the beautiful tracery of 1350, and there are in it a few fragments of fourteenth-century glass of perfect colouring, which were found built in the old walls of the chancel at the time of the restoration after the fire.

The next window on the north side has the same tracery, and contains, besides fragments of old glass, the escutcheons of arms of which there is some account in the "Heraldic Visitation" in the year 1610.

These visitations were held under the authority of the king, and were for the purpose of examining in different places the coats of arms of persons entitled to them. The last visitation was held in 1686. In olden days arms were frequently granted as marks of honour, or rewards for virtuous and heroic actions. Withyham

Church was visited in 1610 by a herald, and there were then in it the following shields of arms in stained glass:—Burghurst, Sackville, Poynings, Ancient Arms of England, Sir John Devereux, a Knight of the Garter in the time of Richard II.; Sir Robert Knolles, K.G., in Richard II.; Sackville impaling Dalingridge, Malines, Holland; Pelham impaling Bramshatt, and four other shields without names; also another escutcheon of the Sackville arms, surmounted with the crest, the ram's head. (Heraldic Coll. MS., Lansdowne, 874, British Museum.)

The arms of Sackville and Dalingridge are mentioned elsewhere as follows:—"Which Sir Thomas Sackville, his sonne, was High Sheriff of Sussex and Surrey, Anno. 8, Henry VI., and after he had spent much time in maintaining his Soveraigne's right against the French dyed at his Manor of Buckhurst, willing his body to be buried in the Abbey of Begeham, where yet his arms remain, as also in Withiham Church in Buckhurst, and in two Lodges in Ashdown Forest impaled with Dalingrugg." There are now in the north windows:—The ancient Arms of England, Devereux, Malines, Vere, Earl of Oxford, Knolles, Poynings, Sackville, Woodville, Cranfield, Howard Aguillon Mortimer, Sackville, Trayton, Dalingridge, Dene, Trayton and Sackville quarterly, Clifford.

The ancient Arms of England, the Arms of Sir John Devereux, and those of Sir Robert Knolles, the celebrated general of King Edward III., take us back to the time when John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, was patron of the Church of Withyham.

The Traytons came into Sussex in the time of Henry VII. Ambrose Trayton, of Lewes, Esquire of the Body to King James I. and King Charles I., married Mary, daughter and co-heir of John Sackville, of Chiddingleigh, Esq. Sir John Devereux was in the wars in France with the Black Prince, and was made Governor of Rochelle. He also served under Richard II., by whom he was made a Knight of the Garter and also Captain of Calais. He was Governor of Ledes Castle, in Kent, and possessed the Lordship of Penshurst. His will bears date June, 1385.

Sir Robert Knolles commanded all the forces under the Black Prince in France. He was made a K.G. by Richard II., and died in 1407.

Sir Bartholomew Burgherst was one of the first knights made by Edward III. He was in the war in France, and died 1395.

The north window nearest the Sackville Chapel, with the same old tracery, was presented by Charles Frederick Alexander, King of Wurtemberg, who stayed at Buckhurst with George John Sackville West, Earl De La Warr, in 1853. The two figures are those of St. Nicholas and St. Boniface. The following inscription is on the brass beneath the window:—"This window was presented A.D. 1865, by Charles Frederick Alexander, King of Wurtemberg, in commemoration of his having been present at the celebration of Divine Service in this Church on Sunday, Sept. 18, 1853."

St. Nicholas was born of Christian parents in the middle of the third century at Patara, in Lycia. Educated in the Monastery of Sion, near Myra, he

became Abbot, and was noted for his charity and benevolence. At a later period he was chosen Archbishop of Myra, and died (according to tradition) in the year 342. He was the Patron Saint of Virgins, because he is supposed to have cast three bags of gold into the house of a poor nobleman who was unable to furnish a dowry for his three daughters. Thus the three balls, which are the attribute of St. Nicholas, are either these three bags of gold or three loaves of bread. an emblem of his charity; the latter seems to be depicted in our window. The origin of the three balls over the shops of pawnbrokers appears to have been this. Three gold balls were conspicuous objects on the spire of St. Nicholas Church, Lombard Street. In the Middle Ages the money-brokers had their headquarters in this street, and it became the custom for persons setting up as money-lenders to use the three balls of St. Nicholas as their trade mark. Nicholas is the Patron Saint of Thieves, because he compelled them to return some stolen property; of Sailors, because he stilled a storm when journeying to the Holy Land (many of the Seamen's Mission Churches are dedicated to him); of Children, because he restored to life three boys who had been murdered, dismembered, and placed in a tub of wine. He is one of the most honoured saints in England and abroad.

St. Boniface was born at Crediton, in Devonshire, in the year 680, and was educated for a time in the Monastery at Exeter; he afterwards went to that of Nutshalling, in Hampshire. In 723 he was consecrated Bishop, and in 745 he became Archbishop. His life

was spent in building churches and monasteries, and in missionary work in various parts of Germany, which caused him to be known as the Apostle of Germany. He was killed by some heathens, June 5th, 755.

The Pulpit and Seats.—The handsome oak pulpit and the carved oak Rectory pew were given by the late Rector, the Rev. T. F. Rudston-Read; also the screen across the western arch leading to the belfry; the oak seats in the centre and south aisles, and part of the north side of the nave, costing upwards of £110, were added by the parishioners in 1877 and 1878. In 1893 the remainder of the north aisle was reseated in oak by the parishioners and others, in memory of the late Rector, the Rev. T. F. Rudston-Read, and that portion of the nave was refloored.

"Erected to the memory of the late Rev. T. F. Rudston-Read, who was Rector of this Parish from 1865—1892, by his Parishioners and friends, 1893."

Shields.—On some shields along the roof of the south aisle are emblems of the Passion; and in the window at the east end of this aisle a small emblem in glass of the Holy Trinity.

The Chancel.—Between the nave and the chancel there is a low screen of oak and chestnut, with corresponding benches within for the clergy and choir. There are four very handsome poppy heads, or carved ends of the desks, one of which is very ancient.

The Lectern.—The brass eagle on a stone octagon pedestal was placed in the church soon after the last restoration, and the Holy Bible was presented by the late Lady Elizabeth, Duchess of Bedford.

The Corona Lucis (Crown of Light).—Suspended from the roof is a very handsome corona, so called from being in the form of a circlet or crown, to hold candles for lighting the chancel. This was presented by the Lady Arabella Bannerman.

The Organ.—This fine-toned instrument was built by Messrs. Walker upwards of forty years ago for some other church, and cost £600. A few months later the parishioners of Withyham purchased it for £250, towards which Elizabeth Countess De La Warr contributed £100, and it was played for the first time on the occasion of the marriage of the Lady Arabella Diana Sackville West with Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart., September 25th, 1860. It has two manuals and eighteen stops; the diapasons are exceptionally good, the unusual weight of metal in the pipes producing a most mellow tone. In 1882 about £120 were expended on enlarging the instrument, and it was moved from the west end of the Sackville Chapel to the present organ chamber the following year. It will be of some interest to the parishioners to know that the present Buckhurst House carpenter, Amos Twiner, assisted in making the organ case.

The Altar.—The altar stone is of red polished granite, and has five crosses cut in it—one in the centre and at each side. The massive oak legs have some handsome carving on them, and appear very ancient. The present altar cloths for the various seasons—Advent, Easter, and Trinity—were given by the Countess De La Warr, Mrs. Rudston-Read, and Mrs. Temple, of Leyswood.

The Communion Plate, which is very handsome, was presented by Elizabeth, Countess De la Warr, and there is the following inscription beneath the chalice:
—"For the service of Almighty God and the Church of Withyham, this Chalice and Paten is humbly offered by Elizabeth, Countess De la Warr, on the Feast of St. Michael, A.D. M.D.C.C.CXLIX."

The Bible.—"To the Honour and Glory of God, and in Memory of Charles Richard Sackville West, Earl De la Warr. This Bible was presented to St. Michael's Church, Withyham, by his affectionate sister Elizabeth, Duchess of Bedford, St. Michael and all Angels, 1874."

The Reredos.—The very handsome reredos in mosaics was presented by the late Rector (the Rev. T. F. Rudston-Read) as a thankoffering for recovery from a serious illness. The figures are St. Matthew, St. Mark, Our Blessed Lord, St. Luke, and St. John. This is believed to have cost £480.

The East Window.—The east window, by Hardman, is filled with stained glass of fine quality. The subjects are—The Annunciation, The Nativity, The Crucifixion, The Agony in the Garden, The Procession to Calvary, The Resurrection, Appearance of Christ to Mary Magdalene, Ascension, Descent of the Holy Ghost, The Last Judgment.

The Tablets.—On the north side of the chancel there is a tablet erected to the memory of the Rev. Sackville Stephens Bale, who died in the year 1836, having held the living of Withyham fifty-nine years; and on the south wall one to the memory of the Rev. T. F. Rudston-Read, who was rector for twenty-six years,

and died January 29th, 1892. In the pavement on the south side, partly covered by the choir seats, is an ancient iron slab, on which is the following inscription:

—"Anno Domini, 1582. The 27 Day of Februarye dyed Richard Graye, Parson of Wythiham." A replica of this slab, 3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, is still to be seen in the grounds near Wolvesey Palace, Winchester, and eighty years ago there was a similar slab at Sompting. No doubt all were cast in the same mould in this parish, and these two were probably used as fire backs.

The Three Sedilia, or Seats for the Clergy.—These were re-opened at the time of the restoration of 1841, and are the exact size and shape of the former ones, which were traceable in the wall. This portion of the chancel wall is a remnant of the old church.

The Rubble Wall, which is seen outside, clearly indicates a very early origin.

The Chancel Windows.—The south window was reopened after 1841. It had been blocked up apparently for a monument to be placed in the recess. The remains of an alabaster arch existed previous to the restoration of the window, very similar to the one which formed part of a monument belonging to the Sackville family, which was destroyed when the church was burnt. The tracery of the window is very fine, and dates back to about the year 1350. The figures, in richly-coloured glass, are those of St. Catharine, of Alexandria, and St. Thomas, of Hereford.

St. Catharine was of Royal blood, and related to the Emperor Constantine the Great. She was remarkable for her learning and eloquence, and above all for her piety. She boldly professed the Christian faith. Emperor Maximinus ordered her to be torn in pieces by revolving wheels, armed with sharp points and blades. Fire is supposed to have come down from heaven and broken the wheel. She was then beheaded with the sword, dying a martyr's death at Alexandria in the year 307.

St. Thomas, of Hereford, was the son of William de Cantelupe, who is celebrated for the active part he took in favour of King Henry III. against the rebellious barons. He led the king's forces at a decisive battle which was fought near Lincoln, and afterwards greatly assisted by his influence in maintaining the peace of the kingdom. The Cantelupes were of Norman extraction, and came over with William the Conqueror, from whom they received great estates and honours. In the reign of Edward II., Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir John de Cantelupe, married Sir Thomas West, ancestor of the present Earl De La Warr and Buckhurst. St. Thomas was born at Hameldene, a manor belonging to his father, in Lincolnshire, about the year 1218. His mother was the Lady Mellicenta Countess of Evreux, daughter of Hugh Lord Gournay, who was related to the Royal Families of England and France. His early education was confided to the care of his uncle, Walter Cantelupe, Bishop of Worcester, and afterwards to that of Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury. He studied both at Oxford and Paris, and was appointed Chaplain to Pope Innocent IV. After taking his degree (Doctor of Laws) at Oxford, he was chosen Chancellor of that University, King Henry III.

afterwards appointing him Lord Chancellor of England. On the accession of Edward I. he obtained leave to resign the Chancellorship, upon the condition that he remained in the Privy Council, which he did till the day of his death. In 1275 he was appointed Bishop of Hereford; and, having faithfully discharged the duties of that high office, he died in 1282, at Montefiascone, in Tuscany, when returning from Rome, whither he had gone to obtain the settlement of some differences which had arisen between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops subject to his jurisdiction. He was buried in the Monastery of St. Severus, near the old town of Florence: but his remains were soon afterwards removed to Hereford, and in 1287 laid in a marble tomb by the east wall of the north-west transept, in the presence of Edward I.

The weather-cock on the church tower was presented by one of the Dukes of Dorset. Some years later it was blown down and put away in the top of the belfry. Last year it was again set up, and at the same time a lightning conductor was fixed to the flag-staff, and another on the east end of the Sackville Chapel.

In the return to the Lord Bishop of Chichester of church furniture, mention is made of a good oak chest. This is the handsome James I. chest in the Sackville Chapel, which was evidently placed there for convenience.

Dimensions of Church.—Length, from west door to east end, 100 feet; width of nave, including south aisle, 44 feet; length of chancel, 34 feet 2 inches; width, 15 feet 8 inches.

THE SACKVILLE CHAPEL.

ONE of the interesting features in the Parish Church is the handsome Sackville Chapel, with monuments by some of the greatest sculptors. For many centuries the Sackvilles have been buried here. From 1451 there are numerous records of burials. Several of the family had previously been buried at Bayham Abbey, which was under their special patronage, having been founded by the Lady Ela de Dene, the heiress of Buckhurst, who married Sir Jordan de Sackville. Sir Edward Sackville, lord of Bergholt-Sackville, in Essex, and of Buckhurst, was buried in the chapel at Withyham, in the year 1451. Humfry Sackvill, Esq., was also buried here in 1488; and Richard Sackville, Esq., in 1524. In the will of this Richard Sackville mention is made of the place of his burial—"the Lady Ile wher I am wont to sytt"; and also in that of John Sackville, "the Church of Witheham," who died in 1557. Sir Richard Sackville also in his will, the 22nd of March, in the 8th of Queen Elizabeth, orders his body to be buried in the Parish Church of Withyham, in Sussex, in such manner as shall be thought necessary according to his degree; and directs his executors to dispose of £100 amongst the poor people and hospitals, and for the perpetual sustentation of the poor alms folks at Lewes and

THE SACKVILLE CHAPEL.

[G. Glanville, Tunbridge Wells

From a Photograph by.]

Grenested so much revenue as he has usually paid them, and so much for reparations as shall be limited and appointed by his wife and son.

There are several notices of the existence of a private chapel here, or aisle, appropriate to the Sackvilles, called sometimes the Lady Isle and the Lady Chapel; and there is reason to suppose that it was the north aisle of the nave of the church, of which we have already spoken, and the chapel beyond, where the present one now is.

"Our Lady Ile at Withyham"—Sir Richard Sackville in 1524. Sir Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, and the first Earl of Dorset, who was born at Buckhurst in the year 1536, and died in the year 1608, speaks also thus in his will of a chapel there existing: "And my will is that my body be buried in the Church of Withiam, in Sussex, namelie within the Isle and Chappel there appropriate to the Sackvilles, my Ancestors, and with and amongst the rest of my Progenitors there interred."

Dr. Abbot, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, in the sermon which he preached at Westminster, at the funeral solemnities which were there celebrated on the death of the Earl of Dorset, to whom he was chaplain, said: "Unto this he hath joined £1,000, to be bestowed on the building of a chapel at Withiam, where his ancestors do lie, and where his lordship desired his body to be interred." Robert, second Earl of Dorset, who died in 1608, by his will directs that two or three hundred pounds be bestowed on a tomb to be erected in his chapel in the Church of Withiam. That the

same was called our Lady Chapel appears from the following:—"Richard Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, was after the death of his Father, the third Earle of Dorset of that Family, and is now living Anno. 1622. hee finished the aforesaid College (at East Grinstead) beganne by his Father, and new built our Lady Chappell at Withyham in Sussex where his Ancestors lye buried."

This chapel, together with the monuments it contained, was destroyed or greatly injured by the fire in the year 1663; and was restored or rebuilt by Richard, the fifth Earl of Dorset. A memorandum in his diary most probably refers to this. "1666.—Given three warrants on Saturday 1° September the first for clearing of my Chancell at Wythiham to Mr. Xr. Smith."

It appears to have been completed in the year 1680, which date was on the ceiling before it was re-painted in 1841.

Dimensions of the Chapel.—Length, 37 feet 6 inches; width, 24 feet 6 inches.

Monuments.—Humfry Sackville, Esq., who died 24th of January, 1488, was buried under a porphyry stone with his effigies in armour, 1622. This was formerly in the Chapel. There is an engraving of the tomb in a book at Buckhurst. Underneath was inscribed:—

"Pray for Humfry Sakevyle Esq. ye which Discesid ye xxiiii day of Jayn ye yeare of our Lord God Mocccolxxxviii on whose Soule I.H.V. Have Mercy. Amen."

This inscription is now cut in a brass plate, fixed against the chapel wall in the corner on the south side.

Another monument was that of Richard Sackville, Esq., who died the 18th of July, 1524, and Isabell, his wife.

A drawing of this is preserved at Knole, and described as being in this chapel. The figures are represented kneeling, and behind them the ten children in the same attitude, "four sons and six daughters." The youngest daughter, Isabel, was the last Prioress of St. Mary's, Clerkenwell. On it was the following inscription:—

"Of yor Charitie I besche you Py for ye Soules of Richard Sakevile, Esq., and Isabell His wife on of ye Davghters of John Dyggs of Barham in Kent, Esq., which Richard died ye viii day of July, Ano Dni. Mo vexxiiii and ye saied Isabell died ye . . . day of . . . Ano Dno Mo vo . . . for whose Sovles of yr chartie every goode creature in ye Reverence of I.H.V. say a Pater and an Ave."

This inscription is now painted on the north wall of the chapel. There was in 1622 some memorial of Edward Sackville, who died in 1481. Vincent, an heraldic author, thus writes:—"Edward Sackville succeeded his father in his inheritance, &c., and lyeth buried in the Parish Church of Withyham, as by his memorial there, still extant, is apparent." There was also formerly a tomb of the Lord Treasurer, the first Earl of Dorset, who died in the year 1608.

The celebrated Lady Anne Clifford, who was married to Richard, third Earl of Dorset, in her diary, dated at Knole, July, 1617, says:—"The 3rd I rode on Horseback to Withyham to see my Lord Treasurer's Tomb, and went down into the Vault and came home again." The tomb of Cicely, his wife, was also here. His lady

was his kinswoman, Cecile, daughter of Sir John Baker, Knight, who survived his lordship, and lies buried in the chapel of Buckhurst, under a handsome tomb, erected to her memory, with this inscription:—"Cicely, Countesse Dowager of Dorset, Daughter of S John Baker of Cyssingehurst in Kent, Councellor of Estate to H. VIII. King Edward, Q. M., and Q. Elizabeth. She married to Thomas Sackvile Esq. (afterwards Earl of Dorset and Lo. Thr. of England) in the first yeare of the Raigns of King Phil. and Q. M. She lived his wife LI. yeares, died his widdow on Sunday the first of October A° D'ni m.d.c.xv Seaven years and five moneths after his Decease" (Collins Memoirs).

Robert, second Earl of Dorset, the founder of Sack-ville College, East Grinstead, left money by his will for a tomb in this chapel:—"I earnestly desire myn Executors that they use noe such solemnity att my Buriall. But my will and minde is that they shall bestowe uppon a Tombe in my Chappell in the Church of Withiham aforesaid betwene two and three hundred Poundes as in their discretions they shall thinke fitt, and my will is that sayd Ladye Margaret my first wief should be placed with me uppon that Tombe with all our children w^{ch} it pleased God to send us, as well those which are deade as those whiche are now living—dated Feb. 10, 1608."

Richard, third Earl of Dorset, by his will, directs his body to be buried at Withyham, and a monument to be erected there for him and his Countess, Anne Clifford, as his executors (Lord William Howard, his uncle, and Sir George Rivers) should think fit, and they to bestow on the same $f_{1,000}$. No traces of these tombs and monuments remain. They must all have perished at the time of the fire, in the year 1663.

Others have since been erected and are now existing. Near the centre of the chapel is a monument of an altar shape, on which is a reclining figure of Thomas Sackville, the youngest son of Richard, fifth Earl of Dorset, and Frances Cranfield, his wife. The figures on each side are the father and mother. On the north side is a bas-relief, representing six other sons:—

- A man kneeling on his left knee, in Peer's robes. Charles, sixth Earl of Dorset.
- A man kneeling, with a breastplate, scarf, and sword. The Honble. Edward Sackville, who died 1678, aged 37 years.
- An infant, with a palm branch and a skull. The Honble. Lionel Sackville, who died in 1646.
- 4. A man kneeling on one knee, with a sword. The Honble. Richard Sackville, who died 1712. Aged 63 years.
- A child, with a palm branch. Another Lionel, who died 1659. Aged 2 years and 6 months.
- An infant on a cushion, with a palm branch and a skull.
 Cranfield, who died 1660. Aged 14 days.

On the south side are the six daughters:—

- 1,2. Two children, holding a skull. The Lady Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, who died in 1643. Aged 2 years. And the Lady Anne, who died in 1649. Aged 3 years.
- A lady kneeling, with the hands in the attitude of prayer.
 The Lady Frances, wife of George Viscount Lanesborough.
- A lady, with a palm branch, a skull, and a coronet. The Lady Anne, wife of Alexander, fourth Earl of Home. She died in 1672. Aged 22 years.

- 5. A lady kneeling. Mary, the wife of Roger, Earl of Orrery.
- A child, with a palm branch and skull. The Lady Catherine, who died in 1659. Aged I year and 4 days.

This monument is the work of Caius Cibber. The contract was for £350, and is dated April, 1677. Caius Gabriel Cibber, or Cibbert, was the son of a cabinet maker. He was born at Flensburg, in the Duchy of Holstein, in the year 1630. He was sent to Rome, to study as a sculptor, by the King of Denmark, and came to London a short time before the Restoration of King Charles II. Some portions of the bas-relief on St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is by him. He was father of the comedian Colley Cibber, and died in the year 1700. The inscription on the east end explains its history:—

"This Monument was designed to be Erected before the decease of ye Rt. Hon. Richard, Earl of Dorset, Father of the Youth, who departed this life ye 27 of August, in the year of our Lord God 1677, and in ye 55th year of his age, and ye Rt. Hon. Frances, Countess Dowager of Dorset, Relict of the said Father, and Mother of the said Youth. Erected the same to perpetuate ye Memory of her Husband and Son, in the year of our Lord 1678."

On the west end is as follows:—

"Stand not amaz'd (Reader) to see us shead
From drowned eyes vaine offerings to ye dead
For he whose sacred ashes here doth lye
Was the great hopes of all our Family.
To blaze whose Vertues is but to detract
From them, for in them none can be exact.
So grave and hopefull was his youth,
So deare a freind to piety and truth
He scarce knew sin, but what curst nature gave,

And yet grim death hath snatch'd him o his grave. He never to his Parents was unkeind But in his early leaving them beheind, And since hath left us and for e're is gon What Mother would not weepe for such a Son—May this faire Monument then never fade, Or be by blasting time or age decay'd. That the succeeding times to all may tell Here lieth one that liv'd and dyed well—Here lies the thirteenth child and seaventh son Who in his thirteenth yeare his race had run.

Thomas Sackville."

Epitaph by Pope on the monument of Charles, Earl of Dorset, who died in the year 1624:—

"Dorset, the grace of Courts, the Muses pride,
Patron of arts, and judge of nature dy'd!
The scourge of pride, though sanctify'd or great,
Of fops in learning, and of knaves in state:
Yet soft his nature, though severe his lay,
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay.
Blest satyrist! who touched the mean so true,
As shew'd, vice had his hate and pity too,
Blest Courtier! who could King and country please,
Yet sacred keep his friendships and his ease.
Blest Peer! his great forefather's ev'ry grace,
Reflecting and reflected in his race!
Where other Buckhursts, other Dorsets shine,
And patriots still, or poets, deck the line."

Against the north wall is a most beautiful monument by Flaxman, which has in alto relievo a delicate and graceful figure, representing Arabella Diana, Duchess of Dorset, wife of the third Duke, and mother of the fourth Duke, George John Frederick, to whom this monument is erected, and of whom there is a correct likeness in a medallion above.

On it is this inscription:—

"Under this Marble are deposited
the Remains of
George John Frederick, Duke of Dorset,
Who was killed by a fall from his horse, in the vicinity of Dublin,
On the 14th day of February, A.D. 1815.
Having just attained the age of 21 years.

In the highest rank he was humble, amidst the temptations of youth His Morals were exemplary.

> His Reason strengthened by early culture, His Mind enlightened by knowledge, His Manners formed by benevolence, His Virtues, founded on religion,

Rendered him the delight of his friends, the hope of his country.

His premature death was by two Nations
Deplored as a publick calamity.

But to those who loved him
His virtues supply a consolation.
They sorrow but not as without hope,
For through the mercy of their Redeemer
The spirits of just men made perfect
Shall meet to part no more."

Next to this is a handsome monument to the memory of Arabella Diana, Duchess of Dorset, by Chantery, representing in alto relievo the Countess Amherst and the Countess De La Warr, her only daughters. On it is inscribed:—

"To the Memory of Arabella Diana, Duchess of Dorset. The hours of her last illness were few, and her death sudden. But her sorrowing daughters had the consolation of knowing that she was not unprepared to meet it, for in her was all the piety of a Christian. Extensive charity to the indigent, and constancy in exercising the duties which adorn and render happy domestic life, she died August the 1st, 1825, in the 58th year of her age."



Sir Joshua Reynolds.]

JOHN FREDERICK
THIRD DUKE OF DORSET

[S. W Reynolds.

By the side of this is also a monument, by Nollekens, to John Frederick, the third Duke of Dorset, on which is as follows:—

"John Frederick, Duke and Earl of Dorset, Earl of Middlesex, Baron of Buckhurst, and Baron of Cranfield, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Kent, and of the City of Canterbury, Vice-Admiral of the Coasts of the said County, and Steward of Stratford-upon-Avon. He was Ambassador to the Court of France, and Steward of His Majesty's Household. He died in the year 1799, the 19th day of July, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and was buried near this place, to whose memory this is offered with the utmost gratitude, affection and honour, by his widow, Arabella Diana."

On the west wall there is a finely-sculptured monument, by Tyler, of South Kensington, erected to the memory of George John Sackville-West, sixth Earl De La Warr, and Elizabeth, Countess De La Warr, Baroness Buckhurst, by their children, the Lady Elizabeth, Duchess of Bedford, the Lady Mary, Countess of Derby, and Reginald Windsor Sackville, seventh Earl De La Warr.

This is a graceful figure in alto relievo holding out a wreath.

Beneath the names are the closing words of the Hymn 266:—

"So long Thy power hath blest me, sure it still Will lead me on O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till The night is gone, And with the morn those Angel faces smile, Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile."

On a brass fixed in the south wall is this inscription:-

"Hac in capella requiescit corpus Georgii Johns Frederici Vicecomitis Cantilupe Georgii Johannis Comitis De La Warr et Elizabethæ Uxoris ejus filii natu maximi qui obitt xxv^{mo} Jun: An: Dom: MDCCCL., ætat xxxvi. Filii dilecti pia Mater Hospitium pauperum juxta capellam S. Johns Evang. Pro Monumento Erexit Propitius esto Domine."

There are also brasses to the memory of Fanny Charlotte, daughter of Major-General William Dickson, C.B., C.I.C.S., wife of Mortimer Sackville-West, fourth son of George John, fifth Earl De La Warr, born December 26th, 1822; died December 14th, 1852.

Mary Sackville, Countess Dowager Amherst, buried July 28th, 1864.

The Right Honourable George John Sackville West, Earl De La Warr, Viscount Cantelupe, Baron De La Warr, Baron West, High Steward of Stratford-on-Avon, buried March 3rd, 1869.

Elizabeth, Countess De La Warr, Baroness Buckhurst, buried January 19th, 1870.

Charles Richard Sackville-West, Earl De La Warr, buried May 1st, 1873.

Elizabeth Sackville-West, Lady Sackville, buried January 28th, 1888.

Mortimer Sackville-West, Baron Sackville, buried October 5th, 1888.

Genealogical Window.—In the east window of the Sackville Chapel there is a genealogy of the Sackville family; showing the descent in a direct line from father to son, from Herbrand, one of the knights who accompanied William the Conqueror into England, to the

fourth Duke of Dorset and his two sisters, co-heiresses (the Countess Amherst and the Countess De La Warr).

- Herbrand de Sackville. Came into England with William the Conqueror.
- Sir Robert Sackville. A great supporter of Queen Matilda, daughter of Henry I. Married Lettice Woodville.
- Jordan de Sackville, married Ela de Dene. This Lady Ela was the heiress of Buckhurst, and the founder of Bayham Abbey (about the year 1203).
- 4. Sir Geoffrey Sackville, married Constance Brook.
- 5. Sir Jordan Sackville, married Maud de Normanville.
- 6. Sir William Sackville, married Clara Hastings.
- Sir Jordan Sackville, married Margery Aguillon. Her father, Sir Robert de Aguillon, was Sheriff of Sussex in the time of Henry III., and had the custody of Arundel Castle.
- 8. Sir Andrew Sackville, received the honour of Knighthood (in the sixth Edward I.), and he married Ermyntrude Malyns. She was a daughter of Sir Roger Malyns, and was a Lady of the Household of Eleanor of Castile, Queen of Edward I. After the death of her husband she held a Knights' fee, i.e., £20 a year in land, in Sussex, and was summoned to send one well accoutred, with horse and arms, to go with the king beyond the seas.
- 9. Andrew Sackville was a Knight. This honour was conferred upon him at the high altar in Westminster Abbey by King Edward I. in the 34th year of his reign; at the same time that Edward Earl of Carnarvon, his eldest son, was begirt with the military belt.
- 10. Sir Andrew Sackville, married Joan Burgess.
- II. Sir Thomas Sackville, was with King Henry V. in the war in France. He married Margaret Dalingridge, who represented the families of De La Lynde, of Bolebrooke, Nevile, and Curcy.
- 12. Edward Sackville, married Margaret Wakehurst.
- 13. Humphrey Sackville, married Catherine Browne.

- Richard Sackville, Sheriff of the counties of Sussex and Surrey, in the reign of Henry VII.; married Isabel Diggs.
- Sir John Sackville, Sheriff of the counties of Sussex and Surrey in the reign of Henry VIII.; married Margaret Boleyn.
- Sir Richard Sackville, Privy Councillor in the reigns of King Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth; married Winifred Brydges.
- 17. Thomas, first Earl of Dorset, was Lord High Treasurer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; Knight of the Garter, &c. He married Cecily Baker.
- 18. Robert, second Earl of Dorset; founded the Sackville College at East Grinstead. He was a leading member of the House of Commons before he succeeded to the title, and married Margaret Howard.
- 19. Edward, fourth Earl of Dorset, was Lord Chamberlain to King Charles I., K.G., &c., and was a firm supporter of his Royal master, both in council and in arms. He led on the troops which retook the Royal Standard from the rebels at the battle of Edge Hill. He married Mary Curzon.
- 20. Richard, fifth Earl of Dorset, was a Member of Parliament for the borough of East Grinstead (1640), and was deprived of his seat in the House, in consequence of his loyalty, in 1643. He took an active part in the restoration of King Charles II. He married Frances Cranfield.
- 21. Charles, sixth Earl of Dorset, was Lord Chamberlain of the Household to William and Mary, and Knight of the Garter. Celebrated as a poet and patron of literary men. He married Mary Compton.
- 22. Lionel, first Duke of Dorset, was Lord Steward of the King's Household, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, &c. He married Elizabeth Colyear.

- 23. Lord John Sackville, married Frances Leveson-Gower.
- 24. John Frederick, was Lord Steward to the King's Household, Ambassador to the Court of France, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, K.G., &c. He married Arabella Diana Cope.
- 25. George John Frederick, fourth Duke of Dorset, died unmarried, A.D. 1815.
- 26. The Lady Mary Sackville, sister and co-heir of George John Frederick, fourth Duke of Dorset. Married—first, Other-Archer, Earl of Plymouth; secondly, William Pitt, Earl Amherst, Viscount Holmesdale, &c.
- 27. The Lady Elizabeth Sackville, sister and co-heir of George John Frederick, fourth Duke of Dorset; married George John, Earl De La Warr, Viscount Cantelupe, Baron West, &c.
- 28. George John Sackville-West, Earl De La Warr, &c., who bears on his escutcheon of pretence the arms of Elizabeth Sackville, his wife, an heiress, quartering the Arms of Sackville with those of West, as granted by Royal Patent.

Under all is the following inscription on the glass: "Nobilis familia Sackville hic expectat Resurrectionem." ("The noble family of Sackville here awaits the resurrection.")

Above are the two Sackville crests (the ram's head, and the estoile and coronet); the Cranfield crest (an antelope's head); and the Curzon crest (a red wyvern).

Across the lights diagonally are four mottoes: In the first, "Tous jours loyal" ("Always loyal"); the old Sackville motto. In the second: "Aut nunquam tentes aut perfice" ("Either never attempt or accomplish"); another Sackville motto. In the third: "Bon aventure"

("Good luck"); the Curzon motto. In the fourth: "Difficilia quae pulchra" ("Things honourable are difficult"); the Cranfield motto.

The Altar and Hangings.—At the end of the chapel on either side of the altar, worked on a rich stuff of dark green, are shields of the arms of the different families who have become allied by marriage to the Sackvilles. This is a fine specimen of needlework, and has been in the chapel upwards of fifty years.

On the north side are the arms of Sackville, Dene, Vere, Aguillon, Dallingrigge, Nevill, Fitzgerald, Curcy, Mortimer, Clifford, Curzon, Cranfield.

On the south side are those of Leveson-Gower, Cope, Chaworth, Howard, Brotherton, Warren, Mowbray, Dacre of Gillestand, Spencer, Earl of Sunderland; Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle; Ogle, and Sackville.

Curcy.—The family of Curcy claim direct descent from the Emperor Charlemagne. Richard de Curcy came into England with William the Conqueror.

Brotherton.—Thomas, fifth son of King Edward I., was born at Brotherton, a small village in Yorkshire, and thence took his surname. He was created Earl of Norfolk.

The altar formerly had a scarlet frontal, which was richly embroidered in gold and silver, the Sackville star and coronet being at each corner, and in the centre an "Agnus Dei." The dorsal was embroidered in like manner, with the words: "Requiem aeternam dona eis Domine" (Grant unto them, O Lord, everlasting rest).

In 1896 the Dowager Countess De La Warr and her

children presented a new oak altar and reredos bearing the following inscription:—

"In memory of Reginald Windsor Earl De La Warr and his eldest son, Lionel Charles Cranfield Viscount Cantelupe. This altar was erected by Constance Countess De La Warr and her children."

The cross on the altar is thus inscribed:—

"This cross is dedicated by his sorrowing mother to the memory of Viscount Cantelupe, who was drowned off the Coast of Ireland on the 7th of November, 1890. R.I.P."

The large metal candlesticks are very ancient.

The Banners.—Hanging round the chapel are banners of the Earls and Dukes of Dorset, buried in this chapel, who were Knights of the Garter. The banner with the Sackville Arms, on the north side, was formerly in the Chapel of St. George at Windsor, having, as is usual, been removed from thence upon the death of the Knight. It is now placed above the monument of John Frederick, the third Duke, K.G. Next to this is the Sackville Standard. Thomas, the first Earl; Edward, the fourth Earl; Charles, the sixth Earl; and Lionel, the first Duke, were also Knights of the most noble order. Their banners, which hang on the south side, with the arms and quarterings, are similar to those which were formerly in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor.

The panelled ceiling, which is coloured azure, with golden stars and crowns, is illuminated with shields of the Sackville Arms, and of the West Arms, quartering Sackville; also with the Mortimer White and Red Rose and the crampette, which are the badges of the family

of the Earl De La Warr. This crampette (or chape of a sword) was given by King Edward III. to Lord La Warr after the battle of Poictiers, Sept. 19th, 1356, as an honourable distinction for the active part which he had taken in the capture of John, King of France.

The Vault.—Beneath the chapel is a spacious vault, with recesses, where there are numerous coffins of members of the Sackville family. The following are some of the inscriptions on them:—

"Here lieth the bodies of Thoma and Winifred Sackvil sone and daughter to Rober Earl of Dorset who died 1587."

"Here lieth the body of the Right Hoble, the Lady Margaret Howard, the only daughter to Thomas Duke of Norfolk wife to Robert Sackville Earle of Dorset whoe died the 19th of August 1591."

"Here lieth ye body of Thomas Sackv Baron of Buckhur Earle of Dorset Knight of ye Garter Chancellor of Ox Lord High Treas' of Engla a Prive Counsellor to Que Elisa an afterwards to King James who died ye 18 April 1608."

"The body of the Right Honble. Cicely Countess of Dorset Dowager wife to Thomas Earle of Dorset whoe dyed ye first of October Ano Di 1615 aged 80 yeres."

"Robert Sackeville Earle of Dorset died Febr. 27 1608. He was son to Thomas Earle of Dorset Lord High Treasurer of England."

"Here lieth the body of the Right Honourable Richard Earle of Dorset Baron of Buckhurst who departed this life the 27th of August in the year of our Lord 1677 and in the fifty-fifth year of his age."

"The sonne of Sr Edward Sackville 1617."

"Anne Semer 1618. (Infant daughter of Edward Lord Beauchamp aun Lady Anne Sackville daughter of Robert second Earl of Dorset.)"

- "Elizabeth Eld. D of Richard L, Buckhurst, died April xxiii 16xliii aet 100 ye."
- "Lionel Sackville third son to the Lord Buckhurst died the xxi of Julye 1646."
- "Corpus prinobilis Thome Sackvile armigeri quarto geniti filii Thome Comitis Dorsestrie Magni Thesaurarii Anglie &c Nati 25 o die Maii Anno Domini 1571 obiit 280 Augusti 1646 Expectans Resurrectionem fidelium et justorum in et per Jesum Christum Dominum Nostrum." (This Thomas Sackville, son of the Lord Treasurer Buckhurst, distinguished himself against the Turks in the year 1595.)
- "Anna è liberis Dom Richardi fil unici Honorat. Edoardi Com Dorset. vixit Trian. menses Duos-obiit Solstit. Brumali 1649."
- "M.S. Edoardus Comes Dorsetensis Baro de Buckhurst Mariae primu Reginae Tum Carolo Regi Nuper defuncto summus cubicularius a Secretiori Concilio et Aureae Periscelidis ordinis honestissimi Eques Magno Natin ingenii splendore Celebratus.

Jacet

An. Dom. 1652 Aetatis 63 Julii 18."

- "Here lyeth interred ye body of the Lady Mary Sackvile the only daughter of Edward Earle of Dorset who departed this life the 30th day of October Anno Domini 1632 beinge of the age of seven yeares and fower moneths."
- "Here lyeth Anne ye daughter of Sr Robert Johnson of ye Tower of London Kt ye only wife of Thomas Sackvill Esq. her only husband and sonne of Thomas Sackvill of ye Noble Order of ye Garter Knight, Baron of Buckhurst Lord High Treasurer of England &c dyed 15 Februar. Ao Dni 1653 of her age 63 and by hope and trust expecting in and by Christ the resurrection and eternall life."
- "Hic jacent curae reliquiae amabilis pueri Lionelli Sackeville secundi ejus nominis filii Ricardi Comitis de Dorset et Franciscae Comitissae uxoris ejus qui natus 250 octris 1656 iuvisas has sedes relinquens in felicissimos Dei optimi Maximi amplexus correptus est 50 Aprilis Anno Domini Nostri 1659."

- "Hic jacent reliquiae Catherinae Sackeville filiae natu Minimae Ricardi Comitis de Dorset et Franciscae Comitissae ejus quae nata 28 die Junij Ano Dmni 1658 obiit 20 Julij 1659."
- "Here lyeth John Compton Esquier the son of Sir Henry Compton Knight of the Honourable Order of the Bath. He died at his house at Bramble Tye July 28 1659 the 29th of his age."
- "Hic jacet corpuseulum Cranfield de Sackville filii natu minimi Ricardi Comitis de Dorset et Franciscae uxoris ejus quem Mors saeva hic hospitem ultra quatuordecim dierum spatium esse non sinuit . obiit primo die jan^{rii} Anno Domini Nostri 1660."
- "The Hart of Isabella Countesse of Northampton wife to James Earle of Northampton 2nd Daughter and co-heire to Richard Earle of Dorset and by her mother's side (who was daughter and heire to George Earle of Cumberland) and co-heire to yt Estate died the 14th of October 1661."
- "Lady Ann Sackville Countess of Home was born the 17 day of June 1650 married the 19 day of April to Alexander Earle of Home Lord Coldinghame and died the 22 day of August Anno Dom. 1672."
- "Master Thomas Sackville son to the Earl of Dorset deceased August 19." (The large monument in the chapel is to his memory. He died at Saumur, on the River Loire, in France, but was buried in the Sackville Vault.)
- "Mary the daughter of Harvey Bagot, Esq. of Pipe Hall in Warwickshire, the relict of Charles Earl of Falmouth and wife of Charles Earl of Dorset and Middlesex died the 12th of Septr 1679."
- "The Rt Honble Frances Countess Dowager of Dorset wife to the Rt Honble Richd Earl of Dorset died April 20 Anno Dom. 1687."
- "The Rt Honble Mary Countess of Dorset and Middlesex relict of the Rt Honble Charles Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, Ld Chamberlain of her Majs Household, third daur of the Rt Honble James Earl of Northampton, by Mary Countess of Northampton, died August 6', 1691, in the 23d year of her age."
- "The most noble and puissant Lord Charles Sackville Earl of Dorset and Middlesex Baron of Buckhurst and Baron Cranfield

of Cranfield Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex and Custos Rotulorum for the said County High Steward of the Burrough of Stratford upon Avon one of the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honble Privy Council and Knight of the most Noble Order of ye Garter Dyed ye 20th Day of Jany 1705 and in ye 66th yeare of his age."

- " K. S. aged 14. 1690."
- "The Rt Honble Lionel Earl of Orrery and Baron of Broghill died the 21st of August 1703 in the 33d year of his age. (The son of the Second Earl of Orrery and Lady Mary Sackville dau of Richard fifth Earl of Dorset.)"
- "Hic jacet the Honble Richard Sackville, obiit Augst ye 18th 1712 Aged 63 yeares."
- "The Right Honble the Lady Ann Sackville died March 22, 1720, in the 12th year of her age."
- "The Right Honble the Lady Frances Viscountess Lanesborough, widow of the Rt Honble George Lord Visct Lanesborough of the Kingdom of Ireland died Jany 29 1721 aged 70 years. (Lady Frances dau of Rich fifth Earl of Dorset.)"
- "Lionel Cranfeild Sackville Duke of Dorset, Earl of Dorset and Middlesex Baron of Buckhurst and Baron Cranfeild of Cranfeild Constable of Dover Castle Warden and Admiral of the 5 Ports Ld Lieut. and Custos Rot. of the Co. of Kent and of the City and Co. of Canterbury Vice-Admiral of the said Co. of Kent one of the Lords of His Majs most Honble Privy Council Kt of the Most Noble Order of the Garter &c. departed this life Octr 10 1765 in the 79th year of his age."
- "Elizabeth Duchess of Dorset widow of Lionel Duke of Dorset. She was daughter of Philip Collier brother to the Earl of Portmore and Field Marshall in the Service of the States General of the United Provinces. She departed this life June 12 1768 in the 82d year of her age."
- "Charles Duke of Dorset &c. died Jany 6th 1769, aged 58 years."
- "Diana wife of the Rt Honble Ld Geo. Germain died Jany 15. 1778 aged 47 years."

"The Right Hon. George Viscount Sackville and Baron Bolebroke, died August 26 1785 aged 69."

"Diana Daughter of John Earl of Glandore and of Diana Sackville his Countess. ob. July 2. 1781. Aged 2 days.' (Diana, the daughter of Viscount Sackville, married the Earl of Glandore.)

"The Right Hon. Frances Lady Sackville daughter of the Rt Hon. John Earl Gower relict of the Rt Hon. John Lord Sackville and mother to his Grace George John Frederick Sackville Duke of Dorset who departed this life the 26th of June 1788 in the 70th year of her age."

"John Frederick Sackville Duke and Earl of Dorset Earl of Middlesex Baron of Buckhurst and Baron Cranfeild Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council died July 19th 1799."

"The Most High Mighty and Most Noble Prince George John Frederick Sackville Duke and Earl of Dorset Earl of Middlesex Baron Buckhurst of Buckhurst in the County of Sussex and Baron Cranfield of Craufield in the County of Bedford born Nov. 15. 1793 died Feb. 14. 1815."

"The Most Noble Arabella Diana Duchess of Dorset died 1 August 1825 aged 57 years."

The Parish Burial Registers have the following entries, beginning with the year 1672, registers previous to the year 1663 having been destroyed when the Church was burnt down:—

- 1672. The 3 day of September was the Lady Ann Humes the daughter of the Right honorable Richard Earle of Dorset buried.
- 1675. The 31 day of November was Thomas Sakvill, the Sonn of the Right Honorable Richard Earle of Dorset buried.
- 1676. The 19 day of August was Margaret Tufton the Countesse of Thanet, buried. (The daughter of Richard third Earl of Dorset and the Lady Anne Clifford. She was the Founder of the Charity for apprenticing boys to agriculture.)

- 1677. The 7 day of September was the Right Honorable Richard Earle of Dorset buried.
- 1678. The 18 day of October was Captaine Edward Sakveile the Sonn of the Right honorable Richard Earle of Dorset buried.
- 1679. The 12th day of September was the Right hon^b Countes of Dorset wife to the Right (Hon.) Charles Erle of Dorset buried—(relict of Charles E of Falmouth).
- 1687. The Right Honorble the Countess of Dorset interred in the vault Aprill ye 26. (The Lady Frances Cranfield, wife of Richard, fifth Earl of Dorset.)
- 1691. The Right Honor^{ble} ye Countess of Dorset interred in ye Vault August ye 13. (The 2nd wife of Charles, sixth Earl of Dorset.)
- 1703. The Right Honerable Lyonel Earle of Orrery died August the 24th and was buried in Linnen August the 30th.
- 1705. The right Honourable Charles Earle of Dorset and Middlesex &c died at the Bath January the 29th and was buried Feb. ye 17th.
- 1712. The Honourable Richard Sackvil Esq. was buried Aug ye 13th.
- 1714. The Right Hon. Mary Viscountess Shannon was buried July ye 3d in linnen.
- 1721. The Right Honourable Anne Daughter of the illustrious Prince Lionel Duke of Dorset was buried March ye 27th.
- 1722. The Right Honourable Frances Viscountess Lanesborough was buried Feb. ye 8th.
- 1765. Oct. 18th. His Grace Lionel Cranfield Sackville Duke of Dorset who died at Knole Oct. 9th at midnight aetat 79.
- 1768. June 18th. Her Grace Elizabeth Colyear Dutchess of Dorset aetat 84 died at London. (Age on the coffin is 82.)
- 1769. Jan. 11th. Charles Sackville Duke of Dorset,

- 1772. Oct. 21st, in the Vault William Smith Esq (Capt. in the Queen's Regt of Dragoons) from St. Edmund's Bury. aet 29 (28 on the coffin by mistake).
- 1778. January 21st. Diana wife of the Rt Honble Lord George Germain who died Jany. 15th aet 47.
- 1781. July 13. Diana daughter of the Earl of Glandore born June 2d and died the next day.
- 1785. Sep 1. George Viscount Sackville born Janry 26 1716 died August 26th aged 69.
- 1788. July 8. Frances Widow of the Rt Honble Lord John Sackville.
- 1799. July 27. John Frederick Duke of Dorset ob. July 19th aetat . 54.
- 1815. March 3. George John Frederick Duke of Dorset age 21.
- 1825. August 10. Arabella Diana Duchess of Dorset age 57.
- 1850. July 1. George John Frederick Viscount Cantelupe. Age 36.
- 1864. July 28. Mary Sackville Countess Amherst age 72.
- 1869. Feb. 18. The Lady Arabella Diana Bannerman age 34.
- 1869. March 3. George John Sackville-West Earl De La Warr age 77.
- 1870. Jan. 19. Elizabeth Countess De La Warr Baroness Buckhurst age 74.
- 1873. May 1. Charles Richard Sackville-West Earl De La Warr age 57.
- 1888. January 28. Elizabeth Sackville-West Lady Sackville age 47.
- 1888. Oct. 5. Mortimer Sackville-West Baron Sackville age 68.
- 1896. January 18th. Reginald Windsor Sackville, Earl De La Warr, Baron Buckhurst, age 79 years.

The following funeral certificate of Richard, third Earl of Dorset, is in the College of Arms:—

"The Right Honourable Richard Sackeville Earle of Dorsett sonne of Robert Earle of Dorsett the sonne of Thomas first Earle of Dorsett and Lord High Threasurer of England departed this mortall life at Dorsett house by Fleet Street in London on Easter daye the xxviii of March 1624 whose body was honourably conveighed through the Citie of London on Tuesdaye night the 6 daye of Aprill following unto Buckhurst in Sussex, and there buried in the Parrishe Church of Withiham with his anneestors in a vault belonging only to that familey He married Lady Anne only daughter and heire of George Clifford Earle of Cumberland by whom he had yssue one sonne and two daughters Thomas Sackeville Lord Buckhurst his sonne and heire who died in his infancie Ladye Margaret eldest daughter borne ye 12 daye of July 1614 and Lady Isabella borne the 6 of October 1622 bothe lyving at the time of their father's death. The heire male unto all his honors is Sir Edward Sackville Knight his 2 brother now Earle of Dorsett and Lord Buckhurst."

This certificate was taken by Samson Lennard Bleumantle.

*The Honourable Edward Sackville, youngest son of Edward, fourth Earl of Dorset, was also buried here.

(The Baptisms of Thomas and the Lady Isabella are recorded in the Parish Register of Sevenoaks.)

The Churchyard.—Although the Parish Registers do not go back further than 1663, and many of the tomb stones in the churchyard are decayed, and the inscriptions illegible, still there are a few ancient records of burials. On an iron slab fixed against one of the buttresses of the eastern

* The Honourable Edward Sackville was in the Royalist Army in the time of King Charles I., and was wounded in the Battle of Newbury, in 1643. In the year 1645, when with the King's forces, near Oxford, he was taken prisoner and put to death.

wall of the chapel, in raised letters, may still be read:—

"HEARE . LIET
H. WILYAM . A
LFREY . LATE
OF . WYTHIH
AM . YEOMAN
WHICH . ENDE
D . HIS . LIFE
THE . 15 . DAY
OF . JUNE . AN
NO DO. 1610."

On a low altar-shaped tomb near the east end of the church, in raised letters, is the following inscription:—

"One the 28 of Septembe R Anno Dom 1612 was Ri Chard May nard of Co Zleigh Bur ied."

This information is derived from a slip of paper in one of the Register Books:—

On two flat stones, on brick work, at the east end of the Sackville Chapel, in raised letters, now illegible:—

- " Here lieth buried the body of Thomas Saxpes of Hale who died the xxvi. day of March Anno 1663."
- "Here lieth buried the body of Nicolas Saxpes of Hale who died the iv. day of February Anno 1623."

On a flat stone close by:—

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Saxby son of John Saxby of Orure who died the xxviii. day of December Anno Dom 1615."

On another flat stone, in letters quite illegible :-

- " Wm. Morley senior died the 13 day of Jan $^{ry}\!.$ 1701 in the age of 91 years."
- " Here lieth the body of Sarah wife of Wm Morley who was buried November 1687."
- " Wm Morley jun died the 27th day of December 1691 in the 36 year of his age."

On the south side of the church, opposite the small window near the vestry, is a flat stone, with the following inscription in raised letters:—

"On the 8 of Januarie An no Do. 1622 was buried Cislie Burges the wife of Henrie Burges."

Near the headstone of the grave of Edward Frisby Howis (beneath the large lime tree) an iron grating is visible, which was placed there according to a wish expressed in his will. It appears he was a great friend of John Turner, the tenant of Summerford Farm, and desired to be buried within sight of that farmstead. He died in 1830 at Crowborough Lodge, now known as the Warren, which belonged to him.

This old churchyard is 1 a. or. 16 p., and has five entrance gates. The principal entrance, on the south side, was designed some years ago by the late E. W. Cooke, the artist, who lived at Glen Andred. Six years ago the present Earl De La Warr gave upwards of half an acre of adjoining land, on the north side, which was enclosed with oak railings — towards this the

parishioners and others subscribed—and consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester May 4th, 1896.

There have been many burials on the east side of this new ground. Near the path there is a handsome rustic marble cross, with passion flowers and ivy beautifully carved, erected to the memory of my Mother, bearing the following inscription:—

"To the Memory of
Georgina, the devoted wife of
Captain Frederick Sutton, late 11th Hussars,
Obiit 20th March, 1898.
He now rests by her side,
Obiit June 2, 1900."

Plans of this churchyard are kept at the Rectory, and by the Parish Clerk, so that any people wishing to know the graves of their relatives can always obtain the necessary information.

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN THIS PARISH.

THE first school in Withyham concerning which we have any record is that which was kept by the Curate of the Parish, the Rev. Edward Boyce, in the year 1756. The school house was one of the cottages on what is still known as School House Hill, near Duckin's Farm.

It appears that education had made but little progress at that time in this neighbourhood, the school at Withyham being specially mentioned in Burr's History of Tunbridge Wells (1766):—

"The curate of Withyham, a good-natured, worthy man, about ten or twelve years ago, opened a school in this parish, which has met with great encouragement from the surrounding farmers, and as he is equally attentive to the morals and learning of the children placed under his care, he thereby renders himselt extensively useful to his country, and at the same time sets an example which deserves the imitation of other curates in different parts of the kingdom."

From this time education seems to have developed in this parish, dames' schools being held at Ball's Green by Mrs. Cook; Ham Cottage by Mrs. Legge; Mott's Mill by Miss Adams; and Friar's Gate by Mrs. Brown.

There was a thatched cottage (many years ago) adjoining the old school house in the Fair Field, near

the Dorset Arms, where instruction was given to children. In 1841 this was used by the East Grinstead Union for storing sacks of flour for the out-door relief in this parish, and another school was built in the same field, near the park fence, and was used until about the year 1877, when the present building was erected on the Station Road by the late Earl De La Warr. In 1837 there were the following masters and mistresses in this parish:—

Charles Hoare, Thatched Cottage; 31 scholars.

William Reed, Adults' Evening School; bailiff to Mrs. Harris, Crowboro'.

Mrs. Brown, Friar's Gate; average number of children 30; girls 2d. per week, boys $1\frac{1}{2}d$.

Mrs. Blackstone, Add's Farm; 20 to 60 scholars.

Mrs. Banks, The Warren; about 14 children, 3d. per week. Reading, writing, and needlework taught.

Mrs. John Cator, Crowborough; 14 scholars, $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per week. Girls taught to work.

The Blackham School was built by Mr. Price, of Highfield's Park, in the year 1861. Formerly a school was held in the Stone Cottage, not far distant from the present building, which is now occupied by Frederick Towner.

A school was erected at St. John's, Crowborough, about fifty years ago with accommodation for ninety-two children, and it was enlarged in the year 1873. St. Thomas School, New Groombridge, was opened in the year 1886 to relieve Withyham School, which was becoming (as to accommodation and staff of teachers) inadequate for the instruction of so many children.

At the present time more than 400 children are

receiving free education in these schools, which are all under Government inspection:—

St. Michael's, Withyham ... Master, Mr. G. Joad. Mistress, Mrs. Joad.

Number of children, 88. Average attendance, 71. Government grant, £74 48.

Blackham Mistress, Miss Gillespie.
Number of children, 44.

St. John's, Crowborough ... Master, Mr. Webb.
Mistress, Mrs. Short.

Number of children, 140. Average attendance, 110. Government grant, £114 17s.

St. Thomas, Groombridge ... Master, Mr. Owen Russell.

Mistress, Mrs. Russell.

Number of children, 130. Average attendance, 114. Government grant, £121 9s.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

THE Lady Margaret Sackville, Countess of Thanet, daughter of Richard, third Earl of Dorset, and the Lady Anne Clifford, his wife, gave £100 for the purpose of placing out poor boys as apprentices to be taught the labour and skill of husbandry. The parishioners of Withyham added £20 to the £100 in 1689, and purchased six acres of land in the Pevensey Marsh, called the "Bridles End" and the "Island." The rents from this property are to be employed within three months of the feast of St. Michael the Archangel for the above purpose; but, in the event of there being no apprentices, the owner of the Manor of Bolebrook for the time being shall direct or appoint the distribution of the money amongst the poor in Withyham.

The original trustees were:-

The Right Hon. Lord West.
The Hon. Reginald W. Sackville West.
Thomas Patching.
Daniel Richardson.
Obadiah Hall.
Abraham Hale.
John Killick Parris.

Present trustees:-

The Right Hon. the Earl De La Warr and Buckhurst. The Rev. C. N. Sutton, Withyham Rectory. The Rev. R. Fisher, The Vicarage, Groombridge.

Mr. J. Ashdown, The Forge, Lye Green.

Mr. Edwin Hall, Duckings.

Mr. E. Taylor, St. John's Road.

P. H. Phillips, Esq., Glencleg, Crowborough.

Thomas Moorhouse, yeoman, formerly of Gildridge, in this parish, gave £100 to be invested in Three per Cent. Consols for distribution of bread to the poor in the district known as Lye Green Side—and an additional sum of £60 to be invested for the trustees as a remuneration for their trouble in dispensing the charity. These two sums were invested, and purchased £241 15s., which produces £7 4s. 10d. a year, of which £4 10s. is expended in the purchase of bread.

The original trustees were—

James Patching. Thomas Patching. Obadiah Hall.

Present trustees—

The Right Hon. the Earl De La Warr and Buckhurst.

The Rev. C. N. Sutton, Withyham Rectory.

The Rev. R. Fisher, The Vicarage, Groombridge.

Mr. J. Ashdown, The Forge, Lye Green.

Mr. Edwin Hall, Duckings.

Mr. E. Taylor, St. John's Road.

P. H. Phillips, Esq., Glencleg, Crowborough.

Mrs. Price, by her will dated March 15th, 1873, left the sum of £1,600 10s. 4d. in the joint names of the owner of Highfields for the time being and the rector of Withylam for the time being, to be invested in Three per Cent. Bank Annuities for the maintenance and support of the clothing club at Blackham, for Christmas presents of coal or other fuel of the value of 5s.

each, to such of the tenants of cottages on the Highfields estate as the owner of Highfields and the Rector of Withyham shall in their absolute and uncontrolled discretion think fit persons to receive the same; and after applying the said dividends in manner aforesaid, the annual residue of the same to be distributed among the sick members of cottagers' families on the Highfields estate for their relief and benefit in such shares and proportions, and in such manner and form as the owner for the time being of Highfields, or any person or persons appointed by him or her for that purpose shall in his, her, or their absolute and uncontrolled discretion think fit.

Original trustees-

J. R. Haig, Esq., Highfields Park. Rev. T. F. Rudston-Read, Withyham Rectory.

The present trustees-

David Price Haig, Esq., Highfields Park. Rev. C. N. Sutton, Withyham Rectory.

JOHN SMITH CHARITY.

John Smith, auctioneer, of East Grinstead, died in the year 1862, and left by his will £7,657 8s. 10d., half of which sum was, on the death of his widow, Sophia Louisa Smith, afterwards Mrs. Burgess, to be divided in certain proportions amongst the parishes within the East Grinstead Union for the benefit of the poor, the interest to be applied by the rectors, churchwardens, and overseers of the parishes for the purchase of coal, or otherwise for the benefit of the poor inhabitants.

Withyham, Hartfield, Cowden, West Hoathly to receive two equal twenty-second parts; East Grinstead and Forest Row, three equal twenty-second parts; Lingfield and Worth, four equal twenty-second parts.

Trustees-Withyham:

Rev. C. N. Sutton, Rector.
A. T. A. Pryce,
Edwin A. Hall,
J. Ashdown,
E. A. Hoath,
B. R. Sands,

COUNTY COUNCILLOR FOR WITHYHAM AND HARTFIELD. Herwald Ramsbotham, Esq., Crowborough Warren.

DISTRICT COUNCILLORS.

Rev. Robert Fisher, Edward Taylor, Charles Tomsett.

Parish Councillors.

Edward Taylor, Jabez Ashdown, G. Joad, T. J. Kingsbury, T. Floyd, T. Geary, J. Kingswood, E. Hoath, A. Hoath, junr., H. Taylor, Owen Russell, B. R. Sands, V. W. Martin.

Charles Baldwin, Clerk and Assistant Overseer. Alfred Hoath, Collector of Rates.

OLD BUCKHURST.

Although the Sackville Family first settled near Hailsham, Buckhurst is one of their most ancient homes. In Leland's "Itinerary," Vol. VI., fol. 20, it is thus mentioned: "The Anncientest House of the Sachevilles that now liveth is at Bukhurste yn Southesax, by the Forest of Waterdown, a 2 or 3 miles from Rotherfeld also in Southesax. This Sacheville is a man of a 300" Land by the yere.

"Sackeville of Bedford that was grome-porter came out of this House—and so did Sacheville of Blechingle in the Masters by Reigate, a man now of a 40 markes of Landes by the yere, also out of the House of Bukhurst decend the Sachevilles of Calays."

The first direct mention of this ancient home of the Sackville Family is in the Enquiry of 1274, after the death of the late owner, Sir Jordan de Sackville, who became possessed of the property through marriage with the Lady Ela de Dene. It is spoken of at that time as "a well-built dwelling house," and there are indications of even greater antiquity in certain parts of the ruins, where portions of Saxon masonry are to be seen built in the walls. The old foundations cover an immense area, and there are signs of the house having been added to from time to time, which view is supported by the will of John Sackville dated 1556: "Also I

OLD BUCKHURST

From a Photograph by]

IRST [G. Glanville, Tunbridge Wells.

give and bequeathe to Anne my wiffe all the stuffe beinge in my newe lodginge at Buckhurste at the tyme of my decease excepte all That is my sisters; that I have in kepinge for her that is to saye all the stuffe in the Chambers or garretts over the entrie and all the stuffe in the Newe Chambers between the Tower and the Barne and all that remayns betwene the tower and the Barnes ende she to have it dureinge her life if she lyve sole and not maried with the garden and all other howsing thereonto bilte and that shalbe bilte in the same garden in my life with free goinge thorowe the corte and the kitchin to feche water and all other necesaries for her dureing her liffe if she live sole and allsoe free goinge and cominge for her and her Stunts opp through the towe into her lodginge with free goinge to the Chapell Closet throughe the Gallarie duringe her liffe and I wille she to have all the Chambers and Closet and other Rooms over the entrie where I doe moste comonlie lye one yere hole after my decease and after one hole yere after my decease then I will she shall have no more but the other newe lodgings bothe above and beneathe with the garden and all the byldinge that I shall leave there at the time of my decease with as moch woode oute of the parke or any other places of the demayne landes as she shall spende for her fewell duringe the tyme that she wyll lie there also I will that my sayde wyfe shall have ii Chambers withoute to leve her Srunts in those toe that I have nowe And I wyll that yf my sonne doe not cometo dwell Then I wyll my wiffe have the Chambers with her Closset over the entrie ontill the tyme of his

cominge and a rome in the Stable for ii. horses or iii. when she liste with a rome to ley some Hey for that three Horse."

The oldest part of the ruin, with the exception of a few fragments, is of brickwork; and the walls are of enormous thickness and splendidly built, the mortar being as hard as the bricks. Many years ago one of the tenants of Old Buckhurst received permission to use some of the foundations for repairing the roads. After putting men on for a day with pickaxes, he gave it up as a hopeless task, as they could make little or no impression on the solid masonry.

On the face of the one remaining stone tower are the letters I. A., besides the Arms of the Family, which have led to the supposition that it formed part of the new building mentioned in the will of John Sackville, and that it was erected by him after he married his second wife Anne Torrell, although some are of the opinion that it is more ancient.

There is a ground plan of a very extensive building by Thorpe, the architect, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., but it is uncertain whether all this was actually carried out. The building is said to have been 260 feet in length, 200 feet in depth, forming four sides of a square, and 110 feet wide inside, a hall 55 feet long and 40 feet wide, communicating with a chapel 40 feet square. The ruins of this chapel are still visible on the south side of the old large barn, which was possibly the hall where the tenants are stated to have paid their rents in the year 1597.

The ground around part of the old building has

undoubtedly been considerably raised and altered since the house was inhabited. In olden days the house was approached on the west side by a drawbridge over a moat, and there are signs of the latter close to the mouth of the mysterious brick cave, which appears to lead into the old hall or chapel. There are several traditions about this underground passage, which is a good specimen of ancient masonry. Several parishioners have entered this beautifully-bricked tunnel, and some years ago two young men, after walking for a long distance with a lantern, came to a door beyond which they were unable to pass. This passage is 6 feet high within a short distance of the entrance, which is now visible, and it is supposed by some to lead to the large lake at Buckhurst. According to other traditions, it is connected with the Parish Church, and with Bolebroke Castle.

The pictures of Old Buckhurst represent the house as having six towers and a high stone wall; but only the one tower now remains, and this was evidently the principal entrance, as the Arms of the Sackville Family and the letters I. A. are on the face of it. Moreover, there is room for a carriage to pass through the archway, and signs of the inner arch which has been built up.

Traces are still to be seen in the ruins of 14 ovens, testifying to the size of the establishment kept by the first Earl of Dorset and his ancestors.

From tradition we gather that there was formerly a chestnut walk, or avenue, near the house, where seven cord of gold is said to have been buried.

The trees have long since disappeared (the oldest parishioner does not even remember having heard of their exact locality), and no doubt the gold departed with them.

It appears that Lord Buckhurst, afterwards the first Earl of Dorset, removed from Buckhurst to Knole between the years 1603 and 1605, and from that time he used it as his principal country residence till the year of his death, 1608.

Why he quitted Buckhurst for Knole, which was scarcely equal in size or grandeur, and less healthily situated, is very uncertain.

Some have thought that Queen Elizabeth wished to have him within easier reach of her Court and Councils, especially as the roads in the neighbourhood of Buckhurst were at times impassable; and this idea appears to be founded on tradition said to have been "delivered down from the first Earl."

Although Knole was granted to Lord Buckhurst in 1567 by Queen Elizabeth—Sir Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, having surrendered it that year to her Majesty—yet he was unable to obtain possession until 1603, owing to the Earl of Leicester having, previous to his surrender of it, granted a lease of it to one Rolfe, who appears to have sublet it to John Leonard, of Chevening, whose family are mentioned in the Sevenoaks Register as residing at Knole in 1603.

As Queen Elizabeth died that year, the tradition alluded to is not easy to understand, although it is just possible that her wishes were UNEXPECTEDLY frustrated.

Much of the ancient stonework of Old Buckhurst is said to have been taken to East Grinstead for the erection of the Sackville College in 1616 by Richard, third Earl of Dorset—Robert, second Earl of Dorset, having left by his Will, dated 1608, the sum of £1,000 for building it.

A massive wall near the tower was removed about twenty years ago, and the stone was used in erecting the private chapel at Buckhurst.

The old house opposite the tower, where the Estate Steward, Mr. John Ditch, lives, is a most interesting building, and dates back to the time of Henry VII. (1485). The diagonal brickwork and overhanging windows are very picturesque.

The stone porch was added in 1897.

In the old plan of Buckhurst mention is made of a tennis lawn.

The part of the Park in which Old Buckhurst stands was called in 1597 the Great Park of Buckhurst, and then contained 1,150 acres.

The remainder of the Park was then known as the Little Park, or Stonelands, consisting of 520 acres.

Upwards of seventy years ago these two Parks were united by Lord Whitworth. Since that time more land has been enclosed on the Lye Green side.

The present Earl De La Warr planted a great many beech and other trees in 1896. During the last two years the golf links have been made.

In the Parliamentary Surveys, 1649—53, there is the following mention of Buckhurst Park:—

"To Mr. Symon Smyth for Buckhurst and the lands w.

there to sixty acres . . (boundaries set out) Memorandum, the said sixty acres was allowed by the right honbie the Committee of Appeale and sett forth by their p'ticular ord as competent and full satisfaction for all and every the rights proffits prevelidges and advantages belonging to Buckhurst Parke out of the said fforest of Ashdowne as the said Buckhurste Parke was anciently inclosed according to the old bounds or old banks of the said fforest not according to the late inclosure or incroachment."

BUCKHURST.

Buckhurst, the present seat of Gilbert George Reginald, eight Earl De la Warr, was originally called Stoneland Lodge, and belonged to the Baker family, who owned Duckings House in 1509. Sir John Baker, K^{nt}., had iron works here, the machinery of which was impelled by a chain of ponds still existing below the house. In an old document Sir John Baker is stated to have had a furnace and a forge in Withiham. Bonds were taken under a penalty of £2,000 in 1574 of the chief owners of iron works not to found or sell ordnance without licence from the Queen, and Sir John Baker's name so appears.

The oldest portion of the present house—the house-keeper's room, the long passage, and old kitchen, &c.—dates back to 1743, which is the date on the stack-pipe near one of the new towers.

The first Duke of Dorset, who died in 1763, enlarged the house, and allowed his son, Viscount Sackville, a lease of it for life.

In a drawing (Burr MSS., British Museum), dated 1785, it is called Stoneland House, and the entrance is something like the present; but the remainder of the building, although gabled, is very different.

In a picture at Buckhurst, bearing the date of 1800, it is far more like the present house, without the

private chapel, which was erected by the late Earl De La Warr.

Lord Whitworth, who married the widow of the third Duke of Dorset, expended a large sum of money in laying out the grounds and various walks, and in the year 1830 George John Sackville-West, fifth Earl De La Warr, grandfather of the present earl, had the old house pulled down, with the exception of the rooms already mentioned, and the present house erected by Repton. The work of re-building took about five years.

The late Earl De La Warr had the two towers built and the private chapel completed nearly twenty years ago, and since then many improvements have been carried out in the house. The oak panelling in the dining-room is very handsome, and much of it came from Halnaker, near Chichester, which belonged to the De La Warr family many hundred years ago.

Sir Thomas West, tenth Lord De La Warr, K.G., who exchanged Halnaker with Henry VIII. in 1540 for the dissolved priory of Wherwell, in Hampshire, had the hall at Halnaker panelled from the floor to the ceiling with rich and elegant work, some of which carved work was afterwards used for panelling the "Grange," Chichester, and other panels were removed to Buckhurst and fixed in the dining-room by the house carpenter, Newman, about the year 1833, who also did some of the oak-carving in that room.

The oak panelling in the private chapel at Buckhurst came from Bolebroke, and was fixed by the present house carpenter, Amos Twiner.



Photographed by]

OLD BUCKHURST.

[J. H. Rogers, Esq.

The Racquet Court was built in 1857 by Lord West (Charles, sixth Earl De La Warr), on his return from the Crimea, out of his year's savings during the siege of Sebastopol.

In the gallery of the court there is a photograph of the horse which he rode in the various battles.

The gardens at Buckhurst have been altered many times. When the late Earl De La Warr first came here, from Knole, in 1873, he had the greater part of the land leading to the large lake planted with heather, gorse, broom, &c. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who rented the house in 1893, spent a considerable sum on various alterations, making flower borders, &c., and it has since been greatly enlarged and improved by the present Earl, and by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Benson, who now have a lease of Buckhurst.

There is an oak tree, close to the large lake, which was planted by the late Queen Victoria in the year 1835, when on a visit to Buckhurst with her mother, the Duchess of Kent. In those days she frequently came over from Tunbridge Wells (where they were staying), and some parishioners still remember having often seen her riding in the Park with the Lady Elizabeth Sackville-West (afterwards Duchess of Bedford) and the Lady Mary (Countess of Derby). October 10, 1835, she was present with them at the Harvest Home, held at Fisher's Gate; this is said to have been her first sight of a village fête. King Edward VII. spent a day at Buckhurst in 1883, and visited the ruins of the ancient home of the Sackvilles.

THE BATTERY.

The battery on the east side of the large lake was made a great many years ago, and has eleven guns. These have been frequently used for firing salutes. In olden days fourteen guns were fired on the birthdays of the Earl and Countess De La Warr, and also of the eldest son, and seven guns on the birthdays of the other children. The last time they were fired was on the occasion of Lord De La Warr's welcome home from South Africa and the baptism of Lord Buckhurst.

When the late Earl was a boy, he and his brothers went in for gun practice, placing a target on the west side of the lake, close to another battery of six guns; but their shooting is said to have been so erratic that it became a source of danger to the neighbourhood in general, and to Hartfield in particular, near to which village a cannon ball one day fell, causing their father to put a stop to this most fascinating recreation.

There is an old boat near the boat-house, still known as Lord Sackville's; it belonged to him as a boy, and in this he and his brothers went to Tonbridge at a time when the river was in flood.

THE RECTORY.

The Rectory is beautifully situated on a knoll close to the church, seventy-two feet above the lake, commanding extensive views of the magnificent scenery of Buckhurst Park, Ashdown Forest, and Crowborough Beacon, the highest point in East Sussex. The house can be traced back in the "Barony of Buckhurst" more

than three hundred years as occupying this spot. How much longer it may have stood there is unknown; but when Withyham was an alien priory, the Prior of Morteyn is described (in a record at the Carlton Ride) as possessing a hall, a chamber or cell, a grange, an oxstall, a stable. The hall might possibly have been the present ancient dining-hall, with stone floor, or the old house near the rectory, now a laundry.

At Buckhurst there is a drawing of the rectory (1785), a copy of one in the British Museum, and it appears at that date to have been on the west side, just as it is at the present time, with the exception of the verandah. This must have been added by the Rev. Sackville Stephens Bale after the year 1800, as it is not given in another picture at Buckhurst bearing that date, but appears in an engraving of 1809.

Although the rectory underwent extensive repair in the year 1724, Mr. Bale and his father, who held the living before him, greatly improved it. The servants' hall, east porch, stables, coach-house, cow-sheds, and one of the rectory cottages were built by the late rector, the Rev. T. F. Rudston-Read, who died in 1892.

The drawing room is panelled with oak, linen pattern, of the date of Henry VII. (1485), which came from Brambletye Castle, near Forest Row.

The garden and grounds, which are most picturesque, were laid out by Mr. Bale and his son, who made the knoll in the kitchen garden with the bowling-green at the foot. The lake in front of the house at the end of the Rectory Mead, with islands planted with oaks, silver birch, and rhododendrons, is said to have been

laid out by them; also another garden with waterfall, in what is now an orchard, rented by Mr. Snazell, of the Dorset Arms.

Besides the lake of three acres there are three ponds leading into it, all showing signs of having been specially constructed for the promotion of fish culture, in which Mr. Stephens Bale took an immense interest.

The outbuildings are very numerous. The old barn, coach-house, cow-sheds, ice-house, &c., are still standing beyond the buildings erected by Mr. Rudston-Read.

The old stable formerly stood close to the south entrance to the churchyard, and there were cattle-sheds and a yard near the gardener's cottage; also a gate, 300 years ago, across the road near the silver birches, called the Withyham Gate; and a cottage, which was pulled down a few years since.

The rectory and garden are supplied with water by a waterwheel, which works a double-barrelled pump at the end of the lake; this is fed by springs near one of the islands, and from a tributary of the Medway, which flows through the Five Hundred Wood past Old Buckhurst. A few years ago there was excellent trout fishing in this stream, but, owing to the otters and herons having increased of late, very small baskets are now obtained.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who is an enthusiastic angler, had the stream inspected in 1894 by the great authority on trout culture, the late Mr. Andrews, of Guildford, and he was of the opinion that trout of 2 lbs. weight could be raised in this stream,



Photographed by]

[Mis. Ernest Pryce.

PENN'S ROCKS.

This estate, which was formerly known as the Rocks, derived its present name from William Penn, the celebrated founder and Governor of Pennsylvania, who became possessed of the property through his first wife, Gulielma Maria Springett, daughter of Admiral Sir William Springett, Knight, the previous owner. The iron fire-back in the old hall bears the coat of arms of the Penn family.

William Penn, who owned property in Sussex for more than a quarter of a century, was the son of the great Admiral Penn. He was born in London in 1644, educated at Chigwell, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In early life he espoused the doctrines of the Quakers, and underwent imprisonment in the Tower for preaching. While in confinement he wrote his treatise "No Cross, no Crown." After his release, which was effected through the intervention of the Duke of York, he resumed his preaching, and was again imprisoned in 1670 for six months. His father died about this time, leaving him a large annuity, with which he travelled in Holland and Germany in the cause of Quakerism. 1672 he married and settled at Rickmansworth. 1676 he bought the estate of Worminghurst, near Stevning, and five years later Charles II. granted him lands in North America, to which he gave the name of Pennsylvania, but not until he had entered into a treaty with the aborigines whom he found there. Amongst those whom he took with him to the Western Continent as colonists were 200 people from Sussex, and they

immediately set to work to build the capital, Philadelphia.

Penn returned to England in 1684, and after the death of Charles II. became very friendly with James II. and was suspected of Romish tendencies.

He was deprived of his government of Pennsylvania by William III., but had it restored to him, and revisited the colony in 1699, returning in 1701.

He does not appear to have resided much at Worminghurst, and sold the property in 1702.

When he lived at Penn's Rocks is uncertain, but it was possibly between his two visits to Pennsylvania.

He died at his residence, Rushcomb, in Berkshire, in 1718, and was buried at Jordans, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

A William Penn is mentioned in the rate-book of this parish in 1737. The Penn's Rocks estate was sold by Springett Penn in 1762.

Mr. Thomas Beeching was owner of the property in 1843, and it was afterwards purchased by Mr. J. Pryce, father of the present owner, Mr. A. T. A. Pryce, who added several rooms to the house and altered the carriage drive, which formerly passed close to the magnificent rocks up to the old entrance hall at the south side of the house.

In the British Museum there are two drawings, dated 1785, of "Penn's House in the Rocks" and "Penn's Rocks."

The engraving, which is from a photograph taken by Mrs. Ernest Pryce, shows the old part of the house and entrance, as well as the new portion of the building. The woods around the house are very picturesque, and quite the home of foxes.

The following were some of the tenants of the property:—

1714. John Baker.

1729. Thomas Cobham.

1751. Philip Turner.

1768. Charles Hooker.

1773. Abraham Osborne.

1788. John Bishop.

1843. James Hall and Luke Godly.

PARK GROVE.

This property was formerly known as Wigg's Farm, and John Wygg lived in the old farm-house (now occupied by the bailiff of Park Grove) in 1597. In 1730 it was owned by the Edwards family, and in 1838 by Mr. James Patching, who sold the estate in 1874 to Mr. S. Hutchings. The present house, which is known as "Park Grove," was built by him, and he lived there until his death in 1886, when the property was purchased by Mr. George Greig, who enlarged the house. In 1888 Mr. Cecil Clarke bought the estate, and added to the house.

The year before last Mr. Frederick Harris took a lease of the property, and has since greatly enlarged the house and improved the grounds.

1597. John Wygg.

1714. John Barber.

1730. John Edwards.

1754. Widow Edwards.

1803. Moses Borer.

1838. James Patching.

1874. S. Hutchings, Esq.

1886. George Greig, Esq.

1888. Cecil Clarke, Esq., present owner.
Mrs. Jennings.

1893. Capt. Darvall.

1897. Colonel Snow.

1900. Frederick Harris, Esq., present tenant.

SACKVILLE LODGE.

This house was originally a farm-house. Mr. Cecil Clarke, who rented it some years ago, added several rooms, and last year Mr. T. S. Whitfeld further enlarged it. The property belongs to the Earl De La Warr, and is now leased by Mr. L. G. Mackintosh.

FISHER'S GATE (at the North Entrance of the Five Hundred).

This was formerly called Fidge's or Fidget's Farm. The house and gardens were greatly altered by one of the estate stewards (the late Mr. Alfred Gregory), and since then more rooms have been added to the house, and the garden has been enlarged.

1327. Richard Fychet.

1749. Nicholas Garret.

1782. Mrs. Garret.
Thomas Goodwin.

1874. Alfred Gregory, Estate Steward.

1892. Philip Parris, ,,

1898. Mrs. Darvall, present tenant.

BUCKHURST COTTAGE.

This house, which is beautifully situated in the Park, was built by the son of the house carpenter, Newman. Some years later the house was improved and occupied

by Mr. Bevis, the artist. The Rev. E. D. Kershaw afterwards took a long lease of it, and added several rooms. The garden and grounds have been laid out with great taste. The cottages within the grounds formerly belonged to the late head gardener of Buckhurst, John Hewitt, who died in 1898.

The Rev. E. D. Kershaw, present tenant.

The parish of Withyham was anciently divided into the manors of Buckhurst, Munckloe, Hendal, Bullockstone, Blackham, Hilders, Framfield, Gilderidge, Duddleswell, &c., and Court Leagues were held from time to time at Summerford Farm, Blackham Court, and in other houses on the different manors.

The Manor of Munckloe belonged to Gilbert atte Hale, before it was possessed by the Priory of Morteyn in the reign of Edward III.

MANOR DE BUCKHURST.

(Rent Roll of the Duke of Dorset.)

"Of the Baylift for the rents of Assize of the said Mannor p. Ann. viii^{1b} iii^s viii for two years due at Michmas, 1720. 016.7.4."

MANOR DE BLACKHAM.

(Rent Roll of the Duke of Dorset.)

"Of the Baylift for 2 years rent of Assize of the said Mannor p. Ann. I'b vi iid due at Michms, 1720. 002.12.5. Of John Pyke for the scite and Demesnes thereof p. Ann. lxxv^{Ib} for the like."

It is not possible to give a complete list of the various

owners or occupiers of the different estates, or farms belonging to the manors, during the last few hundred years from the records seen; but it may be of some interest to the parishioners to know a few particulars concerning them.

OLD BUCKHURST FARM.

1714. Edward Osbourne.

1720. William Humphrey.

1743. Charles Hooker.

1749. Edward Packham.

1791. Leonard Hooker.

William Coverley. William Cheney.

John Payne.

THE DORSET ARMS, OR SOMERS FARM.

The Dorset Arms was (300 years ago) Somers Farm House, and the land adjoining (Bachelor's Mead, or the Fair Field, Bachelor's Field, beyond the Park Fence, also the Round Knole, the Middle Knole, and the Knole) went with it. In one of the maps of Withyham, probably 100 years old, it is called the "Ale House." Within the memory of many parishioners a large barn stood where the present stable is, and was used for some years by the Rev. Sackville Stephens Bale, who farmed the land near the rectory. There was formerly a building where the dairy now stands, which was used as a slaughter-house by the Hartfield butcher.

1593. Edward Burrist.

1636. William Pigott.

1735. Richard Spencer.

Copied by]

DUCKINGS.

[Johnson & Bud, Tunbridge Wells.

1741. Robert Crowhurst.

1741. Joseph Spencer, junr.

1793. John and Abraham Spencer.

James Farrenden.

William Norman.

Smith Devall.

James Harris.

Thomas Goodwin.

1881. William Temple.

1896. Joseph Snazell.

The chestnut tree on the village green was planted in 1849 to commemorate the return of Charles Richard, the sixth Earl De La Warr, from the Sikh War. It was conveyed to the green on a timber waggon, drawn by yoked oxen, and was planted with great ceremony.

Many years ago the village stocks were on the mound where there is now the splendid ash tree.

In a list of Sussex tavern-keepers in 1636 is the following entry:—

Witham. William Pigott.

DUCKINGS FARM.

It will be seen from the engraving that this is a very old house. In 1509 it belonged to Mr. John Baker, whose great-great-grandson, Sir John Baker, Knight, formerly owned Stonelands, now Buckhurst. By his will, dated 1555, he left xiiil vis viiid for a bell for Withyham Church.

Lord Buckhurst became possessed of this property, and the Manor of Munckloe, to which it belonged, in 1570.

TENANTS.

1593. John Baldwine.

1684. John Hall.

1716. John Hall.

1772. John Hall.

1790. John Hall.

1817. Abraham Hall.

1859. Mrs. Abraham Hall and John Hall.

1867. Edwin A. Hall, present tenant.

John Hall for Duckins p. Ann. lv^{lb} v^s. More iiii^s in lieu of two Capons More increased rent xxi^{lb} xv^s. (Rent Roll of the first Duke of Dorset.)

HUNT'S FARM.

This was undoubtedly a portion of the Manor of Bullockstone, and, from a picture at Buckhurst (1800), the present farm-house was formerly the manor-house.

The manor at one time belonged to Bayham Abbey. Henry VIII. granted it to Cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to his College at Oxford.

It became the property of the Sackvilles probably in Elizabeth's reign.

1327. John de Bulkestone.

1594. William Morgan (Bullocke).

1594. Robert Marchant (Bullock's Land Court).

1721. Stephen Oliver.

1734. Mrs. Oliver. Robert Avis.

1735. Thomas Mills.

1741. John Luck.

1837. Peter Avis.

1843. John Avis. Mrs. Avis.

1879. Edmund Hudson.

1882. John Hudson, present tenant.

The Holden's Farm (now cottages), situated just below Hunt's, was called (300 years ago) Holden's Court.

William Elliot was tenant at that time.

HENDALL.

This property was many hundred years ago called Yndedale, Hyndedale, Hyndale, Hendall Manor, and Hendall Court.

In the year 1362 this estate belonged to Henry Duke of Lancaster. In 1586 Sir Philip Sidney died seized of it; afterwards it passed into the Sackville family, and there is the following entry in the "Barony of Buckhurst," 1597. "Nicholas Pope, Gent., holdeth freely the Manor of Hyndall Court by Knights' Service."

1265. Thomas de Yndedale.

1296. William de Hyndedale.

1327. Thomas de Hyndale.

1593. Bartholomew Constable.

1714. William Constable.

1724. Robert Avis.

1742. William Avis.

1775. William Avis, junr.

1825. Peter Avis, a portion of Hendall Farm.

1827. Obadiah Hall.

1866. John Hall.

1900. Harry Hall, present tenant.

LITTLE STONELAND-NOW STONELAND.

1593. John Wallon.

1714. Ralph Sweatman.

1727. Richard Spencer.

1741. William Hoadley.

1742. Joseph Spencer.

1783. John and Abraham Spencer.

1800. John Weller.

1806. William Smithers.

1807. James Patching.

1827. Abraham Hall.

1828. Joseph Hall.

1846. Henry Langridge.

1876. John Ditch.

1896. William Swift, present tenant.

1897. Randall Moore, Esq., occupier of the House.

The Wallons, or Walwyns, owned much property in this parish.

SHARELOCKS—SHURLOCKE FARM.

Richard Sharlock lived here several hundred years ago.

1593. Thomas Twine.

1714. Edward Crunderell.

1755. Thomas Waghorne.

1796. John Hall.

1800. Thomas Hall.

1836. Mrs. Hall.

1838. William Burfoot. Christopher Burfoot.

1858. William Goodwin.

1897. Mrs. Goodwin, present tenant.

HALE COURT.

1291. John atte Hale.

1327. Richard atte Hale.

1342. Thomas atte Hale. 1593. John Saxbies.

1623. Nicholas Saxpes, died.

1663. Thomas Saxpes, died.1676. John Burges, died.

1714. Thomas Russell.

1737. Richard Spencer.

1741. Robert Crowhurst.

1741. Joseph Spencer.

1749. Joseph and John Spencer, senr.

1762. Thomas Hills.

1774. John Cork.

1783. Thomas Welfare.

1796. John Everest.

1803. J. Pound.

1806. Thomas Ovenden.

1825. Francis Martin.

1835. Abraham Hale.

1863. Henry Hale, present tenant.

Gilbert atte Hale, of Blakehamme, was by an inquisition taken before John de Bishopston, Sheriff of Sussex, found to be an "Ideot without lucid intervals, and the custodys of his lands, &c., was committed to his sister Joan. But on examination of the said Gilbert before the King's Council in Chancery it plainly appeared that he was compos mentis; his lands, &c., were therefore restored to him." Pat. 45, Edward III. (1372).

HAM, HAME, OR HAMME COURT.

1265. William atte Hame.

1296. Richard atte Hamme.

Henry atte Hamme.

1327. Thomas atte Hamme.

1398. Gilbert Hamme.

1594. Robert Marchant.

1714. Robert Avis.

1728. John Avis.

1772. John Avis, junr.

1806. Thomas Avis.

1808. John Parris.

1845. John Killick Parris.

1867. Philip Parris.

1894. John T. Hall, present tenant.

This appears to have been a house of some importance years ago.

In 1398 Robert Reade, Bishop of Chichester, granted

a licence to Gilbert Hamme and Margaret, his wife, to have mass and other divine services performed in the oratory of their house at Withyham.

LONG GRANGE OR SUMMERFORD FARM.

1327. John de Someford.

1593. Richard Rose.

1714. Robert Mills.

1740. Thomas Mills.

1794. John Turner.

1801. John Turner, junr.

1860. H. Jeffreys.

1879. Henry Taylor, present tenant.

The front part of Summerford Farm House has been added to and much improved by Mr. Henry Taylor, also the farm buildings.

FISHRIDGE, FISKERIDGE, FISKEREGG, OR FFYSKERIGG.

The boundary of this Farm is described in the "Barony of Buckhurst" as leading to Liegoade Common on the north, and abutting on the London Field on the south, and it appears on the map to be almost in the centre of Summerford Farm, near Blackham Mead and Little Combe. The farmhouse was pulled down many years ago.

1265. Thomas Ffysherigg.

1296. Henry de Fiskeregg.

1593. Raufe Medhurst.

1714. Mrs. Weeks.

1719. David Weekes.

1721. John Knight.

1726. George Knight.

1742. Robert Knight.

1743. Edward Turner.

1787. James Turner. 1799. John Turner.

At this time Fiskeridge was held with Summerford Farm, or, as it was first called, Long Grange. Little Summerford was on the opposite side of the road, on the railway station side of the river, and was for many years held with Long Grange Farm.

BLACKHAM COURT.

This must have been a very important place years ago—the Manor House of Blackham. There are signs of a large house and moat at the back of the present house.

1714. John Pyke.

1720. William Ovenden.

The Ovendens were at Blackham Court upwards of 100 years.

Giles Edwards. James Hockley.

1838. James Dives.

Charles Kenward. 1879. Charles Hobson.

1900. Robert Ashby, present tenant.

Lodgefields.

1714. Richard Marshall.

1726. Mrs. Marshall.

1798. John Friend.

1810. James King.

1842. James Woodman.

1848. John Burfoot.

1861. Robert Avery Ashby.

1868. Reginald Ashby.

This is a very ancient farmhouse. There is an iron fire-back in one of the rooms bearing the date 1667.

THE VILLAGE SHOP.

1838. Winifrith Dodson.

1870. Thomas Collins.

1880. Obadiah Hall.

1895. William Welfare, present tenant.

WHEELWRIGHTS.

1838. Edward Peckham, Lye Green. Thomas Ashdown, Friar's Gate.

GROCERY AND BEER SHOP.

1838. George Hewitt. Mrs. Hewitt.

These cottages are in the grounds of Buckhurst Cottage, and are occupied by Albert Dean, gardener, and Amos Groombridge, postman.

CRICKET BALL MAKER FOR DUKE OF PENSHURST. 1838. William Avis, Friar's Gate.

THE FORGES.

From the rate-books it is impossible to correctly trace the occupiers of the two forges in Withyham, as they are both mentioned merely as the Forge House in olden days.

1718. Thomas Thorpe, for cottage and smith's forge adjoining Stoneland Park gate (Rent Roll of the first Duke of Dorset).

1752. Henry Browne.

1754. Stephen Oliver.

1755. James Camfield.

1764. The Rev. Edward Boyce (Curate of Withyham).

1766. William Baker.

1772. Thomas Mills.

1775. James Camfield.

1798. Elizabeth Baker.

1798. Francis Box.

1838. William Box.

1860. Francis Box.

1895. Charles Taylor, present tenant.

Lye Green Forge.

1838. William Norman.

1844. Thomas Balcomb.

1880. George Ashdown, present tenant.

MARKET GARDENS.

CHERRY GARDENS (NEAR HENDALL).
William Obbard, present tenant.

THE FIVE HUNDRED.

1895. Eli Humphrey, present tenant.

TOP HILL FARM.

1751. John Lockyer.

1765. Henry Hait.

1838. John Gibb.

John Streatfield, senr.

1886. John Streatfield, junr.

1896. Charles Baldwin, present tenant.

WITHYHAM MILL (where Buckhurst Waterwheel House now stands).

1782. John Camfield.

1788. Peter Everest.

1798. Mrs. Everest.

1838. Thomas Caffyn (now at Ashurst Mill).
Alfred Hall.

BEECH GREEN.

This was originally a farm house, and is mentioned in the Duke of Dorset's Rent Roll of 1718—20 as situated in the Manor of Blackham. For many years this property belonged to the Sackvilles. It has recently been sold by Mr. David P. Haig to Mr. Devas.

The following is a list of some of the tenants:—

1714. David Hammond.

1718. John Pyke and John Wickin.

1725. Nicholas Frances.

1728. Thomas Dives.

1738. John Wicks.

1741. John Lockyer and Matthew Pocock.

1754. Richard Marshall and John Crowhurst.

1791. William Marshall.

1798. William Gibson.

1808. Richard Gasson.

18—. Capt. Guy.

18-. Colonel Oakes.

1865. Mrs. Fell.

1873. George Wood, Esq.

1891. Capt. Ross. Mrs. Yorke. Capt. Brush.

1900. J. Chambers, Esq.

1902. Edward Devas, Esq., present owner.

The House, which is well situated, has been added to from time to time.

The Park was formerly a part of Blackham Common.

This Common appears to have extended to Snail's Gate, on the North.

Rent of Beech Green in 1718, xlvi^{1b} (Rent Roll of the first Duke of Dorset).

Adjoining Beech Green there was, some years since, a farm called Hill Place, near the Sussex Oak.

Robert Crowhurst occupied it in 1838, succeeding Mellish.

HIGHFIELDS PARK.

A large portion of the Highfields Estate formerly belonged to the Sackville Family, but was sold

[J. H. Rogers, Esq.

HIGHFIELDS.

some years ago by one of the Earls De La Warr to Mr. Price, who had previously erected the present house on adjoining land, which was at one time known as Upper Cushmans.

The first house he built was of wood, and was immediately blown down; the present building, as will be noticed from the engraving, is of stone, and most substantial. From it magnificent views are obtained of the surrounding country—Tunbridge Wells, Mayfield, Lamberhurst, Crowborough, and many other distant places, are clearly visible.

The North Carriage Drive was planted about the year 1858 with Wellingtonias and Limes; the former are splendid specimens. The Park consists of about 116 acres, and has some fine oak trees.

On the death of Mr. Price, Mr. J. R. Haig came into the estate, and, dying in 1896, was succeeded by his second son, Mr. David Price Haig, the present owner, to whom nearly all the land in Blackham belongs.

PARK GATE.

This Farm is within Highfields Park.

1872. Thomas Floyd.

1885. Ralph Haddon, formerly Presbyterian Minister.

1898. Ralph Haddon, present tenant.

Pound Farm and Hilders.

In the Rent Roll of the Duke of Dorset, 1718—1720, there is the following entry:—

Thomas Rivers, for Hilders and Pound Farm.

The latter appears to belong to the Manor of Hilders,

of which the owner of Highfields Park is Lord. The following names occur in an old rate-book:—

1714. Thomas Rivers.

1728. Widow Rivers.

1733. Robert Crowhurst.

1765. Thomas Hills.

1838. William Crowhurst.

1859. Ephraim Crowhurst, present tenant.

The Crowhurst Family have occupied several farms in Blackham during the last two hundred years—viz., Bartlett's, Stevens', Salehurst, Willett's, Beech Green, and the Pound.

WILLETT'S FARM.

1714. John Saxby.

1736. John Pearless.

1769. William Pearless.

1788. Mary Pearless.

1808. William Pearless.

William Crowhurst.

1847. William Payne.

1862. Thomas Hammond.

1885. Thomas Floyd, present tenant.

A portion of this land at one time belonged to the Pound Farm.

SALEHURST.

1878. John Streatfield, junr.

1886. George Hutchings, present tenant.

Some of this land was formerly Common.

STEPHNETTS.

1885. Edward Page.

1891. E. Booker, present tenant.

BLACKHAM MILL.

George Bean. Hubert Harding.

TOLL FARM.

18 . John Streatfield, junr.

1878. George Morley.

1897. Caleb Bartholomew, present tenant.

Some of this land was formerly Common.

CARRIERS' FARM.

1870. John Streatfield.

1898. Frederick Hutchings, present tenant.

Mark Heath farms the land adjoining, where his father lived a great many years.

PITTSFIELD FARM.

1886. John Streatfield.

1892. W. Collins, present tenant.

BLACKHAM SHOPS.

GROCERS, ETC.

1867 William Clarke, present tenant.

1901. William Clarke, jun., present tenant.

Builder, &c.

I. Heaysman.

WHEELWRIGHT.

1882. Henry Gower.

1896. Mrs. Gower.

1899. R. P. Scrace, present tenant.

BLACKSMITH.

1894 George Stapley.

1900. William Ford, present tenant.

SHOEMAKER.

William Mills, the oldest inhabitant, who was married in the parish church sixty years ago.

Sussex Oak Inn. Albert Henry Baker.

"Licence to Wm. Earl of Huntingdon to inclose

fifty acres of land and fifty acres of wood in his Manor of Blackehamme for a park" (Pat. 26, Edward III.).

Some years ago the Richardson Family owned many acres of land in Blackham around the new church, and near Mrs. Marchant's house.

Many years ago Blackham was the abode of the greatest roughs in this neighbourhood, and was celebrated for its nine prize-fighters. Sunday was entirely disregarded. Idlers were to be seen about the lanes, passing the day playing pitch and toss, &c., whilst others were drinking and fighting. Several smugglers are said to have sojourned in the district and to have used the Toll Farm Pond from time to time for hiding their contraband goods. Happily all this has long since changed, and there can now be no village where Sunday is more generally observed.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

This Church (which is built of stone from the East Grinstead quarry, with Bath stone dressings) was commenced in July last by Mr. Charles Day, builder, of Cowden—the architect being Mr. Lacy Ridge, F.R.I.B.A.

The Foundation-stone, which bears the inscription-

1901.

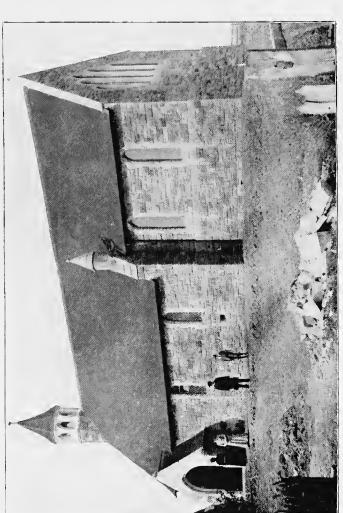
To THE HONOUR OF GOD.

C. N. Sutton, Rector.

A. T. A. PRYCE, JOHN HALL, Churchwardens.

was laid by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lewes, Monday, September 23, 1901, and the Church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, Wednesday, April 30, 1902, in the presence of a very large

Phetographed by]



[J. H. Dunlop, Esq.

congregation, including most of the neighbouring clergy.

The church, which will seat more than 200 people, is striking in its excellent proportions.

The oak altar was presented by Mr. A. Thornby, of Langton, who also made the oak choir stalls.

The handsome red altar cloth was presented by Mrs. Mews, Hartwell, Hartfield.

The altar linen, which is beautifully worked, was given by Miss Nelson, Stanley Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.

The oak prayer desk on the Cantoris side, and the brass candlesticks in the Sanctuary, were the gift of the Rev. H. B. Dunlop.

The oak prayer desk on the Decani side was presented by the Rev R. Formby.

The large oak desk in the nave was the gift of the Rev E. H. Boardman, of Glen Andred, Groombridge.

The "Tortoise" stove was given by the Rev. F. Willet, of Haywards Heath.

The beautiful stone font, which is a copy of the ancient font in St. Martin's Church, Ashurst, was made by Messrs. Jenner and Grenyer, East Grinstead, and presented by my sister and her husband in memory of their eldest son, who died of yellow fever at the British Consulate, Vera Cruz. It bears the following inscription:—

"To the Glory of God, and in loving memory of Noel Hay Chapman, eldest son of Commander Francis Hay Chapman, R.N., who died at Vera Cruz, April 27th, 1899, aged 22 years.

"Come unto Me"

The Countess De La Warr has very kindly promised to give the bell.

Total cost of building, £1,308; but a few fittings are still needed.

Extracted from the Reg^r of the Arch^y of Lewes in the Dio. of Chichester Jan. 17. 1838:—

"A Terrier of all the Gleabe Lands, and Tenements belonging unto the Parsonage of the Parish of Withiham in the county of Sussex made and taken the 24th day of the month of July Anno Dni 1635 by Mr. John Newman, Curate there, and Joseph Jessup and Robert Lattenden, Churchwardens, and other Inhabitants there as followeth viz., the Parsonage House, and one Barne, one stable, two closes, one garden, and other parcells of ground to the said Parsonage House belonging contayning by estymaion two acres of land abutting, and bounding to Buckhurst Parke, and the street towards the Weast-to the churchyard towards the North-to Buckhurst Parke aforesaid towards the East and South as the Metes, and bounds thereof divide, and shewall which said gleabe lands and Tenements are now in the Tenure, or occupation of John Newman, above written.

"John Newman de Withyham,
Minist"
"The Markes of Josesph Jessoppe
and Robert Lattenden,
Churchwardens."

This is interesting, not only as regards the information concerning the Rectory and Glebe, but also as showing that the original Buckhurst Park extended beyond the road now leading to Fishers Gate, and that the boundary of Stoneland Park, which was separated by a road from Buckhurst Park, must have been nearer the present Buckhurst House.

In the Rent Roll of the Duke of Dorset, 1718—20,

the following mention is made of Stoneland Park Gate:—"Thomas Thorpe for cottage and Smith's forge adjoining Stoneland Park Gate." This forge was close to the house occupied by Amos Twiner.

In a return made to the Bishop of Chichester by Isaac Burgess, Rector of Withyham, William Morley and William Constable, churchwardens, September 24th, 1675, there is the following statement:—"We have heard and doe verily believe that there were more Lands belonging to the said Parsonage, viz., a certain croft called the Parsonage Croft conteining by estimation ten acres adjoining unto the Orchard, and now belonging to Buckhurst Parke." This is the land on the east side of the rectory garden towards the old stone quarry.

In the Return to a Commission of Enquiry issued by Thomas Lord Bishop of Chichester in 1724 is as follows:-

"July 20th "Ist. Wethyham als Withyham Rectory.

"2, 3. In the gift of his Grace Duke of Dorsett, the Reverend John Smith A.M. formerly of Jesus College in Cambridge is present Rect. of the said parish and

was instituted in the year 1723.

"4, 5. The church and seats are in handsome repair, the Bible and Common Prayer Book pretty good, the Cushion bad and no pulpit Cloth there is a large silver Flaggon, a large silver salver, a large silver Cup with a Cover, and a very handsome black Cloth surrounded with silver Lace for the Communion Service, no poore Box, but a good Chest and six fine Bells, the Church marks are a little out of Order, surplice good. The East Chancell is in very good repair. But the pavement of the North wants a little Mending and belongs to his Grace of Dorsett.

"6, 7. The Mansion House is in a very bad Condition, but is now repairing, the Outhousses are very well; there are about an hundred Families in the parish, two Presbyterians and two Anabaptists, But no Papists.

"8. The Right Honorable the Lady Margarett Countess Dowager of Thannett gave in her lifetime in the year 1689 One hundred Pounds into Trustees' hands, to which the parishioners added twenty pounds and have bought two peices of Land, the one call'd the Island and the other the Bridles end both in Pevensey March to put out a poor Child apprentice to learn the Art of Husbandry which has hitherto been so appropriated and his Grace of Dorsett generously distributes amongst the Poor who have monthly pay the summe of sixe Pounds every twentyeth day of Aprill as the Interest of an hundred Pounds formerly left by some of his Ancestors nothing bestowed on the Church.

"9. No augmentation made to the Living.

- "io. The Living not discharged from the first fruits by the late Act of Parliam its value in the Kings Books is thought to be £25 5s. 5d. Reall value very Precarious.
- "11, 12. The living is supplied by the Incumb wth divine service and sermon twice each Lords day in the summer and instead of Preaching in the Afternoon it has been the Custom to catechise in the Winter the holy Sacram^t of the Lord's Supper is . . . administred seven times in the year, the number of Communicants about sixty.

"13. The Glebe about two Acres, all in Garden and Orchard.

"Witness John Staples. John Smith."

This Communion Plate was melted down (with the exception of one silver ewer) to make the handsome silver-gilt Plate presented by Elizabeth Countess De La Warr.

WITHYHAM CHURCH AND RECTORY,

[Col. J. Warre Sull, R.E.

WITHYHAM CHURCH SERVICES.

For many years the musical services in our Parish Church have been considered above the average of country churches.

The earliest information which I have received takes us back to the time when an orchestra occupied the gallery over the west arch leading to the belfry. The following are the names of some of the instrumentalists, who are said to have been excellent players:—

Violins	James Farrenden.
,,	Winifrith Dodson.
Bass Viol	George Hooker.
,,	George Hewitt.
Clarionet (also violin)	Abraham Hall.
Flute	Richard Turner.
Bassoon	John Patching.
49	

And there were the following choirmen:

Peter Avis (Bass.) Robert Nash.
Joseph Dier. George Jenner.

James Brown and his brother Jesse, and Walters from
Broadwater Down.

The Misses Hopkins, who came from Lower Green on special occasions, are still spoken of as "out-andouters to sing."

At a little later period, after the gallery had been removed in 1841, and the present choir stalls placed in

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the chancel, the celebrated organist, the Rev. Thomas Helmore, and his brother Frederick took a great interest in our church and choir, and for the chief festivals brought down several boys and men from the Chapel Royal to augment the latter. At that time there was only a harmonium in the Sackville Chapel, and on this Mr. Helmore accompanied the elaborate services.

The Chapel Royal boys, who usually stayed a fortnight or three weeks at a time, were lodged at Duckings, and in the old schoolhouse.

On one occasion, when Mr. Helmore was staying at the rectory with the Rev. the Hon. Reginald W. Sackville-West (Christmastide, 1849), and had little training to do, the festival being over, he was induced, on hearing of the death of a friend, to compose a Burial Service less elaborate than those of Morley and Croft. He sketched the cadences more as an idea to be carried out with greater care afterwards than as a complete work, and had hardly finished the last bar, when Mark Norman, a chorister, came into the room. He commenced singing from the manuscript, and while thus engaged the Rector entered unperceived and listened. After hearing it throughout, he desired it should be copied and learned at once, remarking that no one could tell how soon they might require it. Hardly two months had elapsed, when Mr. Helmore received a letter summoning him to the funeral of Mark Norman, who had died suddenly from fever.

It is recorded that "when he lay between life and death, and his brain was apparently lost to all

consciousness of surrounding objects, he would each day, at the usual hour for church, chant portions of the service in notes unheard before, so wonderfully clear and solemn, that passers-by would stand under his window listening to the heavenly sounds and say it was an angel's voice.

On a lovely spring morning his surpliced companions sang the notes, which his voice had been the first to utter, to the words *I* am the Resurrection and the Life, while girls in white strewed the path to the church with azaleas and other choice flowers, sent from the lordly mansion hard by."

The little probationer who was to take Mark's vacant place in the choir, supported by two other little boys (one being the present house carpenter at Buckhurst, Amos Twiner), followed, bearing, on a crimson velvet cushion on which he had died, the surplice and service books which he had used.

Mark was the son of William and Anne Norman, of the Dorset Arms.

His grave is near the belfry door. He was baptized by the Rev. George Bale, Feb. 12, 1836, and buried March 9th, 1850.

In the year 1860 the organ was purchased and placed in the Sackville Chapel, and a Mr. Lovell was appointed organist. He was succeeded by Mr. Pritchard, the village schoolmaster, who is mentioned in a Hartfield magazine, 1867, as "the talented organist of Withyham." That year the Hartfield choir was augmented by the Withyham for the Harvest Festival, and the training of the united choirs was undertaken by Mr.

Pritchard. Messrs. Kendall, Garrett, and Box were the choirmen from Withyham.

Since those days there have been, of course, many changes in our choir, but Mr. John Ditch has kindly acted during the last twenty-six years as hon. organist, and has taken the keenest interest in the church services.

From 1880—2 Mr. Herbert Mews, of Hartwell, expended much time in training the choir, and we certainly never had better choristers.

The following are the names of our present choirmen:-

hard Stephens.	Can	coris.
	hard	Stephens.

Ric George Joad. Nelson Kingswood.

Decani.

George Hewitt. Charles Joad.

Frederick Kingswood. Charles Philpott.

Choristers.

T. Divall.	A. Philpott.
H. Taylor.	P. Philpott.
C. Fermor.	R. Philpott.
D. Rhoder.	S. Hider.
R. Hyder.	B. Skinner.

Organ Blower.

Bertie Weekes.

Bellringers.

R. Stephens. W. Kingswood. G. Hewitt. E. Tully. I. Kingswood. G. Joad. W. Garton. E. Humphrey.

The Trebles are assisted by Mrs. Randall Moore, Mrs. Joad, Mrs. G. Hudson, the Misses Hudson and the Misses Hoath.

FROM THE DIARY OF WALTER GALE, SCHOOLMASTER OF MAYFIELD.

"In 1751 Sunday July 1st I set out with Mr. Kine and Mr. Wynch in a body to Withyham. We came there and took a survey of the vault of the church, in which were many coffins, some of them in a ruinous condition. Here is deposited, in a brass case, the heart of a young lady who died in France, of whom nothing was brought home but her heart... We gave our attendance at church."

"Withyham Church was rebuilt by Richard Earl of Dorset in 1624." This note possibly refers only to the Sackville Chapel, as in another document there is the following statement:—

"Richard Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, was after the death of his Father, the third Earle of Dorset of that Family, and is now living. Anno 1622. hee finished the aforesaid College at East Grinstead, beganne by his Father, and new built our Lady Chappell at Withyham in Sussex where his Ancestors lye buried."

THE BOUNDS OF THE PARISH.

"The west part of the Bounds of the parish of Wethyham was gone the 5th of November 1741 by John Smith, clerk (Rector) and the inhabitants whose names are underwritten.

William Baker. Thomas Mills. James Ovenden. Edmund Hards. Edward Everist. William Treap.
Robert Gainsford.
Edward Groombridge
John Lockyer, Senr.
John Lockyer, Junr.
Edmund Everist.
Benjamin Francis.
Julius Jeffery.
Tho. Jeffery.

Went again that part of the said Bounds Nov. 19 1744 by John Smith, Rector of Wethyam.

John Lockyer.
Thomas Mills.
Richard Hards.
John Mills.
Groombridge Clerk (Parish Clerk.)
People of Hartfield.
The Rev^{d.} Daniel La Pla
Hills.
Shoebridge, Clerk of the Parish.
Robert Pope.

And agreed that the River running from Hugon bridge is the Bounds of the two parishes excepting only a little plot belonging to John Hall's Farm, as far as ye great Bridge leading to Summer Ford and at ye corner of that River of the left-hand side of that Bridge the River is crosst over into a kind of moor and so up to a large yew, which yew is marked with a W. and is in Wethyam parish, from whense Wethyam goes between two ashen pollards opposite to the yew, but not marked, and so goes up a kind of rising ground a slant to the long shaw and comprehends about three acres of Land where a pollard Ash with a W. and so goes

straight on by ye long shaw a pretty way without any difficulty."

"John Peerless above 80 years old says when Mr. Pennington took Summerford Tithes in kind, he bound up the last wheat sheave in ye London Field, and it was the bounds of the Parish between Hartfield and Wethyam exactly where the two Ashes are marked; and says the Tenant Robert Mills gave him the Sheave for a Memorandum of ye Bounds." These notes are from our oldest Parish Register:—

The Boundary to the East is Park Grove, Lye Green Forge, the Cottages, Sackville Lodge, Penn's Rocks House (but not the Farm), Cherry Gardens on the left hand side leading to Groombridge.

To the North the Parish extends from Highfields Lodge on the East Grinstead Road (opposite the old Oak Tree dividing Hartfield from Withyham) to Snailsgate, across to Blackham Mill.

To the South the Five Hundred Acre Wood to the left of the stream.

The gamekeeper's cottage is therefore in Hartfield Parish.

The lodge and the three cottages outside the Five Hundred at Friar's Gate belong to Withyham, but the houses across the Maresfield Road are all in St. John's Parish. The parish is about seven miles through from north to south.

SOME OF THE ENTRIES IN THE PARISH ACCOUNT BOOK OF 1711.

1711. April ye 20, pd. to Goody Sweatman for Beere	£	s.	đ
had at ye Books making	0	2	6
Pd. Edward Nash at his need	0	3	C
Nov. 5, Edward Groombridge (clerk's yearly salary)	0	10	c
Pd. to Nathaniel Turner for ye writing of ye			
Register	0	2	ϵ
Decbr. ye 2nd, pd. to Mr. Penington for ye Church			
Bible being bound	1	I	6
Churchwardens' bill	8	6	a
Aug. ye 19, pd. to Edward Groombridge for digging			
a grave and Ringing ye Nell for goody			
Hammond	0	2	6
Nov. ye 26, pd. to John Hammond at his need for salt			
for his hog	0	1	6
Pd. for writing and carrying ye affidavit	0	О	IC
Sept. ye 7, Pd. to John Pope for carrying of Judith			
Page to church	0	2,	6
Aug. ye 26, pd. to Sweatman for beere at ye writing of			
Booeks for ye window tax	0	2	0
Sept. ye 7, paid to Nathaniel Turner for writing ye			
window tax books	0	5	a
Richard Sharp for keeping ye Parish accounts	0	10	С
Pd. to Will Huntley for thetching at ye Almse			
House Lyghwood Comon	0	10	3
Aug. 10, Pd. to Thomas Lockyer of going to Dartford			
for money and pd. to Thomas Holans	2	16	С
15th, Pd. to Sweatman for beer at ye chusing of			
surveyor Dec ^{br} ye 26	0	5	С
1714. Pd. to good wife Sweatman for beer when ye		_	
bells were put to be cast	0	2	б
*			

1715. April 18, Pd. for a new sett of bell ropps o 8 Pd. for ringing when the King was proclaimed o 5 Pd. the glasyers bills for 3 years o 10 April 4.	o o 4
1716. April 2, Pd. to Willm. Rabbett for mending ye clappers for Summerford Bridge o 2	o
The disbursements of Robt. Mills and Stephe	n
Oliver, churchwardens for the year 1715, about th	
repairing of the church and bells, and other expenses	
as follows:—	٠,
_	đ.
Pd. at ye visitation for ye fees of ye court o 4	0
More for my journey to ye visitation o 5	0
Pd. more for ye articles about the bells o 6	o
Pd. more for beer when we met about ye bells o 3	6
Pd. more towards new casting the bells &	
mettall 19 7	0
Pd. more to John Cripps for repairing ye church 2 19	0
More given to Ralph Sweatman for killing of	
	0
More for a journey to ye Wells to ye Governor of Bedlam o 2	6
of Bedlam o 2 Nov. 20th, Pd. for powder when King George was	U
	6
Pd. to Mr. Waylett and the workmen for new	•
	o
	6
5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0
Pd. John Paulby for Foxes head o 1	0
	0
1739. To John Hall for carrying Miss Willet and	
	0
Nov. 1740.	
When age is come, and money spent,	
Then learning is an ornament;	
Turne, turne thy backe, 'tis no shame at all To turne from sin when it intends thy fall.	
to turne from an when it intends thy fair,	

The keeping of a Church book for the age of those that should be born and christened in the parish began in the 30th year of King Henry VIII. (1538), and it was afterwards enjoined again by Can. 70. (An 1603, the first year of King James I.).

Our oldest Register is 1663; the earlier books were destroyed by fire when the Church was burnt down.

The Act for Burying in Woollen only, passed in the reign of Charles II., 1677.

Gucht was the sculptor of some monuments in Withyham Church previous to the fire in 1663.

Joseph Nollekens, the great sculptor, and George Osborn were witnesses of the marriage of Benjamin Ridge and Jane Towes October 4th, 1802, in Withyham, and signed the Register.

In olden days there were a great many marriages in our Church—25 in 1831.

EARLY WILLS AT LEWES, 1541-1549.

WITHYHAM.

T. Stephani Colyn. 12 Aug. 1541.

ads bor. Rici Vynall.

T. Thome Alfray.

ads bor. Jacoby Ewrege.

T. Thome Akenat.

GRANTS TO THE PREMONSTRATENSIAN ABBEY OF BAYHAM.

In Wythiham Sibilla de Icclesham widow (greatgranddaughter of the founder of Otteham) about 1250 granted land and all the tenements of the peasants

THE RECTORY

From v Photograph by]

(rusticorum) which she there possessed for the support of one Canon who should celebrate divine rights for her and for the Souls of her Ancestors.

"The Abbot of Begeham has an oak and a beech yearly in Cleurugg Wood in Ashdown Forest and 20 hogs in the Forest free of pannage." Close 33. Edward I.

Bayham Abbey was founded at a place called Beaulieu about A.D. 1200, by Robert de Turnham, for the Monks of the Premonstratensian Order.

This Order had first been settled at Otteham in the county of Sussex by Ralph de Dene, but finding this place not convenient they moved to Brockley in Kent, where they remained a short time before they quitted both those places and removed to Bayham with consent of Ela de Sackville, daughter of Ralph de Dene, their founder, and of Robert de Turnham, who granted, with the assent of Richard Earl of Clare, all his lands at Begeham.

Geoffrey de Sackville confirmed the grants which Ralph his grandfather, Robert his uncle, and Ela his mother, had made. This Abbey continued till the reign of Henry VIII., when it was suppressed, and its funds appropriated by Wolsey for the endowment of Ipswich and Oxford.

Guilds.

Return issued 1st November, 1388.

The writs were proclaimed (inter alia) at Withihame 1st January by John Bradebregg, bailiff of the liberty of John King of Castelle and Leon of the Duchy of Lancaster and Honor of the Eagle—there had been an

arrangement with him and Edward III. as to this Rape, i.e., of Pevensey.

Parliamentary Surveys of Sussex. 1649-53.

WITHYHAM.—Allotment in Ashdown forest to the Parish 164 a. 20 p.

"A Pticular of the names of the severall proprietors, Commoners and Claymants within the said p'ish of Wythyham with the number of Cattle each pticular Claymt hath proved he hath right to Comon in the said fforest &c. and the quantety of Land allowed thereupon to each p'son for every beast after the rate aforesaid:

		Cattle.	A amaa	Roods.	Perches.
(T)			Acres.		
Thomas Swan	•••	002	003	OI	00
Robert Jerrard	•••	002	003	OI	00
Thomas Chary	•••	002	003	OI	00
Edward Russell	•••	016	026	00	00
William Browne	•••	ооб	009	03	00
John Baker	•••	ооб	009	03	00
William Kemp	•••	007	OII	OI	20
William Marsh	•••	003	004	03	20
John Bennett		007	OII	OI	20
John Manning, Ge	nt.	020	032	02	00
John Easall	• • •	020	032	02	00
John Palmer	•••	009	014	02	20
John Baker, Gent.	•••	OOI	001	02	20
The total of Cattle	nd				
number of Acres		101	164	00	20

Note.—The boundaries are also set out."

("Sussex Arch.")

"GROOMBRIDGE. — GROOMBRIDGE, OR BORDERS OF KENT AND SUSSEX AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. — This Association met on Monday, the 14th instant, on the Farm of Mr. George Doggett, at Buckhurst. The

field was well attended, there being twenty teams to compete for the different prizes, and, although the land required rain, the judges, Messrs. Tong, Johnson, and Wenham, expressed their surprise that the ploughing was so very good. The ploughmen appeared anxious by their exertions to testify to their employers the proper sense they entertained of their liberality towards The field was also enlivened by the families and equipages of the resident gentry. The successful candidates were as follows:-To the best ploughman with two horses, without a driver, £2, William Hill, servant to Earl De La Warr; to the second best ditto. £1, Heber Humphrey, servant to the Hon. Capt. Henniker, Ashdown Park; to the best ploughman with a foot plough and any number of horses, with a driver, £2, the driver, 7s. 6d., Jonathan Hill, servant to Earl De La Warr; to the second best ditto, £1 10s., the driver, 5s., James Bassett, servant to Edward Aitchison, Esq.; to the third best ditto, £1, the driver, 2s. 6d., Mark Weller, servant to Mr. John Turner, Summerford. It is but justice to state that the two brothers (William and Jonathan Hill) obtained the Association's first prizes four years since; during which period, by the regulations they have been excluded competitors, thus proving they have not been idle in the interim. There not being the required number of ox teams, the judges recommended an extra prize of ten shillings to John Tasker, servant to the Hon. Capt. Henniker, for some very neat work.

"The members and friends of the Association dined together at the Dorset Arms, Withyham. Baden Powell, Esq., in the chair; when, after the health of our most gracious Queen, the Church, the President, Earl De La Warr, and the healths of the ploughmen had been proposed, by Edward Aitchison, Esq., the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, a great deal of useful agricultural information was exchanged, but none more interesting than upon the benefits of saltpetre and salt

as a manure, particularly for wheat crops, of which ocular demonstration was given by the very superior appearance of the wheats on the Buckhurst farm, and which Mr. Doggett appeared anxious to communicate for the benefit of his neighbours. The wheats are principally the Hickling's 'Prolific,' and appear to have withstood the effects of the severe winter better than the other wheats usually sown in this district.

"The prizes were distributed in the field, with a neat and appropriate address to each ploughman, by the Rev. Thomas Harvey, rector of Cowden, (one of the vice-presidents), who on all occasions shews his readiness to promote the interests of agriculture, and to prove

himself one of the labourer's best friends."

14th of May, 1838.

THE WITHYHAM WORKHOUSES.

There was, many years ago, a thatched workhouse on Lye Common, where the cottages now stand occupied by William Rogers and Stevenson. This house was burnt down, and another was rented near the Withyham Station, in what is now the allotments. The following were the Articles of Agreement, made May 1, 1738, between Robert Mills of Withyham in the County of Sussex of the one parte, and the Officers and Inhabitants of Withyham of the other parte.

"Whereas the said Robert Mills hath granted and lett one house and tenement now in the occupation of John Grove for a Workhouse for the poor people of the Parish of Withyham to dwell in, for the terme of seaven years at the yearly rent of four pounds a year, and the said officers are to keep up the fences and glass windows as they are when entered upon, and the time to commence from the feast of S. Michael next ensuing,

given under our hands the day and year above written and the said rents and repairs are to be paid annually out of the poor book.

"JOHN LOCKYER Churchwardens.

"James Ovenden, Overseer.

"Inhabitants.

"John Smith, Rec".

"Robert Avis.

"ROBERT MILLS.

"WILL HUMPHERY.

"George Knight.

" John Edwards.

"Thomas Blackman.

"John Avis.

"JOHN BRIANT.

"Reg Spencer.

"Robart " Crownurst, His mark.

"THOMAS WAGHORNE.

"JAMES BROWNING.

"Bartholomew Sharpe.

"WILL TREAPE.

"30th March, 1741.

"Pd Mr. Thomas Mills eight pound for two years rent for the workhouse due at Lady day last."

Some fifty years ago, when people applied for relief at the workhouse, they were often told to take a wheelbarrow on to the Ashdown Forest, and to bring back a load of stone; at other times they were made to drag a very heavy piece of timber round the parish, taking with them a paper to be signed by the different farmers to show that they had fulfilled their task.

At Hale, Lodgefields, and other farms there are still signs of hard work carried out by these paupers—viz.,

where the earth has been turned up from a great depth across the fields. From all accounts times must then have been terribly trying for the poor.

HENRY DE LONDON, RECTOR OF WITHYHAM.

"September 4th, 1335, the Bishop of Winchester held a Canonical Visitation of the Priory at Tanridge, near Godstone, and appointed Brother Philip de Wokingham, of the Monastery of Newerk (a professed Canon of the Same Order, and in Priest's Orders), Prior in the place of John Hansard resigned.

"A Decree was made in the presence of Master John Lowe, Professor of Civil Law; Henry de London, Rector of the Church of Withihame, in the Diocese of Chichester; and William de Abresford and John de Beautre, Notaries Public by Apostolic Authority."—"Winchester Diocesan Register," Orleton I., fol. 26, v.

In a return of rents and payments on account of property at Tanridge or Tanrugge, Hertfyld (Hartfield) including a small payment to the Warden of Pevensey Castle and the Court of Wythyhamme, &c., in Sussex.

Although Withyham is in the Hundred of Hartfield, Seynt Tie Farm, in Hartfield, was, and probably still is, in the Manor of Withyham, or Munckloe.

"In 1537—8 a rent-charge of 23s. Id. was payable out of the tenement and lands called Seynt Tie (being parcel of the possessions of the Priory in the county of Surrey), to the Provost and Scholars of Kynge's Colledge in Cambridge, as belonging to the Manor of Withyham in the county of Sussex."—"Tanridge Priory," by Major Alfred Heales, F.S.A., &c.

In a rolle of the Severall Armors and furniture with theire names of the Clergie within the Arch Deaconry of Lewes. Rated and appointed 11th day of March, 1612. Samuell Harsnet Lo, Bishoppe of Chichester.

Witheham. Mr. Jo Walwyne, Parson. A Corselet furnished.

The Rev. John Smith was instituted to South Malling on the cession of Thomas Berdmore, Patron, Earl of Thanet.

July 25, 1716, he was admitted to the Rectory of Poynings, Sussex.

He ceded the Vicarage of Framfield on being instituted to the Rectory of Withyham, in the same county, on June 5, 1723, which he retained, as well as Poynings, till his death.

The Rev. Sackville Stephens Bale held the living of Chiddingstone when Rector of Withyham. It is probable that his father, the Rev. Sackville Spencer Bale, held the Living of Chiddingstone-with-Withyham from 1763, as in an old register the baptisms and burials in Withyham and Chiddingstone are compared from that date to 1782.

During those twenty years there were 445 baptisms in each parish; 279 burials at Withyham and 296 at Chiddingstone.

The Rev. the Hon. Reginald Windsor Sackville-West, afterwards seventh Earl De La Warr, was Rector of Withyham for 25 years.

He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, ordained in 1840, and licensed that same year to the Curacy of Lavington, near Chichester, of which parish

Archdeacon Manning was then Rector, which accounts for the bright services in Withylam Church from 1841, when he was instituted to the living; they are said to have been far in advance of those of neighbouring churches in the early days of Church Revival.

He took the greatest interest in beautifying the Parish Church and in improving the musical services, in which he was greatly assisted by the Rev. Thomas Helmore and his brother Frederick. The former came down from the Chapel Royal for the great festivals, but the latter was here very frequently.

Many parishioners still remember Mr. Sackville-West as a most energetic Parish Priest. When he was appointed Rector neither St. John's nor St. Thomas' ecclesiastical districts had been formed, so he had the cure of the whole parish.

His first curates were the Rev. T. H. Knight and the Rev. Hugh Pearson, and although one of these lived near St. John's Church and undertook the services there, yet he was continually going the round of that part of the parish.

"Court Sackville," of the Ancient Order of Foresters, for Withyham and Hartfield Parishes, owes it existence to his interest and influence.

During the last few years of his life he was constantly seen driving about the parish, visiting the old estate people and taking nourishment to the sick.

THE LATE REV. T. F. RUDSTON-READ.

I cannot close these "Historical Notes of Withyham" without making some special allusion to the last Rector,

the Rev. T. F. Rudston-Read, who will ever be remembered with the greatest affection and esteem by the parishioners. Educated at Eton and University College, Oxford, he took his degree, B.A., 1833; M.A., 1834.

In 1835 he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chester, and priest the following year. From 1836 to 1845 he was Rector of Full Sutton, Yorkshire; 1845 to 1865, Rector of Winteringham, Lincolnshire; 1865, Rector of Withyham; 1877 to 1892, Rural Dean of Pevensey IV. Although much might be written concerning his work at Full Sutton and Winteringham, where he restored the churches—principally at his own expense—and greatly improved the standard of religious and secular education, it will be sufficient to give some account of the twenty-six years of his ministerial life in the Parish of Withyham. In 1864 he undertook the charge of this parish for six months, and was appointed Rector Christmas, 1865. The parish at that time stretched over an area of 8,086 acres, the northern and southern boundaries being seven miles apart.

He first organized a service on Sundays for those living in the north of the parish, at Blackham, holding it in the National School-room. Then, in 1871, he turned his attention to the hamlet of New Groombridge, three miles distant from the Parish Church, where (owing to the new railroad) a considerable number of houses were being built. The Goldsmiths' Company having generously provided a suitable site, he quickly raised a sufficient sum to build a mission-room, which was opened June 8th, 1872, having cost £1,120 8s. 6d.

Whilst this was being erected, Mr. Rudston-Read was

engaged in legally separating the district of St. John's from the mother parish, which work was completed January 1st, 1872; and, with the consent of the Patron of Withyham, the sum of £60 a year was ordered to be paid out of the Withyham tithe towards the endowment of this ecclesiastical district. The Curate, the Rev. E. Otway Herbert, was instituted the first Vicar—the patronage of the living being vested with Mr. Rudston-Read for life.

About this time he separated the belfry of the Parish Church from the nave by a screen and door across the western arch.

In 1874, he raised funds for re-seating the centre aisle and part of the north side of the nave, and erected the oak pulpit and rectory pew (which cost upwards of £75) at his own expense. He also gave the handsome reredos in Mosaics, and placed dormer windows in the roof of the south aisle.

In 1877 the south aisle was re-seated in oak.

In 1882 the vestry and organ chamber were built at a cost of upwards of £300, towards which he contributed £200. The same year £120 was spent by the parishioners and others on the enlargement of the organ, and it was moved the following year from the Sackville Chapel to the new organ chamber.

In 1884 Mr. Rudston-Read purchased some land at Blackham, nearly four miles from the Parish Church, and built an iron church, at his own expense, which was opened on All Saints' Day, having cost £331 6s. 3d. That same year the Church of St. Thomas, New Groombridge, was erected.

From this time, Mr. Rudston-Read was most anxious that New Groombridge should become an ecclesiastical district, like St. John's, with endowment, parsonage, and schools. The parsonage was completed, St. Thomas' consecrated, and the school opened in 1886.

The whole work cost £5,267 16s. 9d., independent of the endowment. The Rev. James Parker was appointed the first Vicar.

Although many parishioners and non-parishioners contributed most liberally towards the fulfilment of Mr. Rudston-Read's desire, we cannot but feel that the result must ever remain as a memorial of his great energy and liberality. It was a source of the greatest comfort to him, in the closing years of his life, to think of each of the distant districts of Withyham being duly provided with churches and services; and, in order that his last wish concerning Groombridge might be realised (namely, that the living should be of the annual value of £200), he left £500 on certain conditions, which would insure every effort being made to raise the necessary sum, and this was immediately accomplished through the liberality of the parishioners.

He died, after a very short illness, at Withyham Rectory, January 29th, 1892, having held the living twenty-six years.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

St. John's Church (which was erected by the De La Warr Family) was consecrated in the year 1839. It is an almost exact copy of the church built by John Henry Newman at Littlemore, near Oxford. Until 1872 the services were performed by a resident curate, and during this time a parsonage, school, and schoolmaster's house were built. At the time the church was opened the Rev. W. Davidson was Rector of Withyham, but soon after he was succeeded by the late Earl, then the Rev. the Hon. Reginald W. Sackville-West, who for many years took a keen interest in the services at St. John's, and in all matters relating to the church.

In 1870 the church was enlarged by the building of a chancel, the gift of Elizabeth Countess De La Warr.

By Order in Council, December 21st, 1871, St. John's was formed into a district parish, the Rev. Edward Otway Herbert, who had been for some time Curate-in-Charge, being appointed the first Vicar.

The endowment of St. John's consists of 11 acres of glebe; £60 from the Rector of Withyham; £40 secured by deed on the Buckhurst Estate; £50 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners—total, £150. The church seats 260.

The gallery at the west end, with the vestry below, was erected in 1888, and the organ placed there; but

[J. H. Dunlop, Esq.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Photographed by]

in 1890 an organ chamber was built on the north side of the chancel: the organ having been moved into it, the gallery was seated for the Sunday-school children. A new organ was purchased in 1890.

The chancel was much improved between 1895 and 1902, the stencilling on the wall being a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Allen, as a thank-offering for Mr. Allen's recovery from illness. The windows were renovated, the old glass being replaced by some designed by Mr. C. E. Kempe; but the subjects of the old ones were retained, as they had been memorial windows to Lord and Lady De La Warr, the founders of the church, and their daughter, the Lady Arabella Bannerman. The window on the south side, representing St. John, is in memory of Fanny Dunlop, put up by her son, the present Vicar. The reredos, designed by Mr. Kempe, is in memory of James Ramsbotham, of Crowborough Warren, given by his widow, 1895, the subject being "The Adoration of the Shepherds," with figures of St. James and St. John on either side of the centrepiece.

The chancel was refloored with black and white marble, the walls panelled and the roof painted, chiefly at the expense of Miss Lang, of Heatherdene.

The oak stalls were carved and given by John H. G. Dunlop, in 1901.

The Nave.—The windows in the Nave on the south side:—

- I. "St. Peter," in memory of Mrs. Ramsbotham; by Mr. Kempe, 1898.
 - II. "St. James," to commemorate Mr. and Mrs.

Ramsbotham's golden wedding, 1887; by Clayton and Bell.

III. "St. Matthias," in memory of various children of Mr. and Mrs. Ramsbotham, who died as infants; artist unknown. There are also two mural tablets on the wall in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Ramsbotham.

The windows on the north side of the Nave, all by Mr. Kempe, contain figures of three Bishops of Chichester, representing three periods of the history of the English Church in Sussex:

- I. "St. Wilfrid;" founder of the See of Chichester: in memory of Catherine Constance Lang.
- II. "St. Richard," Bishop in mediæval times: in memory of Emma Stern.
- III. "Bishop Andrewes"; in memory of Queen Victoria—the result of contributions of over a hundred persons, in sums varying from £10 to one penny.

The Font (of very good design) is the gift of a member of the Baden-Powell family, of Speldhurst, county of Kent.

The brass Ewer was given by Miss Constance Everett in 1899.

The Eucharistic Vestments have been in use in St. John's Church since October, 1886.

The Altar Candlesticks are of ancient design. The Gospel Lights are old Italian ones; both sets were given by Miss Lang.

Altar Lights have been in use ever since the church was opened.

The Altar is of stone, and was placed in the church at its consecration by the special wish of the founders.

VICARS OF ST. JOHN'S.

The Rev. Edward Otway Herbert, M.A., 1872-1878.

The Rev. Adam Clarke Smith, M.A., 1878—1885. (Died at Brighton, Dec. 11th, 1896, and was buried at St. John's, Dec. 15th, 1896.)

The Rev. Edward Arthur Graham, 1885—1889.

The Rev. E. Ruck-Keene, M.A., 1889 to Oct., 1893.

The Rev. H. B. Dunlop, B.A., Oct., 1893.

ST. John's.

CHURCHWARDENS.

J. Joyner.
John Ramsbotham, Crowboro' Warren.
L. P. Allen, Heatherdene.

P. H. Phillips, Glencleg.

W. Taylor, Ocklye Cottage.

PARISH CLERK.

1894. W. Purkis.

ST. JOHN'S ALMSHOUSES.

These almshouses, situated below St. John's Church, were built by Elizabeth Countess De La Warr in the year 1850, as a memorial of her eldest son, George John Frederick, Viscount Cantelupe, who died that year, and they were endowed by her with £270 for keeping the fabric in repair. "There are six dwellings for the reception of six poor persons of the Parish of Withyham, of whom two shall be men and four women, who respectively shall be qualified and appointed under the provisions of these presents."

"That the said six poor persons shall be unmarried or widowers or widows of honest report, members of

the Church of England, and (with the exception hereafter mentioned) of the age of fifty years and upwards at the time of their respective admissions, and they shall be respectively entitled to remain in the said almshouses until their death, or marriage, or removal under the provisions hereafter."

"That one of the said poor women may be younger than the said age of fifty years, and need not necessarily be of the said Parish of Withyham if she shall be competent upon the certificate of a medical man nominated by the Patron or Patroness for the time being of the said Charity to discharge the duties of a nurse whenever called upon to perform the same in the manner hereinafter mentioned."

"That no person shall be eligible for election to any of the said almshouses except the certificate of the Rector of Withyham for the time being as to character shall be first obtained," &c., &c.

PATRON AND PATRONESS.
Earl and Countess De La Warr.

PRESENT TRUSTEES.
The Lady Margaret Cecil.
The Rev. C. N. Sutton.

The inmates receive £12 each per annum, together with a house and garden.

There was originally no endowment for the allowances, but they were paid for many years by the Earls De La Warr and the late Countess of Derby, who left £1,300 towards the maintenance of the inmates. The present Earl De La Warr makes up the balance of nearly £30 per annum. The late Lord Sackville Cecil, eldest son

ST. JOHNS ALMSHOUSES.

Copied by]

[Messrs, Johnson & Bird, Tunbridge Wells,

of the Countess of Derby, took a great interest in these almshouses, and was a trustee for several years. His brother, the late Lord Lionel Cecil, was appointed trustee in 1898.

It will be noticed from the engraving that the buildings are very quaint and picturesque. The cornerstone bears this inscription:—

"This Corner Stone was placed here by Elizabeth, Countess De La Warr; the 24th day of July, in the year of our LORD, 1850."

Over the entrance is the following:-

"In honorem Dei. Hospitium hoc pauperum, Memoriale filii primogeniti; Georgii Johannis Frederic, Viscomitis Cantilupe. D.D.D. Elizabetha, Comitissa De la Warr. Au Dom. MDCCCL. Fundatori et Commemorato. Propitietur Deus."

In each of the six rooms hangs a framed card with these words:—"This House for the Poor was founded by Elizabeth, Countess De La Warr, as a memorial of her eldest son, George John Frederick, Viscount Cantelupe, 1850. In your prayers remember the founder of this House and Him in whose memory it is erected."

St. John's Parish includes portions of the following manors:—

"Duddleswell," Crowborough Warren, St. John's Church, and to Friar's Gate.

"Maresfield," or "Lord Gage's Manor," a strip of which runs down by "The Hollies," "Moorlands," to the "Homestead."

"Framfield," which runs into the parish near Cook's Corner, and on to Lye Green.

"Gildridge."

St. John's Parish Boundary

Crowborough Warren to the South-West; Cook's Corner to the East; Lye Green, North.

From "Bingles Farm" all the houses on the lefthand side of the Maresfield Road, round by Crowborough Warren, are in this ecclesiastical district. And from the same farm all the houses (after Park Grove Lodge) along the road to Cook's Corner are also in this district.

CROWBOROUGH WARREN.

This estate formerly belonged to the De La Warr Family, and was originally taken in from Duddleswell Manor, on Ashdown Forest.

Edward Frisby Howis owned the property several years ago, when it was called Crowborough Lodge. He died 25th November, 1830, and was buried in our churchyard, in the grave which has the iron grating already mentioned in the Notes on the Churchyard. His son married the daughter of Gutteridge, the great confectioner, who made the late Queen's wedding cake, and tradition informs us that the flour for that cake was prepared at the mill in Crowborough Warren.

In 1843 Lord Henniker owned the Warren, after which it was purchased by Mr. James Ramsbotham, who died in 1888. Mrs. Ramsbotham afterwards lived there, and now it is occupied by her son, Mr. Herwald Ramsbotham.

New roads are being made and the property developed, with a view to selling the land for building purposes.

GILDERIDGE, OR GILDRIDGE.

In the enquiry of 1342 one of the Commissioners of King Edward III. was John de Gilderigg. In the reign of Charles I. a Mr. Gilderidge was an active Cavalier.

In the reign of Henry VIII., the Gilderidges, or Gildridges, became Lords of the Manor of Eastbourne; and the property (which is still known by their name, and is now situated in St. John's Parish) passed into the possession of the family of Baker, who at that time owned Ducklings Farm, and possessed property at Battle in the year 1357. Robert, son of John Baker of Ducklings, is mentioned as living at Gilderidge House, in Withyham, in the sixteenth century.

It will be seen from the following note that this house and manor were formerly in the Parish of Buxted:—

"In the 13th century Gelderegg, it appears, was just within the limits of the parish of Buxted, but the boundary line has since been diverted, for Gilderedge is now in the adjoining parish of Withyham. Two documents are preserved relating to this Chapel (of Gelderegg), the first a copy of letters dated 5 Kal. August 1292 sent by the Archbishop to John de Lewes, rector of Buxted, with reference to the erection of a new chapel at Gelderegg, and the second a grant of land for the same purpose. It appears that the inhabitants of Gelderegg were situated at such a distance from their parish church at Buxted that during the greater part of the winter season, owing to inundations and the dangerous character of the highway, they were unable to attend that church . . . necessity therefore compelled them to resort to the more accessible church

of Withyham, and the rector of Buxted seems to have suffered in a pecuniary sense from their absence. He was therefore led to petition Pope Nicholas IV. that in order to prevent these irregularities on the part of the inhabitants of Gelderegg, a chapel having a chaplain of its own should be built within the parish of Buxted but adjacent to Gelderegg and dependent on the mother Church so that all the tithes, oblations and obventions arising from the chapel should pertain to the Rector. The Pope agreed to this, and a bull was accordingly sent to the Archbishop to that effect dated 4 Kal. Sept. 1291. The Archbishop having made enquiries to the need of such a chapel gave his consent to its erection. We further learn that prior to these negotiations a chapel had existed at Gelderegg in which a priest from Buxted ministered at times on certain days of the week but it had fallen into decay and at the date of this petition the ground on which it stood had been brought again into cultivation. In lieu of this site the Archbishop granted to John de Lewes, rector of the church of Bocstede, two acres of land lying on the waste of Crowbergh Hill at a place commonly called Scherche juxta Gelderegg on which a new chapel was to be built and a cemetery provided. For this site the Archbishop claimed the annual rent of one penny. At this point documentary evidence ceases, and as no trace of a chapel has been discovered at Gelderegg, it is impossible to say whether it was ever built or not. . . . That Gelderegg was ultimately annexed to Withyham is evident from the present boundary line." [See note on Churchwardens.

Some of the Owners and Tenants.

In the reign of Henry VIII. Robert Baker.

1714. John Bourne, Sen.

1728. John Russell.

1736. John Briant.

1788. Thomas Cushman.

1800. John Borer.

1838. George Murrell.

1902. — Smith, present tenant.

The property now belongs to the Goldsmiths' Company.

The northern chancel of Eastbourne Church, formerly belonging to the Gildridges, is now appropriated to the Gilberts.

Nicholas Gildridge died in 1668. His fifth daughter, heiress Elizabeth, married Nicholas Eversfield, of Charlton Court, Steyning (M.P. for Bramber in 1678), and died in 1674. Their eldest daughter, Mary, married Nicholas Gilbert, of Eastbourne, and their sole descendant, Mary Anne, married Davies Giddy, who changed his name to Gilbert in 1817.

John Gilbert, of Withyham, who died in 1576, witnessed that same year an extent, or Costlye Ward, of the Forest of Ashdown. He married Elizabeth Waller, a daughter of the owner of the Manor of Groombridge, in Speldhurst, and Groombridge Place, the beautiful moated house now owned by the Misses Saint.

The Arms of Gilderidge, of Gilderidge in Withyham, seem to be compounded of Warren and Goring.

GREY STONES.

This house was built about 45 years ago by a Mr. Hudson, and was then known as "The Crow's Nest." It is now the property of Miss Laver.

Ocklye, situated on the Crowborough Warren Estate, and now occupied by Mr. John Jenkinson, was erected about 30 years ago; since then, "Brooklands," "Heatherdene," and "Glencleg" have been built by Mr. P. H. Phillips, "Netherfields" by Mr. R. Dickinson, and many smaller houses.

WHITE HOUSE.

William Killick. Charles Marden.

1892. Alfred Hoath, Junr., present tenant.

SUMMER SALES.

1714. Andrew Taskall.

1729. Thomas Taskall.

1738. Thomas Tasker.

1739. John Ashdowne.

1750. Samuel Neeve.

1773. Thomas Moorhouse.

1792. Hannah Tasker.

1849. William Kimber.

1891. W. Moore.

1899. Alfred Kingsbury, present tenant.

HOLE FARM.

1714. Charles Keeble.

1721. William Pilbeam.

1775. John Elliot.

1803. Abraham Elliot.

1806. Josiah Bush.

1838. William Ashby.

1841. Mrs. John Hall.

1843. Stephen Hewitt.

This house has since been made into two cottages.

GRUBB'S FARM.

1296. Ralph Grubbe.

1593. John Saxbies.

1663. Thomas Medhurst.

1714. John Bourne, Junr.

1722. Solomon Neeve,

1738. James Ovenden.

1773. Thomas Waghorn.

1799. John Hall.

1825. F. C. Chappell.

1838. Brown, Thornton, Esq.

1843. James Taylor (sold it to Earl De La Warr).

Leepiper.

- Rogers.

Read.

1868. William Heasman (now Farm Steward at Buckhurst).

1901. William Edwards, present tenant.

Many years ago there were important smelting works at this farm, and tradition tells us that some of the best ironwork in the neighbourhood came from here and the forge on the Crowborough Warren Estate. Traces of these can still be seen.

MOORLANDS.

1800. William Neve.

Alfred Hoath, Surveyor of Highways and Rate Collector (he started a hoop-making business at Friar's Gate upwards of 27 years ago); present owner Mrs. Hoath.

OLD MOOR FARM.

The Hoaths have lived here many years.

Amos Hoath, present owner.

HALF MOON INN, FRIAR'S GATE.

1838. Edward Waite.

1841. William Crouch. Mrs. Crouch.

1854. William Norman.

1862. Thomas Ashdown.

1872. A. Martin.

1883. Mrs. Martin (Mrs. O. Avis, of the "Hollies").

1884. Job Back.

1897. Edwin Hoath, present tenant.

Thomas Ashdown had a wheelwrights' shop near the "Half Moon," and at a later period in the "Hollies."

BINGLES FARM, LYE GREEN.

1714. William Baker.

1754. James Osbourne. Thomas Neve.

1785. Mrs. Neve.

1788. William Neve.

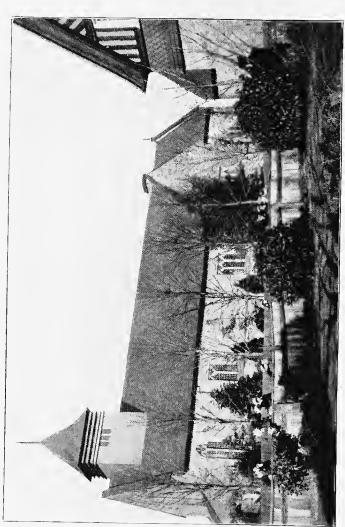
1843. Thomas Woodham.

Thomas Killick.

Henry Fermor.

1901. John Walters, present tenant.

This farmhouse is very picturesque, and dates back to the sixteenth century.



ST. THOMAS' PARISH, GROOMBRIDGE.

In 1872, the Mission Church (now the National School) was built on land presented by the Goldsmiths' Company. Architect, Mr. Norman Shaw; total cost, £1,120 8s. 6d. Towards this the late Mr. J. W. Temple, of Leyswood, contributed most liberally, also the late Rev. T. F. Rudston-Read, Rector of Withyham, and others. It was opened for Divine service June 8th, 1872.

In 1882, the parishioners in this district desired two services to be held in this Church on Sundays, so the late Mr. J. W. Temple and the Rev. E. H. Boardman provided an additional Curate for Withyham.

In October, 1884, the Church of St. Thomas was opened for Divine service. The Rev. R. Formby (who had conducted services in the Mission Church since 1879) had then the sole charge of this district.

The new building was erected to the plans of Mr. Norman Shaw, and cost upwards of £2,000, towards which the late Mr. J. W. Temple, the Rev. E. H. Boardman, the late Rev. T. F. Rudston-Read, and many others subscribed.

In February, 1886, the Church was consecrated by Dr. Durnford, Lord Bishop of Chichester; the district formed by Order in Council into a separate ecclesiastical parish, and the Rev. James Parker instituted as first Vicar. He resigned the Living in 1890, and was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Waite 164 HISTORICAL NOTES OF ST. THOMAS' PARISH.

Tidswell, M.A., who vacated it in 1892, when the Rev. Robert Fisher, LL.M., the present Vicar, was appointed.

The Living is of the gross value of £200 a year, derived from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Queen Anne's Bounty, £60 from the Rector of Withyham, the interest of money subscribed by parishioners and others to the Endowment Fund, and of the legacy of £500 left by the Rev. T. F. Rudston-Read.

CHURCHWARDENS.

1886. Ernest Hodges, resigned 1895.

1886. George Bailey, resigned 1901, died 1902.

1895. William Wallis, The Gables.

1901. Charles J. Michôd, Woodmead.

In 1894, a Brass was placed in the Church, near the Font, bearing the following inscription:—

"To the Glory of God, and in loving memory of the Rev. Thomas Frederick Rudston-Read, M.A., Rector of the Mother Parish of Withyham, through whose devotion and energy the Schools were established, the Church and Vicarage built, and the Parish of St. Thomas was formed A.D. 1886."

November, 1895. The east window was filled in with painted glass representing the Crucifixion of our Lord, with figures of the Blessed Virgin and St. John in each side. It was the gift of one who wished to remain anonymous. The glass is the work of Mr. C. E. Kempe.

April, 1896. A new oak font cover, the design of Mr. Kempe, was placed in the Church by a few subscribers.

June, 1897. A stained-glass window, the design of

Mr. Kempe, and the gift of the Rev. and Mrs. R. Fisher, was placed in the south side of the Sanctuary. The subject is that of St. Thomas and the Resurrection.

February, 1898. The organ, purchased by the subscriptions of the congregation, was dedicated.

October, 1899. A stained-glass window, the design of Mr. Kempe, and the gift of Mrs. Streatfeild, was placed in the north side of the Sanctuary. The subject is that of Mary Magdalene and the Resurrection.

The late Mrs. Charles Streatfeild for many years took the keenest interest in St. Thomas' district (from the commencement of the Mission Church services), and assisted greatly in every branch of Church work. The "Welcome" Reading Room was rented by her for the use of the parish.

GLEN ANDRED.

This house (which was completed in the year 1867, from plans by Mr. Norman Shaw), was built for the late Mr. E. W. Cooke, the artist, and purchased by the Rev. E. H. Boardman, the present owner, in 1880. The surroundings are most beautiful, and the gardens and grounds are quite unique.

LEYSWOOD.

In 1869, Leyswood House was built for the late Mr. J. W. Temple, from plans by Mr. Norman Shaw. The land on which it was erected is part of the Manor of Birchden, and was at one time called "Legge's Wood," also "Leigh Wood," but it was previously known as "Leyswood."

The house occupies a very fine position, built on large rocks, the excavation of which entailed an enormous amount of labour. The approach to the house is through a most perfectly proportioned courtyard.

The late Mr. J. W. Temple, who kept a large stud of hackneys, built excellent stables and a large riding school some years ago. The gardens and grounds, which extend several acres, are beautiful.

BIRCHDEN.

1598. Thomas Richardson.

1714. William Maynard.

1726. John Bridger.

1728. Philip Sargeant.

1739. Solomon Neve.

1751. Mrs. Neve.

1806. N. and W. Neve.

1838. Edward Field.

1880. Richard Jeffery, Bailiff at Glen Andred.

"Broad Oak" (Miss Milburn), "Ellerslie" (Miss Richardson), "Cozleigh" (Mrs. Hodges), "The Gables" (Dr. Wallis), "Oaklands" (Mrs. Drummond), "Woodmead" (C. J. Michôd, Esq.), "Hillcroft" (E. T. Hodgson, Esq.), "Orchard Villa" (C. Powell, Esq.), have been erected during the last twenty years. The "Crossways" (S. H. Nosworthy, Esq.), "Lealands" (Major Finch), "Cozleigh House" (Miss Bocking's School), were previously built.

Cozleigh Farm dates back many years. Richard Maynard died there in 1612. Mrs. Hodges owns most of the houses on this Cozleigh property.

"Florence" (J. W. Croft, Esq.), was owned, or occupied, by John Maynard in 1593.

The Tanyard (Mr. T. J. Kingsbury) was occupied by Mr. David Coyfe in 1773. The Coyfe family had property in Withyham and Hartfield many years ago.

ALKSFORD.

1714. Nathaniel Turner.

1739. Mrs. Turner.

1742. Philip Turner.

1782. Mrs. Turner.

1784. Philip Turner.

1791. John Luck.

1796. Susanna Luck.

1803. James Patching.

1838. Thomas Patching.

1891. Edward Bates.

1896. Mrs. Bates, present owner.

Alksford is spoken of in 1792 as Newhouse Farm, and in 1810 as being in the yard of Boringford.

Little Alksford, now Yew Tree Cottages, was occupied by Henry Hills in 1799.

Close to the borders of Groombridge parish is the "Forge Farm," purchased by the Goldsmiths' Company some forty years ago. Here cannon balls and implements of iron have not infrequently been ploughed up. In early times cannon are said to have been tested here.

PARISH BOUNDARY.

North.—The stream near the mill.

South.—"Leyswood,""Penn's Rocks Farm,""Mott's Mill."

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East.—" Lealands."

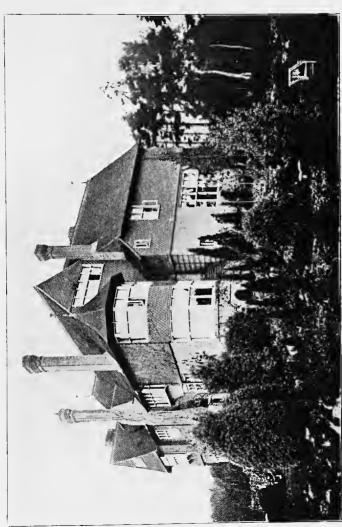
West.-Cherry Gardens, the "Alksford" side.

HANGMAN'S BILL (Act 2, William III.)

There is a writing called in common the "Hangman's Bill," exempting the person who has it from serving any parish offices in that parish where the Act was done.

Mr. Mills, gentleman, purchased this bill of Crowhurst for the sum of three guineas, October 8th, 1747.

"Richard Waters committed a burglary at the dwelling house of Edward Weller 16 Dec. 1746, in the parish of Withiam, taking the goods of Mary Weller, Spinster, and of Edward. Robert Crowhurst took him, and was discharged from serving offices in Withiam."—From a MS. in Hartfield Church chest.



THE SACKVILLE FAMILY.

The family of Sackville, according to Norman historians, is of very ancient extraction, being among those who accompanied Rollo the Dane when he burst into France and took possession of Normandy. They were lords of the town and seigniory of Sackville, in Normandy (anciently written Salchivilla, Salcavilla, and Saccavilla), a small town about five miles south of Dieppe, and Herbrand de Sackville was one of the leaders of those forces which came to England with William the Conqueror, and is the seventh named in a list of them in an old manuscript in the possession of Edward Gwyn, of the Custos-Brevium office, in the reign of King James I.

Herbrand returned to Normandy, and was living there in 1079. Soon after this the family settled near Hailsham, in Sussex.

Herbrand de Sackeville had three sons—Jordan, William, and Robert—also a daughter, named Avice, of whom Ordericus Vitalis makes most honourable mention in his Norman History.

Sir Jordan de Sackville, the eldest son of Herbrand, was Sewer of All England, by a grant of William the Conqueror, but resided in Normandy, where he died.

Sir William, the second son, resided in England, and

possessed large estates. He had issue by Albreada, his wife—one son, Sir William, who died without issue; and three daughters, his heirs, the youngest of whom married William de Glanville, Lord of Bromholm, in the reign of Henry I., and founded the church there.

Sir Robert de Sackville, third son of Herbrand, succeeded his brother; he was the first of the witnesses to a charter of King Stephen, whilst he was Earl of Morteign, wherein he gave the church of Lille to the Monks of St. John of Colchester, and his name is written Robertus de Salkavilla.

He was one of the retinue that accompanied William, son of Henry I., in Normandy, and was on the point of sailing to England with him, when the Earl of Morteign, just as they were about to weigh anchor, was taken seriously ill, which compelled the Earl to return on shore, taking with him Sir Robert Sackville and another knight. This providentially saved their lives, as the ship was wrecked immediately she put to sea, and the Prince and one hundred and forty young noblemen and gentlemen of the best families of England and Normandy were drowned. This happened November 26th, 1119, and was caused by the intoxication of the seamen.

Sir Robert, affected by the disorders and misrule in the reign of King Stephen, quitted secular affairs, and professed himself a monk in the Monastery of St. John of Colchester. His wife, Lettice, was daughter of Sir Henry Woodville, Knight, by whom he had four sons— Jordan, Stephen, Nigel, and Helias.

Nigel de Sackville was excommunicated by Thomas

à Becket, who, mounting his Archiepiscopal chair on Christmas Day, 1170—four days before his murder—solemnly excommunicated Nigel de Sackville and Robert Brooke, both distinguished for their birth and high positions. He accused Sackville with detaining a manor attached to the Archbishopric, and Brooke with having cut off the tail of a horse that was carrying provisions to the palace.

Jordan de Sackville, the eldest son, was a Baron in the reigns of Henry I. and Stephen, 1135—1189. He married Ela, daughter of Ralph de Dene, and co-heir of her brother Robert, Lord of the Manor of Buckhurst. Ralph de Dene was grandson of Robert Pincerna, who, in 1086, held in Chalventune six knights' fees, whereof the Manors of Buckhurst, Claverham, Bugely, Horsey, and Omberford are part, all which manors Ela brought to her husband. She had issue—Jordan, Richard, Jeffery, Ralph, Guy, and Warren. The last was witness to the charter of William Sidney, Chamberlain to Henry II.

Sir Jordan, the eldest son, was a Baron, to whom the town of Sackville, in Normandy, still belonged. He married Clementia, daughter of Vere, Earl of Oxford, but died without issue in 1208.

Richard de Sackville, his next brother, succeeded, and was also a Baron, but left no issue. The estate then came to Sir Jeffery, who, with his brother Ralph—bearing the surname of Marsay—lived in the reign of John, and, incurring his displeasure, had their estates seized, to recover which, and the King's favour, they paid a fine of three thousand marks. Ralph, in 1221, was

Lord of Thorp-Sackville, in Leicestershire, so called from his ancestor, whose name it retained, who held it by the gift of the Conqueror.

Sir Jeffery had the following children by his wife, Constance, daughter of Sir Edmund Brooke, Knight—Jordan, Guy, and Joan Sackville, who married William St. Leger (an ancient family in Kent).

Sir Jordan de Sackville owned great estates, and had powerful interest and influence with the nobility. was a Baron, and joined with those who were against the King, for which opposition he suffered a diminution in his property, and lost his estates in Ireland; but when Henry III. was settled on the throne he ordered Gilbert de Mareschall, Justice of Ireland, to deliver full seizin (right and possession) to his beloved and faithful Jordan de Sackville of his lands, with all their appurtenances, and all his chattels, or the price of them, for that he found him always wise, and ever willing to advise the rest of the nobility to a dutiful subjection and acknowledgment of the sovereign authority. This Iordan, when siding with the Barons in the reign of King John, 1215, was one of those elected and sworn by them to see the liberties of Magna Charta performed, and such articles as were there agreed to. The King, finding himself not able to resist the Barons, consented that they should choose grave and honourable persons, who should have power and authority to see those things performed. Sir John married Maud, daughter of Normanville, and had by her three sons-William, Philip, and Bartholomew, who were living in 1240.

King John's Visit to Jordan de Sackville.

June 30, 1210, King John was at Dublin. July 2 and 3, at Trim.

- ,, 4 and 5, at Kells.
- ,, 7, at Louth.
- " 8, at Kadelac.
- ,, 9, 10, and 11, at Carlingford.*

Monday, the 12th, at Jordan de Sackville's Castle.

14th, he went to Rath. This must be the present Rathfryland.

Friday, 16th, he was at Downpatrick.

Newry seems to be the only place betwixt Carlingford and Rath he could have staid at; unless he went for sea-bathing at Rostrevor, where there are remains of a castle.

William de Sackville married Clara, daughter of Matthew de Hastings. When his father died he was not of age, and was consequently the King's ward. He was succeeded by Jordan de Sackville, his son and heir. Sir Jordan married Margery, daughter of Sir Robert de Aguillon. He was summoned in the fortieth year of Henry III., 1256, to take the degree of knighthood, or to be fined for the same. Having made common cause with the Barons, he was taken prisoner at the Battle of Evesham, August 4, 1265, when their leader, the Earl of Leicester, with many others of rank and fortune, were killed. He died in 1272, leaving one son, Andrew, his heir.

Andrew, being under age and the King's ward, was given in charge of Stephen de Pencester, Constable of Dover Castle, where he remained two years, when, by the entreaties of his friends, he obtained his liberty;

^{*} See "Carlingford Bay," and Dr. O'Donovan's "Historic Annals of Ireland," 5 vols.

but this was upon condition that he complied with the King's command, and married, without dower, Ermyntrude (daughter of Sir Roger Malyns), an honourable Lady of the Household of Eleanor of Castile, Queen of Edward I.

In 1276 Sir Andrew was summoned to attend the King at Worcester, with horse and arms, in the expedition against Llewellyn, Prince of Wales. In 1278 he received the honour of knighthood.

In 1293 he was with the King at the Siege of Calais, for which service he received a grant of free-warren in all his manors. He died in 1296, after which his widow held a knight's fee—i.e., £20 a year in land—in Sussex, and was summoned to send one well accounted, with horse and arms, to go with the King beyond the seas.

Sir Andrew was succeeded by his son, a second Sir Andrew Sackville, of Buckhurst.

This Andrew Sackville in 1297 was summoned to attend King Edward I., with horse and arms, beyond the seas; and in 1301, on the Feast of St. John the Baptist's Nativity, he was ordered to attend the King at Berwick-upon Tweed, well-appointed with horse and arms, to march against the Scotch. As a reward for his services he received, in 1303, a grant of free-warren for all his lands in Oxfordshire, and in 1307 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him at the high altar in Westminster Abbey by King Edward I., who at the same time begirt with the military belt his eldest son, Edward, Earl of Carnarvon. On this occasion there was an exceedingly grand ceremony, the number of

Knights installed—sons of nobility, Barons, and Knights—amounting to 300.

Sir Andrew married Joan, daughter of Roger de Mortimer, by whom he had one son, Andrew.

Sir Andrew Sackville was born at Emyngton, in Oxfordshire, September 28th, 1306. He was engaged in the wars in France under Edward the Black Prince, and received the honour of knighthood in 1335. was sheriff for the counties of Sussex and Surrey (at that time a position of great trust), and was returned to Parliament member for the county of Sussex. He and John Walys, the other knight, had fio allowed them for their expenses in attending twenty-five days. He died September 22nd, 1370, and was buried in Christ Church, London. He married three times: first, Joan, sister and heiress of John de la Beech, by whom he had two sons, Andrew and John, both of whom died before Sir Andrew; his second wife was Joan, daughter of Burgess, by whom he had a son, Thomas, who succeeded him, and a daughter, who married John de la Zouch, of Sedenham, in Oxfordshire; by his third wife, Maud, he had no issue.

Thomas Sackville received the honour of knighthood, and was returned member for Buckinghamshire the first year of Richard II., 1377. He was appointed Sheriff of Sussex and Surrey in 1406. At a later date he served under his Sovereign, the victorious Henry V., sharing with him in the honours won by the English Army, and was commissioned, with Lord Camay, Sir John Pelham, and the Sheriff, to array all men at arms, archers, &c., in the county of Sussex.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Dalingridge, of Bolebroke Castle, Hartfield, and had five sons and four daughters.

He died December 1st, 1432, and left by his Will considerable sums to charitable uses, as had been customary with his family. The fourth son, Edward, succeeded him.

Sir Edward Sackville, Lord of Bergholt-Sackville, in Essex, and of Buckhurst, married Margaret, daughter of Richard Wakehurst, of Wakehurst, in Sussex, Esq.

He died in the year 1451, and was buried in the Sackville Chapel, Withyham.

Humphrey Sackville, his son and heir, succeeded him, and married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Browne, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. He died January 24th, 1488, and was buried in the Sackville Chapel, Withyham, where there is still a brass to his memory. In 1622 there was also a monument of porphyry-stone with his effigy in armour, but this was destroyed when the church was struck by lightning, June 16th, 1663.

Richard Sackville, his eldest son, succeeded him; the other sons married and left families, which have long since become extinct.

Richard Sackville was Sheriff for the joint counties of Sussex and Surrey, as his ancestors frequently had been. In the fifth year of Henry VIII. he was appointed by Parliament, with other persons of the first rank, for assessing and collecting a subsidy of £163,000 by a poll-tax, for defraying the expense of taking Terouenne and Tournay; and in 1519 he was Treasurer of the Army in France.

He married Isabel, daughter of John Digges, or Diggs, Esq., of Barham, in Kent, by whom he had four sons and six daughters. (The youngest, Isabel, was the last Prioress of St. Mary's, Clerkenwell, and lived to a great age.)

He died July 18th, 1524, and was buried in the Sackville Chapel, Withyham, where there was formerly a monument to his own and his wife's memory.

John Sackville, Esq., the next heir, was thrice Sheriff of the counties of Sussex and Surrey, in 1528, 1541 and 1548, and sat in Parliament in 1541—2 for East Grinstead.

He married—first, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Boleyn, or Bulleyne, sister to Thomas, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and therefore aunt to Queen Elizabeth's mother, Anne Boleyn, by whom he had several sons and daughters; two sons only lived to maturity. Richard and Christopher.

Secondly, Anne Torrell, by whom he had no issue. He died October 5, 1557, and was buried in the Sackville Chapel, Withyham, according to a wish expressed in this his Will.

In the Name of God the Father, the Sone, and the Holy Ghoste, three Persons and one God, Savior of the World.

I John Sackville of Chiddingleighe in the Countie of Sussex, Esquire, the first day of July in the yere of our Lorde Jesus Christe, a thousande five hundreth fiftie and sixe.

First above all earthly things in my most humble and devoute maner I give and bequeath my poore synfull sowle unto Almightie Jesu my Maker and Redemer,

moste humblie besechinge his most excellent Maiestie of his most ynfinit mercie and grace thorough the meditacon of his moste holly and blessed Mother Saynte Marie the Virgin and Sainte John the Baptiste and all the Saints in Heaven to accepte and take the same unto his mercie into everlastinge ioye and blisse there perpetually to reste with Abraham, Isake and Jacobe for ever. Amen. And my will is that my poore synfull carcase be buried within the Churche of Witheham vf I channe to change this uncertayne liffe at Chiddingliegh or within xii or xiiii miles of the same in suche place as then shalbe thought moste convenyent by myne Executors and frendes if I doe not prepare the place by my liffe which buriall yt be without pompe or pride or vaine glorie of this Worlde so that the moste of my goodes may be given to the poore of Withiham and Hartfeld and Chidingleighe and other place wher my landes lieth wherewith I have had my liveing and as sone as yt may be convenyently don that my carcas be laide into the ground &c. and none of them to receive any moneys, but such as cannot say or sing de profundis, but they must say an Ave Maria, a pater noster, and a creede, &c.

I wille that 12 great tapers of viii.lb. a piece be alight all the Service time and every man receive a gown viid and his dinner—12 poor men of Withiam and Hartfeld—some of my pore servants &c. (these were to be the bearers).

Allso I give and bequeathe to Anne my wiffe all the stuffe beinge in my newe lodginge at Buckhurste at the tyme of my decease excepte all that is my sisters, that I have in kepinge for her that is to saye all the stuffe in the chambers or garretts over the entrie &c. &c. &c.

John Sackville was succeeded by his son, Richard Sackville, who was greatly distinguished both for his abilities and his wealth. He accompanied Henry VIII in his Wars, was Treasurer of his Army, and Chancellor of the Court of Augmentation, with a fee of three hundred marks per annum.

He was of the Privy Council to the Queens Mary and Elizabeth, and afterwards to Edward VI., in the second year of whose reign he was knighted. Sir Richard served in the Parliament which met at Oxford in the first year of Queen Mary; for the county of Kent in the first year of Elizabeth; and in the next Parliament for Sussex, which county he afterwards represented during his life. He held the office of Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

In a letter, dated May 27, 1562, to Sir William Sycill, Knight, he gave the first intimation of the religious war in France. He was then at Rye, with others, looking after the coast defences.

In the fifth year of Elizabeth, Margaret Countess of Lennox, niece to Henry VIII., was committed to his custody.

From his great wealth he was called Sackfill, or Fillsack; however, there are no records of his having been mean or penurious—but rather the opposite. Mr. Ascham, who was preceptor to Queen Elizabeth, gives this eulogium of him:—

"That worthy gentleman, that earnest favourer and furtherer of God's true religion; that faithful servitor to his prince and country; a lover of learning and all learned men; wise in all doings; courteous to all persons, showing spite to none, doing good to many; and as I well found to me so fast a friend as I never lost the like before."

Camden says: "He was a man of a wise fore-thought."

He married Winifred, daughter of Sir John Bruges, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1520 (of another branch of which family were the Barons of Chandos), by whom he had a son, Thomas Lord Buckhurst, and a daughter, Anne, afterwards Lady Dacre, who founded Emmanuel Hospital, Tothill-Fields, Westminster.

At the entry into Totehill field was sometime an old building called Stonston House, which Giles, Lord Dacre of the South, purchased and built new, whose Lady and wife Anne, sister to Thomas, Lord Buckhurst, the first of that family, Earle of Dorset, left money to her executors to build an Hospital there for twenty poor women, and so many children, to be brought up under them.

For above maintenance she assigned lands to the value of one hundred pounds by ye year.

He died in 1566, and was buried in the Sackville Chapel, Withyham.

By his Will, dated 1524, he left many valuable legacies to the King, to several of the nobility, to his servants, and to the poor.

The following is an extract from it:-

"In the Name of God Amen. This is the last Wille and Testament of me Richard Sakeville Esquire made



From Engiaving] [by T. Fig. THOMAS SACKVILLE, LORD BUCKHURST, FIRST EARL OF DORSET.

the xxiiiith day of May in the yere of our Lorde God M^F V^c and xxiiii. First I bequeth my Soule to Almighty God and to his Moder Saint Mary and Saint Mighell and to all the holy Company of Heven and my body to be buried in our Lady Ile wher as I am wont to sytt Item I geve and bequeth to Saint Richards Shryne in Chichester iiis iiiid Item to the Awter of Whicheham for my tithes forgotten xx^s Item to every light wt in the said Churche xxd Item I wille that xxd prests synge for my Soule the daye of my buriall every prest to have xiid And at my Monethes day xxx prests every of them to have xiid. Item I wille that there be gevyn in Almes the day of my buriall to every pour man and woman wt in Whichehim and Hertfelde or from whensoever that they come iiiid &c. &c. Item I wille that a Priest be maintained for 10 years to sing within the Parish Church of Wicheham, 6. 13. 4."

After the death of Sir Richard Sackville his widow married the Marquis of Winchester, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument is erected to her memory.

He was succeeded by his son, Thomas Sackville, afterwards Lord Buckhurst, and first Earl of Dorset, Lord High Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth and King James I., who was born at Buckhurst, in the parish of Withyham, Sussex, 1536, which had been the residence of his ancestors from the time of Henry II.

From his childhood he showed signs of genius and future greatness, and, although there is no definite mention of his early training, we have every reason

for believing that his education was not neglected, from the following record of his father's conversation concerning the bringing-up of his grandson.

"In the year 1563, after dining with Sir W. Cecil, then Secretary of State, at Windsor, a conversation took place between Sir Richard Sackville and Mr. Ascham, of which the following forms a part: Sir Richard Sackville, speaking of what had happened to him in his own education from having a bad schoolmaster, adds, 'But seeing it is but in vain to lament things paste, and also wisdome to look to thinges to come, surely, God willinge, if God lend me life, I will make this my mishap some occasion of good hap to little Robert Sackvile, my sonne's sonne, for whose bringing-up I would gladlie, if so please you, use speciallie your good advice.' . . 'I wish, also,' adds Mr. Ascham, 'with all my hart, that yong Mr. Robert Sackville may take that fruite of this labor, that his worthie Graundfather purposed he should have done; and if any other do take either proffite or pleasure hereby, they have cause to thanke Mr. Robert Sackville, for whom speciallie this, my Scholemaster, was provided." ROGER ASCHAM. Preface to "The Scholemaster," Edit. 1571.

Towards the end of the reign of Edward VI., at about the age of fifteen or sixteen years, he was sent to Oxford, and entered at Hart Hall, where he resided only a short time, but acquired, nevertheless, the reputation of a poet.

"He became," says Milles, "an excellent poet, leaving many of his labours, both in Latine and English, to the world, which remain as memorable praises to all posterity." To what he then wrote we must refer the words of Jasper Heywood, his contemporary—

"There Sackvylde's sonnets sweetly sauste And featly fyned bee."

But none of these have come down to us, unless we may number among them that which is prefixed to Hoby's translation of the "Courtier of Count Baldessar Castilio," printed in 1561:—

THOMAS SACKEVYLL IN COMMENDATION OF THE WORKE.

To the Reader.

"These royall kinges, that reare up to the skye
Their Palaice tops, and decke them all with gold:
With rare and curious woorkes they feed the eye,
And showe what riches here great princes hold:
A rarer worke, and richer far in worth,
Castilio's hand presenteth here to the;
No proud ne golden Court doth he set forth,
But what in Court a Courtier ought to be.
The Prince he raiseth houge and mightie walles,
Castilio frames a wight of noble fame;
The King with gorgeous Tyssue claddes his halles,
The Court with golden vertue deckes the same:
Whos passing skill to Hobbie's pen displaise,
To Brittain folk, a work of worthy praise."

There is extant also an epitaph, with initials "T. B.," ascribed by some to Sackville, which was in Bisham Church, Berkshire, on the tomb of Sir Philip and Sir Thomas Hoby. It is printed in Wotton's "English Baronetage," 1741, and in Ashmole's "Antiquities of Berkshire," 1723.

He afterwards went to Cambridge, and took there the degree of Master of Arts.

Having completed his studies at the Universities, Thomas Sackville was admitted at the Inner Temple; but the records of that society do not support the assertion of Abbot and Milles that he was regularly entered as a student and took the degree of barrister. He probably frequented the Inn, near which was his father's house—Sackville, afterwards Dorset, House, in Salisbury Court.

He married in 1555, when only nineteen years of age, Cicely, daughter of Sir John Baker, Knight, and a Privy Counsellor in the three reigns of Henry, Edward, and Mary, of Sissinghurst, in Kent, and two years after he sat as member for the county of Westmorland in the Parliament of the 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, 1557-8, having at the same time been elected for the borough of East Grinstead, in Sussex; and in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, 1558-9, he was again elected, and sat for East Grinstead, at which time his name appears in the Journals of the House of Commons as taking an active part in introducing several bills, including the Act reviving First Fruits and Tenths. But his literary fame began now to obtain greater notoriety. He had written a tragedy, "Ferrex and Porrex," for one of the Christmas Festivals at the Inner Temple, which had not been printed, and was evidently never intended for publication from the preface to the first authorized edition in 1570. It was surreptitiously printed in 1565,* under the title of "The Tragedy of Gorboduc," more

^{*} In this Edition the three first Acts are attributed to Thomas Norton.

correctly in 1570, and again in 1590, under the same title. Republished in 1736, with a preface by Mr. Spence, at the suggestion of Pope, who wondered that the propriety and natural ease of it had not been better imitated by the dramatic authors of the succeeding age. Mr. Pope had so high an opinion of this drama that, at his recommendation, it was acted at Drury Lane Theatre, and with great success. Dodsley, in the preface to his "Old Plays," says: "The first dramatic piece of any consideration in the English language."

By desire of the Queen it was, however, acted at Whitehall by the gentlemen of the Inner Temple on the 18th of January, 1561.

The following probably refers to this performance:—
"On the 18th of January, 1561, there was a play in the Queen's Hall, at Westmynster, by the gentyll men of the Tempall after a great maske, for ther was a grett skaffold in the hall, with grett tryhumphe as has been sene, and the morrow after the skaffold was taken downe."—MSS. Cotton.

Sir Philip Sidney, in his "Apology for Poetry," gives this lofty character of it:—"It is full of high-sounding phrases, climbing to the heights of Seneca's style, and as full of notable morality, which it most delightfully doth teach, and so obtain the very end of poesy."

Its popularity increased by the courtly politics taught, and he was the first to reject scriptural subjects or mysteries, and to strike into history for dramatic amusement.

Between the years 1557 and 1563 he wrote a poetical preface or induction to a poem, "The Mirror for

Magistrates," of which he had formed the plan after the model of Dante—a view of all the illustrious but unfortunate characters of English history from the Conquest. In the second part of this there is his induction and the story of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Richard II. He sketched the plan of the work and commenced it, but it was subsequently left to other hands. Richard Baldwyne and George Ferrers undertook the carrying on of the work. John Higgins and Richard Niccols were afterwards great contributors to it. The year 1563, when the part written by him first appeared, closes his literary labours, which had commenced with so fair a prospect and with so much talent, destined, however, for the future to be otherwise employed.

We accidentally learn, from a translation of Boethius by "J.T.," in 1609, dedicated to the "Most Vertuous Lady the Countesse of Dorset, Dowager," that Lord Buckhurst once contemplated a similar undertaking.

Hallam states: "That in his contribution Sackville displays a fertility of imagination, vividness of description, and strength of language which not only leave his predecessors far behind, but may fairly be compared with the most poetical passages in Spenser."

In the "Epistle Dedicatorie" is the following:—
"This Booke (I say), so much esteemed by your late
most worthy Lord and Husband, as, had his leisure beene
answerable to his learning and will, it had been enobled
by a more noble Translation."

"The writers of the succeeding age," says Mr. Pope, "might have improved as much in other respects by

copying from him a propriety in sentiments, a dignity in the sentences, an unaffected perspicuity of style, and an easy flow of numbers—in a word, that chastity, correctness, and gravity of style which are so essential to tragedy, and which all the tragic poets who followed, not excepting Shakespeare himself, either little understood or perpetually neglected."

"Our historic plays are allowed to have been founded on the heroic narratives in the 'Mirrour for Magistrates'; to that plan, and to the boldness of Lord Buckhurst's new scenes, perhaps we owe Shakespeare." —Lord Orford's Works, Vol. I, Edit. 1798.

Mr. Wharton says: "His introduction approaches nearer to the 'Fairy Queen,' in the richness of allegoric description, than any previous or succeeding poem."

Edmund Spenser, when sending a copy of his work the "Fairy Queen" to Lord Buckhurst, in 1590 did not forget that the now active statesman was once the poet:—

"In vaine, I thinke, right honourable lord,
By this rude rime to memorize thy name,
Whose learned muse hath writ her owne record
In golden verse, worthy immortale fame;
Thou much more fit (were leisure to the same)
Thy gracious soveraignes praises to compile,
And her Imperial Majestie to frame
In loftie numbers and heroick style.
But sith thou maist not so, give leave awhile
To baser wit, his power therein to spend,
Whose grosse defaults thy daintie pen may file,
And unadvised oversights amend.
But evermore vouchsafe it to maintaine
Against vile Zöylus' backbitings vaine."

Sir Thomas Sackville in 1561 was appointed Grand Master of the Freemasons, and continued to hold office until 1567, when he was succeeded by Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford.

In 1563, he was again in Parliament, having been elected member for Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire.

He was now also much occupied about the Court, which we have thus recorded in his own words in his Will: "I having received from Her Majesty many special graces and favours, as first in my younger years being, by her particular choice and liking, selected to a continual private attendance upon her own person." This special preference may partly be attributed to his relationship to the Queen, as well as to the marks of talent and fitness for offices of trust, which were probably noticed in him at an early age. In D'Ewes' "Journal" he is named, March 17, 1563, as conveying a message from her to the Commons as to making provision for justices' diets, &c.

At this period of his life an incident occurred which has not received much explanation. Travelling in France and Italy, and being at Rome, he was detained there a prisoner fourteen days, but whether on account of pecuniary difficulties, or for other reasons, is not clear.

Dr. Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, says: "Which trouble was brought upon him by some who hated him for his love to religion and his duty to his Sovereign."

This remark, however, does not appear to be supported by any proof, although we may fairly conclude that religious differences at this time prevented there being much cordiality between the Court of Queen Elizabeth and the Court of Rome.

That his imprisonment was owing to pecuniary embarrassments is quite as probable. Being of a generous disposition—and, as Sir Robert Naunton observes, "of that height of spirit inherent in his house"—he was, in his youth, too magnificent for his means, which, in the lifetime of his father, were of necessity limited.

Upon his fathers' death, which took place while he was at Rome, on the 21st of April, 1566, he immediately returned to England to look after his large possessions. In the following year, Queen Elizabeth granted him the reversion of the Manor-house and Park of Knole.

It was now evident that Thomas Sackville would follow in the steps of his ancestors and be a leading man in the affairs of State. On the 8th of June, 1567, he was knighted by the Duke of Norfolk in Her Majesty's presence, and the same day raised to the degree and dignity of a Baron of the realm by the title of Lord Buckhurst, Baron of Buckhurst, in the County of Sussex. From this period to the day of his death he was almost wholly occupied with public affairs. His house keeping appears to have commenced in the Queen's Palace at Shene, in Surrey, where he had apartments, for which he paid the yearly rent of forty marks, his mother, as he states, having "the order and keeping of the house."

But in the year 1568, when, by her Majesty's command, he had to entertain Cardinal Odet de Coligni,

Cardinal de Châtillon, his establishment had not reached its after magnificence, and the simplicity of his mode of life seems not to have well suited the more luxurious habits of his guests. He regrets, in a letter of explanation to the Lords of the Privy Council, that the Queen on this account "stood highly displeased" with him, "especially," he says, "being to Her Majesty as I am."

This same document supplies us with very curious information as showing how few and simple were the absolute requirements of domestic life in those days when Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, had no linen which, for the cardinals' use, "cold satisfie their turne" such glass only "which they thought to base" and a table at which he himself dined, which they refused, "for that yt was but a square table."

The first important employment which Lord Buckhurst had was in the year 1571, when he was sent Ambassador on a special mission to Charles IX., King of France, to congratulate him on his marriage with Elizabeth of Austria, the daughter of the Emperor Maximilian, and also to negotiate the matter of the proposed alliance of Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou, brother of the French King. He speaks of this as one of "two several times" that the Queen conferred upon him the honour of being "her Ambassadour special about matters of great trust and importance." Stow in his "Annals" remarks upon the liberality of the English Ambassador on this occasion towards the French.

"The Chief Magistrates," he says, "making him

presents, his Lordship was so generous as to return more than the value of them."

It is difficult now to realize fully the difference in the habits and manners of the time of which we are writing; and more difficult is it to define correctly the relative position of Monarch and subject so as to form a just estimate of what was then a legitimate exercise of the regal power. But however much allowance an impartial observer or historian may make in reviewing events, which must be expected to bear strongly impressed upon them the character of the age to which they belong, it is impossible to justify all those acts of the Royal prerogative which, especially at this period, under the form of State Trials, so often resulted in capital punishment. Lord Buckhurst, as might be supposed from his rank and position, was called upon to take part in these proceedings.

In the year 1572 he was one of the Peers that sat on the trial of Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, who, being attainted of high treason for his communication with Mary Queen of Scots, shared the fate of his distinguished father, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey. The families of Sackville and Howard were afterwards united by the marriage of the Lady Margaret, only daughter of this Duke, and Robert Lord Buckhurst's eldest son, who, on the death of his father, became second Earl of Dorset. In 1586, after the discovery of a great conspiracy against the Queen, the coasts of Sussex and Kent were alarmed by the appearance of fifty ships. Lord Buckhurst, then Lord Lieutenant of the county, with great promptitude assembled his men,

and, marching to the Downs, lay all night between Rottingdean and Brighton, and was soon joined by sixteen hundred men, while numbers flocked to him from all parts. The fleet proved to be Dutchmen, driven to the coast by stress of weather. During this year an event occurred which throws one of the gloomiest shadows over the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots is made a prisoner, a commission is appointed for her trial, and her life is sacrificed.

Lord Buckhurst was one or the forty who were chosen to bring to an issue this dark transaction; but his name is not found among those who assembled at Fotheringay Castle and afterwards in the Star Chamber at Westminster, when the Queen was condemned. He was, however, selected to convey to her the sentence of death, confirmed by the English Parliament, which difficult and painful duty he discharged in a manner that merited the notice of the unhappy Queen, who, as a mark of her approbation, as it is supposed, gave him a piece of the furniture of her private chapel, the Procession to Calvary, carved in wood, which is still preserved among the family relics at Knole.

In the following year, 1587, he was sent on a special embassy to the Low Countries to negotiate the matters there in dispute, in which the conduct of the Earl of Leicester, who held the appointment of Governor, and Commander of the Forces, was called in question.

Many of the letters of Lord Buckhurst relating to

this matter may be found in the "Cabala sive Scrinia Sacra," 1691.

Acting with his accustomed integrity he could not wholly take the part of the English general, by which means he fell into the displeasure of the Queen, over whom the influence of Leicester was at the time great.

A somewhat unusual, though not altogether then unknown, mode of punishment was resorted to. Lord Buckhurst was recalled to England, and was confined to his house for nine or ten months by a Royal mandate to that effect, during which time, in order strictly to obey her Majesty's injunction, he would neither see his wife nor children.

Upon the death of the Earl of Leicester, which occurred shortly after, he was restored to the Queen's favour, and his conduct, which had been undeservedly censured, appeared in its true light. As a proof of the high esteem in which he was now held, on April 24th following, he was elected, at Whitehall, one of the Knights Companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, without having any previous knowledge of it, and was installed at Windsor December 18th, 1589.

In St. George's Chapel, Windsor, among the names of the knights is as follows: "Du tres noble et puissant Seigneur, Thomas Sakeville, Comte de Dorset, baron Buckhurst, grand tresorier d'Angleterre, cher du tres noble ordre de la Jartiere enstallé a Windesor 18 jour de Decembre 1589."

December 17th, 1591, he had the great honour of being chosen Chancellor of the University of Oxford,

in succession to Sir Christopher Hatton, by the Queen's special recommendation, and on January 6th, 1592, he was incorporated Master of Arts at his lodgings in London, not having yet taken that degree at this University. His opponent was the Earl of Essex, who had been put forward by the Puritans.

Although Lord Buckhurst was favourable to the Reformation, which was sedulously promoted in this reign, yet he had no sympathy with a party whose principles were equally dangerous to the Church and Monarchy.

The Queen's letter in his favour determined the election. In the following year her Majesty visited Oxford, and was magnificently entertained by the new Chancellor, with whom she stayed several days.

Lord Buckhurst had now been actively engaged for many years in public affairs, and employed frequently in offices of great trust and responsibility, including the negotiating a peace with Spain in 1598, on which occasion, in conjunction with Lord Burleigh, he displayed his great abilities. It is therefore not surprising to find that, on the death of Lord Burghley, he was selected by the Queen to be the successor of that eminent statesman and made High Treasurer of England May 15th, 1599. But his well-known abilities and character did not prevent his appointment, as he himself says, from meeting with a most earnest opposition of some great persons, who then "very mightily withstood the same."

It is probable that the Earl of Essex was one of these, as he courted the favour of the Puritan party,

who dreaded so great an obstacle as Lord Buckhurst in the way of their designs. And they were not mistaken, for to the watchfulness of the Lord Treasurer, not long after, must in a great measure be attributed the discovery of what resulted at last in open acts of rebellion, when the Earl of Essex and other leaders of his party were made prisoners.

On February 19th, 1600, Robert Earl of Essex and Henry Earl of Southampton appeared before the Lords at Westminster charged with high treason. A spacious court was made in Westminster Hall, where the Lord Treasurer of Buckhurst sat as High Steward of England under a canopy of state. When the trial was ended and the prisoners found guilty, being called upon to pronounce the sentence, "which he did," says Lord Bacon, "with gravity and solemnity," he exhorted the Earl of Essex to implore the Queen's mercy; and it was with great reluctance that the Royal warrant for the execution was afterwards signed.

In 1601, he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners for exercising the office of Earl Marshal of England.

Upon the death of the Queen, March 24th, 1603, Lord Buckhurst was one of those upon whom devolved the administration of the affairs of the Kingdom, and the proclaiming King James of Scotland the successor to the throne of England. After attending the Royal funeral solemnities in Westminster Abbey, April 28th, he met the King, May 2nd, at Broxbourne, in Hertfordshire, and, being very graciously received by him, was confirmed in the office of Lord Treasurer,

the patent of which had been previously renewed for life by the King on April 17th, before his arrival in England.

On March 13th, 1604, he was created Earl of Dorset.

Though now declining in years he was not less devoted to the public duties of his office, while he availed himself of all occasions, even when attended with much exertion, of showing publicly every mark of loyalty and dutiful respect towards his Sovereign, so as, indeed, to reserve but little time for leisure and private business.

He died very suddenly the 19th of April, 1608, from a stroke of apoplexy while sitting at the council table in Whitehall, being in his seventy-second year. The solemnities of his funeral were performed in Westminster Abbey, and the sermon was preached by his chaplain, Dr. Abbot, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. His body was removed to Withyham, in Sussex, in which is Buckhurst, the ancient home of the Sackvilles, where he lies, according to his desire, among his ancestors, beneath the Sackville Chapel, which adjoins the Parish Church.

A monument erected to his memory and that of his wife was destroyed by fire in the year 1663; but on the leaden coffin, in raised letters, may still be read:—

"Here lieth ye Body of Thomas Sacv Baron of Buckhur Earle of Dorset Knight of the Garter Chancellor of Ox Lord High Treas' of Engla a Prive Counselor to Que Elisa an afterwards to King James who died ye 18 April 1608."

The following inscription was on the monument.

Illustrissimus Thomas Sackvile Miles Baro Buckhurst Comes Dorset Sumus Angliae Thesau Rarius Elizabetha et Jacobo Regnantibus a Sacris Consiliis Ordinis Periscelidis Eques Auratus Et Academiae Oxoniensis Cancella Rius ob xix Aprilis Ao M D C VIII

All biographers are unanimous in their testimony to the unimpeachable character of Lord Buckhurst in all the relations of private life, a benefactor of the poor, a liberal landlord, an affectionate husband, a kind father, and a firm friend. As a statesman he was greatly distinguished for political independence, strict integrity, which gained and retained the absolute confidence of Queen Elizabeth, and caused him to be so frequently employed in the most important affairs up to the day of her death.

Lord Orford remarked, concerning Lord Buckhurst: "Few ministers have left behind them so unblemished a character."

"His secretaries," says Naunton, "did little for him by the way of inditement, wherein they could seldom please him, he was so facete and choice in his phrase and style."

As a speaker and writer, of the age in which he lived, he is entitled to the highest respect. He is said to have composed nearly all his State papers.

LETTER TO THE EARL OF ESSEX.

"L. Steward, My Lord of Essex, the Queen's Majesty hath bestowed many favours on your predecessors and yourself; I would wish, therefore, that you likewise would submit yourself to Her Majesty's mercy, acknowledging your offences and reconciling yourself inwardly to Her Majesty, by laying open all matters that were intended to prejudice Her Majesty, and the actors thereof; and thereby no doubt you shall find Her Majesty merciful." ("State Trials," Vol. I., p. 207.)

Holinshed, in his "Chronicle," Vol. IV., p. 258, Edit. 1808, gives the following account of his embassage to Charles IX., King of France:—

"Moreover, this year about Candelmas, Sir Thomas Sackville, Baron of Buckhurst, was sent in Ambassage from the Queen's Majesty to Charles the Ninth, the French King, as well to congratulate for his marriage with the daughter of the Emperor Maximilian, as for other weightie affaires. And as his Ambassage was great, so was his charge no lesse in furnishing himself and traine accordinglie, being both in number and furniture such in everie point as did apperteine; and his receiving and interteinement in France by the King and others was agreeable thereto; for he was received upon the coast by the governours of the fortified towns right honourablie by order from the King. Among other the Baron of Bournoisell was one, who being verie well mounted and appointed, left not his Lordship before he came to the Court, and from thence accompanied him backe until his imbarkement homewards. In the Maine Countries he was accompanied with the Governours and Nobles of the places about; and in the good townes where he passed he was presented by the chiefe magistrates, wherein their good wils were to be thankfullie accepted, though his Lordship's rewards far overvalued their presents. At his approach neere to Paris he was incountred on the waie, for courtesie sake, by two Marquesses of Trans and Saluces, this being of the House of Savoie, and the other of the worthie familie of Foir. These wanted not such as accompanied them, and the same even of the best sort. At the Lord Ambassador's first audience, which was at the Castell of Madril, otherwise called Bullogne neere Paris (where the King then laie), the Queen Almain Coches, verie bravelie furnished, were sent to Paris for him, in one of which his Lordship with the Marquesse of Trans rode towards the Court, verie narrowlie escaping from a shrewd turn, and mischance, by reason the same coch was overthrown by the Dutch wagoners, their negligence, who in a braveerie gallopping the field, made an over short turne wherewith the Marques was sore brused.

"The Lord Ambassador, at his arrivall at the place, was right honourablic received; he was banketted by diverse, and that verie sumptuouslie; which by him was not left unrequited to the uttermost and rather with the better, for his liberalitie unto the French was verie large, but his reward at the King's hands was onelie a chain waieng a thousand French crownes. . . .

"After that the Lord Buckhurst had been feasted and banketted by the King and other of the French nobilitie, and had accomplised the points of his ambassage, he took leave of the King, and departed homewards, arriving here in England a little before Easter."

LETTERS OF LORD BUCKHURST.

No. I.

THOMAS, LORD BUCKHURST, TO ROBERT DUDLEY, EARL OF LEICESTER, ON THE DEATH OF SIR PHILIP SYDNEY.

"MY VERY GOOD LORD,

"With great grief do I write these lines unto you, being thereby forced to renew to your remembrance the decease of that noble gentleman your nephew, by whose death not only your Lordship and all other his friends and kinsfolks, but even her Majesty and the whole realm besides, do suffer no small loss and detriment. Nevertheless, it may not bring the least comfort unto you; that as he hath both lived and died in fame of honour and reputation to his name, in the worthy service of his Prince and country, and with as great love in his life, and with as many tears for his death, as ever any had; so hath he also, by his good and godly end, so greatly testified the assurance of God's infinite mercy towards him, as there is no doubt but that he now liveth with immortality, free from the cares and calamities of mortal misery; and in place thereof, remaineth filled with all heavenly joys and felicities, such as cannot be expressed: so as I doubt not but your Lordship in wisdom, after you have yielded some while to the imperfection of man's nature, will yet in time remember how happy in truth he is, and how miserable and blind we are, that lament his blessed change. Her Majesty seemeth resolute to call home your Lordship, and intendeth presently to think of some fit personage that may take your place and charge. And in my opinion her Majesty had never more cause to wish you here than now. I pray God send it speedily. I shall not need to enlarge my letter with any other matters, for that this messenger, your Lordship's wholly devoted, can sufficiently inform you of all. And so, wishing all comfort and contentation unto your Lordship, I rest your Lordship's wholly for ever, to use and command as your own.—From this Court this 3rd of November, 1586.

"Your Lordship's most assured to command,
"Т. Вискеният."

No. II.

"My dutie to your Lordship's most humblie remembred.

"Returning yesterday to Shene, I receved as from your L., how her highnes stode gretelie displesed wt me, for that I had not in better sorte entertained the Cardinall who having bene wt so grete honor receved, not onlie by thos in whos houses he had rested before, but also even by the quenes Majestie herself, her H. did the rather take it in verie ill parte towardes me, especiallie being to her M. as I am.

"And farther that her H. plesure was I shold deliver unto his L. the kaies of all the gates and doores, and the whole hous to be at his comandmente.

"Toching the furste parte of this message wth how grete grief I received the same, God and my sorofull harte can beste witness. So injuste reportes of me to her M. trobled me very muche, her H. displesure a grete dele more, but doubting how to remove the same, that greved me most of all,

"For whatsoever my deserte have bene, I know not how I may presume to clere me self yf her M. have already condemned me, and yet thinking it both a grete faulte and a folie to betraie mine ynocencie wth silence, I have resolved to laie before your L. plainlie and simplie as it past, the whole discourse of my deling towards the Cardinall, wt this protestacon beside, that yf anie parte therof be found untrue, I wishe to me self the losse of her M. favor, and consequentlie of my lief wt all.

"And therefore when your L. shall have considered thereof, if to the same it may apere, that I have no waies deserved this displesure, I shall then most humblie beseche your L. that ye will vouchsafe on my behalf, w' most lowly peticon to her M. to restore me again to her M. most gracious favor. Yt may plese your good L. therfore to understand that having receved your L. letters that I shold repaire to Shene, and there to do the beste I cold in accomodating the Cardinall wt mine advice aid and assistans towards her M. officers who then were at Shene for that purpose, (the same your letters containing no other effecte at all), I toke hors we in one hower after, I being then xxx mile of from Shene, and so rode all the night, and upon my coming thether, being but 2 daies before the Cardinals arivall, I spake wt her M. officers, wt whome I had conferens for the better accomodating of the Cardinall. I brought them in to everie parte of the hous that I possessed. and showed them all such stuf and furniture as I had. And where they required plate of me, I told them as troth is, that I had no plate at all. Suche glasse vessell as I had I offred them, which they thought to base; for naperie I cold not satisfie their turne, for they desired damaske worke for a long table, and I had non other but plain linnen for a square table. The table whereon I dine me self I offred them, and for that vt was but a square table they refused yt. One onlie tester and bedsted not ocupied I had, and thos I

delivered for the Cardinall him self, and when we cold not by any menes in so shorte a time procure another bedsted for the bushop, I assignned them the bedsted on w^{ch} my wiefes waiting wemen did lie, and laid them on the ground. Mine own basen and ewer I lent to the Cardinall and wanted me self. So did I the candelsticks for mine owne table, wt divers drinking glasses, small cushions, small pottes for the ketchin, and sundrie other such like trifles, although indede I had no greter store of them then I presentlie ocupied; and albeit this be not worthie the writing, yet mistrusting lest the misorder of some others in denieng of such like kind of stuf not ocupied by themselves, hath bene percase informed as towards me, I have thought good not to omit yt. Long tables formes, brasse for the ketchin, and all such necessaries as cold not be furnished by me, we toke order to provide in the towne; hanginges and beds we receved from the yeman of the wardrop at Richemond, and when we saw that naperie and shetes cold no where here be had, I sent word therof to the officers at the Courte, by wch menes we receved from my lord of Leceter 2 pair of fine shetes for the Cardinall, and from my lord Chamberlen, one pair of fine for the bushop, w. 2 other courser pair, and order beside for x pair more from London.

"At went time also becaus I wold be sure your L. shold be asserteined of the simplenes and scarsytie of such stuf as I had here, I sente a man of mine to the Courte, speciallie to declare to your L. that for plate, damaske naperie, and fine shetes, I had none at all and for the reste of my stuf neither was it such as we honor mighte furnishe such a personage, nor yet had I any greter store therof then I presentlie ocupied, and he brought me this answer again from your L. that if I had it not I cold not lend it. And yet all things being thus provided for, and the diet for his L. being also prepared, I sente word therof to Mr. Kingesmele

and therupon the next daie in the morning about ix of the clocke the Cardinall came to Shene where I met and receved him almost a quarter of a mile from the hous, and when I had furste brought the Cardinall to his lodginge, and after the bushop to his, I thought good there to leve them to their repose. Thus having accomodated his L. as well as might be wt so shorte a warning, I thought me self to have fullie performed the mening of your L. letters unto me; and becaus I had tidinges the daie before that a hous of mine in the countri by sodein chaunce of fire was burned, and also that my lord Sainte John had sente of his servantes into Sussex to kepe courtes upon certein lands of mine claimed by his L. and being to the value of cc markes yerlie, and so to get from me the possession of them, I toke horse about v a clock in the after none, and rode the same night towarde thos places, where I founde so much of my hous burned as cc markes will not repaire; and I found also that my lord Seniohns men were even then about the bringing of their purpos to passe, in both wen matters after order taken, I returned to Shene immediately. Nowe concerning the laste parte of your L. message, to wete that I shold deliver to the Cardinall the kaies of all the gates and doores, and to leve the whole hous to his plesure, yt may like your L. to understand that the occacon of mine abode here hath bene by my mothers suffrance, who under her M. hath onlie had the order and keping of the hous, the fourth parte of weh hath not bene possest by me, but onlie such romes as of necessytie I was to crave the use of, and yet I paie the rent of xl markes yerlie to her M., and have bestowed alredy sins my coming above xli in repairing thos roomes that were delivred unto me. The reste of the hous hath wholie remained in the custodie of my mother, and of my lord Dacres, who also by her permission had an other portion of the hous assined to him, but when her M. officers came furst

hether, the kaies of all the whole hous were sent unto them both by my lord Seniohn and my lorde Dacres, and they toke their chois for the Cardinall aswell of them as of all such romes as I enjoied, of weh thei had the most parte to the Cardinal use, and assined me others in other places. But receving now from your L. her H. plesure, I will send present word therof to my lord Senjohn; and I me self also, although that poore household stuf I have for London, be for the most parte brought hether, and my whole provison of wine, fishe, wood, and cole laied in here alredie, yet wth as much spede as may be possible, the same shalbe removed, and I wt my wief and familie will wt in few daies departe to London. Thus most humblie beseching your L. to make reporte to her M., according to this my declaracon, and that by your good L. humble sute yt may plese her M. the rather to judge of me as I have deserved in this matter, I most humblie take my leve. From Shene this xxxth of September, 1568.

"Your Lordshippes most humble to commaunde, "T. Buckehurst.

"To the Right Honorable the Lordes of Her Matter Previe Councell be this deliverede."

No. III.

"I have by the space of this month and more forborne to take phisik by reson of her Ma^{ties} busines, and now having this only weke left for physik I am resolved to prevent siknes feling me self altogether distempred and filled w^t humors, so as if her M. shold mis me I besech you in respect hereof to excuse me.

"At my last waiting upon her Ma^{tle} I moved her M. for sining the bill for the deanery of Christ Church to Doctor Ravesse, wherein if Her Ma^{tle} shold not satisfie

my humble sute being doon, I protest to God for the good of the universitie and in discharge of my consciens and duty to the same, being Chauncelour therof, I wold humbly desire to give up the place, gaininge nothing therby but envie and infinite troble, and now to purchas also so grete a disgrace as not to be able so much to prevaile wt Her Ma. as to nominate a worthy man for that hous of Christ Church being indede the gretest College of all the Universitie, and most proper for me to recomend a sufficient man to her M. for the same being Chauncelour, but that others who have first prevailed against me in the preferment of Dr. James shold now also overthrow my nominacon of D. Ravesse, were to make the whole Universitie to think that I can do nothing wt her Matie and that others can do all. may be bold to say to her M. that if ever a worthy man were reccomended to her M. this is he, for whom an Archbishop, 3 Bishops, 6 Deanes, 22 doctors and 3 other grave and lerned men have testified, that of there own knowledges he is a right honest man, very well lerned, discrete sober, and wise, imploied often in good places, and generally reputed to be of grete integrity and good resolucon, fit for government. Thes be the true wordes of their letter on his behalf. The names of all thes I have annext to the bill, and I did show them to her Mtie this other day, and she red them all. I told her M. that I wold leave the bill wt you to procure the sining therof, so as I make no dout but that she will at the first do it, and this long letter duly written only to inform you of the state of the caus, if happley her M. shold make any scruple.

29 May, 1596. Your very lo. assured frend, "T. Buckehurst.

"In this college there are about 200 persons who now remaine w^t out a hed and governer, and mainy thinges of necessity to be doon by the Deane and not w^t out

him, therfore her Ma. may not protract it w' out much inconveniens.

"To the Right Honorable my very good frend Sir ROBERT CECILL, Knight of Her Maj" Honorable Privy Counsell."

No. IV.

"SIR,

"I dout not that you have dealiverd to her Ma^{tie} the humble and faithful desier of my hart to do her Ma^{tie} any servis that is wth in my power to performe, and that no travailes, paines nor expences shold or can withdraw me from undertaking the same, whereof if my former services abrode, the on in Frauns, the other in the low countries, and all my dutifull desiers to do her highnes some acceptable services here at home, do not make sufficient testimonie for me and clere all doutes thereof in her Ma^{ties} roiall hart towardes me, I have little hope that any other servis future may obtain it, for my present state of body I protest before the Almighty God it is so far from health, as being alwaies subject to rumes and coldes in the winter, and thereby forced to defend meself wth all warmth, and to flie the aier in moist or cold wethers.

"I have not been fit for such a journey as this in this winter time, no not in my best health, and much les now, being possessed with an extreame cold, and the rume and the cough go increasing upon me, as I take not rest above 2 or 3 houres in the night at the most.

"Of thes things I thought to advertis you to the end her Ma^{tie} may know the same, and not to expect that state of body or ability in me, the w^{ch} I fele and know is far from me. And thus beseeching the Lord

to preserve her Matie in all helth and roialle felicities even to her own roiall heartes desier.

"I end this 9 of December 1596.

"Your very lo: frend,
"T. BUCKEHURST.

"To the Right Honorable my very good frend Mr. SECRETARY CECILLE be theas di."

No. V.

"SIR,

"This enclosed letter came to me this forenone, about xi of the clock. By this you may se that the governour of Diepe landed at Newhaven in Sussex yesterday, being thursday in the afternone having wth him a 100 persons and lodged the same night at Lewis and purposed to be gon the next day, being this friday morning by 5 of the clock. This Gentleman Mr. Shurley being a Justis of peace I dout not but will do his best to acomodate him, but I fear he will be forced to tary at Lewis longer than his apointed time of departure before a 100 horse can be there upon such a sodain provided for him. I have therefore sent away now presently my messenger wth on letter to Sir Walter Covert who is the next deputy lieftenant dwelling nere Lewis to assemble as many of the gentlemen as he can and to repair unto him and do him all the honor he can by attending upon him and seeing him furnished wth all his desieres as much as he can performe for him. And I have sent one other letter to Grinsted Town in Sussex w^{ch} is 14 miles from Lewis and is the next Town in which he must either renew his horses or lodge all night -written to the constables there (for there is no justice nere by 7 miles) to se him and his trains furnished wth horses and all things he shall desier fit for him. This is all that can be doon by me upon this sodain. What

farder is to be doon by any to mete him from thens or in Surrey where my Lord Admirall comandes onlie you ar to consider. His way from Lewis to London is thus:—

"Sussex: From Lewis to Est Grinsted a very good

towne, able to receive him-14 miles.

"Surrey: From Est Grinsted to Godstone therein are only 2 Innes and not above 5 or 6 houses besides. 7 miles.

"Surrey: From Godstone to Croydon 7 miles.*
"Surrey: From Croidon to London 7 miles.

"In hast this 18 of April 1600.

"Your very loving frend
"T. Buckhurst.

"I have ben this night by my yesterdaies going upon the water so extremely afflicted wth the cold as all this night I did nothing but cough, so as this morning I sent for Dr. Barmesdale and Dr. Smith my phisician by whos advise I have this morning taken physick, and cannot come abrode these 3 or 4 daies at the lowest. Hereof I besech you let her Ma. know becaus she comanded me to be at the Court on Satturday wth I can not now doe.

"To the Right Honorable Mr. Secretary Cecil be thease geven."

* (The lord admiral must write to the Justices there aboutes to caus horses to be provided for him, and that gentlemen do mete him in such sorte as he will direct.)

No. VI.

(The following letter seems to refer to the taking of a Spanish treasure-ship, called a carrack, by Sir R. Levison and Sir W. Mounson, valued at a million of ducats.)

GOOD MR. SECRETARY,

Your good newes brought unto me a doble ioy, on that God doth thus continually so gretly bles her Matie with such worthy fortunes over her Enemies, and wth all bringing so gret a benefit to herself. The other that it pleased her Matte so graciously to impart the same to me, to whom I may truly say it is more welcome then and which yt can possibly be to any other, sins to our endles and exhausting expences we may yet thus find some comfortable meanes of support. I had deasier to have come presently to her Ma. and meself in person to have rendered most humble thankes for so gracious an advertisement, but I assure you her Ma. busines and services will not suffer it. I besech you therefore performe this office for me and render all humble thankes to her Matie for the same, the good newes that I can send her Ma. is, that God doth evermore fight for her, and confound her enemies, that her loiall subjects do make it their joy and comfort to desier to live and dy in her servis, And that we her pore servantes here do spare no paines nor travels to farther her Maj. benefits, And even when the messenger brought your ioifull letter unto me he found my Chamber full of Barons, Judges, all her Majties, attornies and many other of her officers we all laboring to advance her Majties revenues with the Thus I rest verely profit of many thousandes.

Your very loving and assured frend

17 June 1602.

T. Buckhurst.

To the Right Honorable Mr. Secretary Cecill be theas geaven.

No. VII.

I am newly returned from visiting my sick daughter at Cowdrey and now I am going to se how the Carik goods ar discharged from the ships and laid up in ledenhall, the w^{ch} ons acomplished I meane to write to mylord admirall yourself and the Chauncelour that we all together may visite the state of thes goods and so take farder order for the disposing thereof to her Maties best benefitt. In the meane while I purpos to make a step into Sussex for some 5 or 6 days where I have not bene but on or 2 days these 5 yeares. And now I must desire you humbly on my behalf to move her Maj. in a sute wen I hope her Matie will think both reasonable, right and charitable, for the better understanding whereof I must pray you to geve me leave to use some little preface to the matter. There hath ben beyond seas for recovery of his helth by her Maties Gracious licens at Port Amouson in Germany on of my soons* thes 3 yeares, her Mat will remember him by the token that of all the children I had he was the finest and comliest boy in nature wth such a rare curld hed as her Matie pleased to take a very special liking of him, but such was his misfortune as in a very grete and extreame sickness he fell into a litargie sins went time from a litargie he hath fallen into a distraction of his senses, as for his cure by practise of physik and otherwise in England and abrode he hath cost me above 2000 ls.

But now having bene for his recovery thes 2 yeares in Germany where I was put in hope that some good effect shold have folowed, I have about a month past receved certain advertisement that after all my cost and charges and so long a time consumed he is rather wors than better, and so no hope of any good to come from that place, wherefore now I am resolved to send him to Padoa where I will comit him to a counsell of

phisicians, heare being assured that if by the skill and knowledge of physik he be to be cured that place above all the world doth yeld the most rare and excelent phisicians to performe it. The time for his travell to this place of Padoa is now betwixt this and Michelmas. And for that my soon Thomas Sacvill who is so much devoted to the Wars of Hungary, hearing now of such preparacions by the Turk against the next somer doth again desire to put himself into that servis, as also for that by reason of a fall weh he had from his horse in the campe at his last being there he hath had a long pain wen now thankes be to God is much lesned, but not fully cured, and is put in grete assurans that by the bathes of Padoa the same will be thereby recovered, therefore he is willing at my desier to pas to that place of Germany where his brother is, and so from thens to be his conductour unto Padoa as well for his brother's cure there as for his own, and so from thens to pas to the Emperor's Court and there to remain this winter, from whens he will from time to time advertis me of such occurrents as there ar to be had, and by reason of his good acquaintance and knowledge wth divers of the best sort in that Court, by reson of his long following of thes wars, being also well knowen to the Emperor himself, and by her Maties formour gracious letters of recommendacion to his Matie on his behalf well knowen unto him, he douteth not but to be able to advertis very good ocurrents as they shall happen from time to time unto me.

So as now Mr. Secretary for that his former licens is nere expiracion my harty desier unto you is that on my behalf you will with all humblenes move her Ma^{tle} for her gracious licens unto him to pas into Germany for thes Turkish wars for 2 yeares more, and by that time I hope he will be satisfied if not surfeted wth his desier of this Turkish War, and be able to serve her Ma^{tle} w^{ch} is my only hope and desier that he may therein both

spend and end his lief as some recompens and satisfaction to her Ma^{te} for that infinite bond of dett and dutie, w^{ch} both I and al mine do owe unto her M^{te}.

I besech you Sir so sone as you may conveniently to move her Ma^{tie} for this her most Gracious licens of Travel for thes 2 yeares unto him, for he must bring his brother from Port Amouson to Padoa by Michelmas at the fardest unto w^{ch} it is 10 daies travel and unto Port Amouson from Paris is 8, and therefore

Quod facis fac cito
this 20 of August 1602
Horseley
Your assured
T. Buckhurst.

To the Right Honorable Mr. Secretary Cecill be theas delivered.

No. VIII.

My Very Good Lord,

You shall never nede to excuse to me either your hasty or slow writing (my assurans of and to you is and ever shall be such as it nedes no complements). My Lord Keeper and me self do purpos to morrow to ride to Windsor, and the next being Thursday to find out the King and Quenes Matie at the place of driving, the caus is theare to do our duties to the Quene the prince, and princesse, all the world flieing before hand to se her.

Now if our resolucon be not good, but that any cours for us be better, then I pray you advise us, and we when you ar to come into the Chauncery or Checquer will then advise you and in this we will follow your advise, the whole end of our purpose and desier is to do our duties to the Quene and prince before she come to Windsor.

So I rest as you know

Ever yours

T. Buckhurst.

This Tuesday 1603.

I pray you vouchsafe a few lines by the bearer if you have leisure, if not these by word of mouth unto him.

To the Right Honorable the LORD CECILL be these dealivered.

No. IX.

I forbore to come in to you becaus ceremonies shold not troble you, I have nothing but to salute you, to tel you that your letter for the lease of St. John's in Oxford is according to my desier with a most effectual and just answer, such as if that satisfie not the partie nothing will, I go now to Horsely, thens to Knole where I was not but ons in the first beginning all the yere, whens for 3 or 4 daies to Buchurst where I was not these 7 yeres, I will not faile to be at Hampton Court, but to be at Windsor I hope I nede not, only my sute and hope in you is that except ther be necessary caus I be not sent for, and if ther be willingly upon your letter I come at midnight. I pray to God for your helth as for mine own and so rest.

Ever yours

T. DORSET.

4 Sep^r 1605 Dorset hous.

To the Right Honorable my very good Lord the Erle of Salsbury.

No. X.

After my verie heartie comendations: Although with my great comfort I must acknowledge that there are many in your University, bothe for their excellent Learning and rare virtues worthy to be Governours amongst you: To everie of whom I wish noe lesse good then they themselves can desire; yet consideringe that in soe great varietie, all cannot be conveniently preferred to the office of Vice Chancellor, as well because that some are unwilling to sustain the burdens and charge thereof, as also for that some are altogether unprovided of many economical things, necessary to such a Magistrate, I would not that any man should deem the worse, either of himself or of me, if according to his desert in his due time he hath not been commended to the said office wherein since first I became your Chancellor, according to my best skill and understanding I have ever placed those whom I not only know to be most enabled for their learning and discretion in Government, but also such as by credible information I understand to be in other worldly respects most fitly accomodated thereunto: with which motives induced upon the ending of Mr. Doctor Avrayes Vice-Chancellorship (which never any man undertook and discharged with more credit than he hath done). I do for this next year ensuing appoint my loving friend Mr. Doctor King his Mais Chaplain and Dean of Christ Church to supply that place, To whom as to my self I pray you all to become obedient and assistant so far as the private or the public weal shall require: In doing whereof you shall make me very much beholding unto you, as best knoweth the Almighty, unto whose most merciful protection I commend you all.

From Dorset House this xxxth of June 1607. Your very loving friend and Chancellor

T. Dorset.

(Preamble of the Will of THOMAS SACKVILLE, LORD BUCKHURST, EARL OF DORSET, &C.)

The Eternal God of Heaven and Earthe, the Father, the Sonne, and the Holie Ghoste, guyde and prosper this myne Intent and Purpose; which in theire Name, I here take in Hand, and begynne; because that is a Truthe infallible, suche as every Christian oughte not onlie perfectlye to knowe, and steadfastlie beleve, but also continually to meditate and think upon; Namely, That we are born to dye; that nothing in this Worlde ys more certyn then Deathe, nothing more incertyne then the Hower of Deathe, and that noe Creature livinge knoweth neither when, where, nor howe it shall please Almightie God to call hym out of this Mortal life, so as here we live every Hower, naye, every Instant, a thousande wayes subject to the suddayne Stroake of Deathe, which oughte to terrifie, teache, and warne us to make ourselves readye, as well in the Preparation of our Soules to God, as by the Disposition of all our Earthlie Fortunes to the Worlde, whensoever yt shall please the Heavenlie Power to call us from this miserable and transitorye Life, unto that blessed and everlastinge Life to come; Therefore, I Sir Thomas Sacville, of the Noble Order of the Garter, Knighte, Baron of Buckhurst, Earl of Dorset, and Lord High Treasurer of England beyng, at this present, Thanks be to Almightie God, in sounde and perfect Healthe, bothe of Bodie and Mynde, do here ordayne, constitute, and make this my present last Will and Testament, the Eleaventh Daye of August in the Yere of oure Lord God one thousand sixe hundred and seaven, in Manner and Forme followinge: First, therefore, as a Living Creature most bound thereunto, I here throwe down, and prostrate myself in all Humilitie and Thankfulness at the Foote of my Creator, Redeemer, and Saviour, rendering unto his Divine Majestie, my most lowelie,

hartie, and infinite Thankes, in that he hathe vouchsafed to create me a Man, endewed and enfused with Soule and Reason, and fashion'd like unto the Image of his owne eaternall Sonne, that mighte have made me a Bruitish and Soulelesse Beaste, to have fedd and grazed upon the Earthe, like unto those irrational living Creatures of the Field, but speciallie, in that he hath pleased to make me a Christian Man, whereby in this Life I may joye and rejoyce with the Sounde and Badge of that Glorious Name: And when I go from hence, I may thereby, and thorough the Mercys and Goodness of Jesus Christe, departe, and dye in Assuarance and Comforte of my Soule's and Bodie's Salvation and Resurrection and to rest at his Right Hand, in the Fruition of those Coelestial and Unspeakable Joyes, and Blessedness that never shall have end. To Hym therefore, my most Merciful and Omnipotent God, and into the Hands of his inexplicable and eaternall Goodness I give, will, and bequeathe my Soule firmely and assuredlie trustinge, believing, and freelie confessinge, that by the Deathe and Passion of his Sonne Jesus Christe, and by his onlie Mercy, Mean, and Mediation for me, and by none other, and not by any good Worke or Merit of myne own (although I must acknowledge that I am bound, upon Payne of Damnation, to doe, as manye good Workes as possiblye I can, or may; All which, when I have done, yet I am but an Unprofitable Servante, and a Synnefull Creature, full of all Iniquitie:) I shall live and partake with his Sainetes, in his Heavenlie Kingdome of that eaternall and inexplicable Blisse and Happiness which he hath prepared for his Elect, of which Number, thorough his infinite Mercy and Goodness, I do confidentlie and stedfastlie hope, knowe, and beleve, that I am one. And my Will is, That my Bodie be buried in the Church of Withiam in Sussex, Namelie, Within the Isle and Chapel there appropriate to the Sackvilles my

Ancestors, and with, and amongest the rest of my Progenitors there Interred.

Lord Buckhurst was keeper of Westonhanger (Queen Elizabeth's house) at the time of her visit, 21st August, 1573.

In the saying of "Exchequer men," "There never was a better treasurer both for the King's profit and the good of the subject."—"Baker's Chron.," 2nd Ed., p. 596.

"To the Right Worshipfull my very good Cosen, Mr. WALTER COVERT, Esquire, High Sheriff of Sussex and Surrey.

"Cosyn Covert, — I hear that Mr. Harbert Pelham and Mr. G. Goringe do stand to be the Knights of the Shyre, and as you frendlie offered me your furtherance yf need were: so now, though I doubt not of any great need, yet would I be glad to use the help of my friends in this cause for Sr Thomas Shirlie and my son, and so, leaving it to yourself to write to such as you shall think good, I commit you to God, this 30th of October, 1584.

"Al yours assured "T. Buckhurst."

In July, 1586, Lord Leycester, before his recall, in his letters to Secretary Walsingham, had especially pointed out Lord Buckehurst as a fit person to be sent over to the Low Countries, in consequence of the growth of dissatisfaction and the critical position of affairs. In Leycester's letter of 27th July, he says: "Well, sir, of all these things I referre to the next, and heare leave you, still hopinge to heare of some person

of good qualitye to come hether speedilye, yf you thinke these causes worthy regard. My Lord of Buckhurst mythinks would doe great good here." And on 30th he presses still more, saying: "All wilbe lost if her Majestie deall not speedilie and substanciallie, and all wilbe saved and most surely established, yf she will protest yt, and yet not to be at anie great charges more then she is at. My lord of Buckhurst would be a very fitt man; I praie you furder him to it; he shall never live to doe a better service."

Many of Buckhurst's letters from the Low Countries have been preserved and printed in the "Cabala Sive Scrinia Sacra." They are in the second part; the first is dated 26th March, and the last 10th June. In p. 13 is a letter from Sackville to Lord Walsingham, dated 13th April, 1587, which contains the following passage:— "And, Sir, I beseech you to send over with the said 1,000 as few Court captains as may be; but that they may rather be furnished with captains here, such as by their worthiness and long service do merit it, and do further seek to shine in the field with vertue and valiance against the enemy, than with gold lace and gay garments in Court at home, leaving their charge and soldiers here without leading them, and yet can be content to fill their purses with the Queen's pay, without doing the service for which they are hired, which I assure you is a woefull thing to be suffered."

"1587. The 29 of October the Archbishoppe of Canterbury, the Lord Treasurer, and the Earl of Derby, representing the Queenes Majesties person, began the high court of Parliament by proxie, which

Session of Parliament was at this time assembled for triall of matters concerning Mary the Queene of Scots."

—"Stow's Annals," p. 740.

The signature of Lord Buckhurst is attached to an order dated 24th March, 1602 (1603), which is among the Cecil Papers at Hatfield, addressed to the Lieutenant of the Tower for the proclaiming King James on Tower Hill, as had been done at Whitehall and Cheapside.—"Rymer."

A Warrant for increasing the duty on tobacco, signed by the Lord Treasurer in the 2 Jac. I., recites: "That tobacco being a drug brought into England of late years in small quantities was used and taken by the better sort only as Physick to preserve health; but through evil custom and the toleration thereof that riotous and disorderly persons spent most of their time in that idle vanity," &c.—"Rymer."

For the last twenty years of his life he lived in princely style, his establishment consisting of two hundred persons.

He is said by some to have entertained Queen Elizabeth at Buckhurst. In 1577 he was expecting her Majesty at Dorset House, Southover, near Lewes. July 4th, 1577, he wrote to the Earl of Sussex inquiring when the Queen was likely to come to his house at Lewes, and for how long.

"19 Elizabeth. The Queen this summer took her progress into Kent, Surrey and Sussex, now was the Lord Buckhurst to receive her at his house in Sussex; therefore sent he to the Earl of Sussex Lord Chamberlain to understand when her Majesty's pleasure was to

come into those parts, that as the Earl of Arundel and others expecting her presence with them had made great provision for her, so he might not be wanting in his—being fain to send into Flanders to supply him, the others having drawn the country dry before him. If her Highness had tarried but one year longer his House would by that time have been more filled for her entertainment."

An article on the Dorset Family and the Countess of Thanet in the June number of *The Ladies Realm*, 1898, mentions Old Buckhurst as the scene of much gaiety; this must have been in the reign of James I.

"Unto those honourable parts I may adde a great many more, as his releefe to the poore in pinching times of dearth. From May 28th to August 15th, 1597, which was a time of the greatest scarcitie that ever we did know, his Lordship sent into Sussex of his free gift unto six parishes store of Danste Rie bought at Billingsgate so much as cost £154 14s. 7d. Divers others yeeres, and, namely, this present yeere, 1608, his Lordship hath caused weekely certaine quarters of wheat to be carried from his own granary at Lewes, in Sussex, and to be sold in the market to the poore after 26/8 the quarter when other men ordinarily sold for 40/- the quarter."—Sermon preached by Dr. Abbot, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, in Westminster Abbey.

In the beginning of June, 1607, he was so dangerously ill at his home in Surrey (Horsley House), that he was "commonly reported to be dead."

During his illness the King sent him by Lord Hay a

ring, with a wish that he might recover and live "as long as the diamonds in that ring did endure."

Lord Buckhurst bequeathed to his wife all his stock of cattle about his mansion, Dorset House, Knowle House, Buckhurst, Southover, and Horsley.

His wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, died October 1st, 1615, and was buried in the Sackville Chapel, Withyham. By her he had four sons—Robert, Henry, William, and Thomas—and three daughters. Robert succeeded him. Henry was very delicate; William was knighted in France by King Henry IV. in 1589, at the age of nineteen years, and lost his life in the Wars in that country in 1592. There is a poem on his death among Douce's MSS. in the Bodleian No. 277, supposed to be by Rosse, of the Inner Temple.

Thomas greatly distinguished himself in the Turkish Wars. He was born in 1571, died in 1646, and was buried in the Sackville Chapel. On his coffin is this inscription: "Corpus prenobilus Thome Sackville Armigeri quartogeniti filii Thome comitis Dosestriae Magni Thesaurarii Anglie &c Nati 25° die Maii Anno Domini 1571, obiit 28° Augusti 1646, Expectans Resurrectionem fidelium et justorum in et per Jesum Christum Dominum Nostrum."

The three daughters were—Anne, who married Sir Henry Glenham; Jane, the wife of Viscount Montague; and Mary, who married Sir Henry Neville, son and heir of Edward Lord Abergavenny.

Robert, who succeeded his father as second Earl of Dorset, was Member of Parliament for the borough of East Grinstead and for the County of Sussex, and was a leading Member in the House of Commons. He was a man of unusual ability, a great linguist, speaking many languages with great fluency, and being a complete master of Greek and Latin.

He married twice, but only had issue by his first wife, Margaret Howard, daughter of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

He died February 27th, 1609, aged 48 years, and was buried in the Sackville Chapel, Withyham.

By his will he left many legacies, and amongst them £1,000, or as much as might be necessary, for building the Sackville College, East Grinstead, to accommodate thirty-one single and unmarried poor persons—twenty-one men and ten women—a warder and assistants.

Richard, the second son, succeeded his father as third Earl of Dorset, his elder brother having previously died. He was born in the Charter House, London, March 28th, 1589, and therefore was only twenty years of age when he inherited the Earldom and the vast estates.

He married the celebrated Lady Anne Clifford, daughter and heiress of George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, who was only 19 years of age. The exact date of the wedding, which took place in the private house of the Countess of Cumberland, in London, is uncertain. Some state February 27th, 1609 (two days after the death of his father); March 4th is also mentioned, and an earlier date (two days before his father died) is here recorded.

¹ Date of death on coffin.

John Chamberlain to Dud Carleton.

"We have no other news here but of Weddings and burialls, the Earle of Dorset died on Monday night leaving a heaire widow God wot, and his sonne seeing him past hope the Saturday before maried the Lady Anne Clifford." 3 March 1608. (1609—S. P. Office, Vol. 44.)

The Earl went abroad in 1611, but returned to Knole April 8th, 1612, and from that time lived in great state, entertaining most lavishly; in fact, his extravagance appears to have been unparalleled by that of any of his ancestors. He is said to have been "young, handsome, elegant, learned, generous and affable, possessing a princely fortune, and inheriting the mind and character of his renowned grandfather."

He kept up Knole, Dorset House, London, and Bolebrook.

"Letter of Richard Earl of Dorset, to the Earl of Salisbury, saying he would not fell more trees in the Broile Park, dated Boolebrooke, this 1st of September, 1609."—State P. Office, Vol. 48.

A CATALOGUE OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD EARL OF DORSET, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1613; AND SO CONTINUED UNTIL THE YEAR 1624, AT KNOLE, IN KENT, &c.

At My Lord's Table.

My Lord; My Lady; My Lady Margaret; My Lady Isabella; Mr. Sackville; Mr. Frost; John Musgrave; Thomas Garret.

At the Parlour Table.

Mrs. Field; Mrs. Willoughby; Mrs. Grimsditch; Mrs. Stewkly; Mrs. Fletcher; Mrs. Wood; Mr. Dupper, Chaplain (afterwards Rector of Withyham, Bishop of Chichester, and Bishop of Salisbury); Mr. Mathew Caldicott, my lord's favourite; Mr. Edward Legge, Steward; Mr. Peter Basket, Gentleman of the Horse; Mr. Marsh, Attendant on my Lady; Mr. Wooldridge; Mr. Cheyney; Mr. Duck, Page; Mr. Josiah Cooper, a Frenchman, Page; Mr. John Belgrave, Page; Mr. Billingsley; Mr. Graverner, Gentleman Usher; Mr. Marshall, Auditor; Mr. Edwards, Secretary; Mr. Drake, Attendant.

At the Clerks' Table in the Hall.

Edward Fulks and John Edwards, clerks of the kitchen; Edward Care, master cook; William Smith, yeoman of the buttery; Henry Keble, yeoman of the pantry; John Michall, pastryman; Thomas Vinson, John Elnor, and Ralph Hussey, cooks; John Avery, usher of the hall; Robert Elnor, slaughterman; Benjamin Staples, groom of the great chamber; Thomas Petley, brewer; William Turner, baker; Francis Steeling and Richard Wicking, gardeners; Thomas Clements, under brewer; Samuel Vans, caterer; Edward Small, groom of the wardrobe; Samuel Souther, under baker; Lowry, a French boy.

The Nursery.

Nurse Carpenter; Widow Ben; Jane Sisley; Dorothy Pickenden.

At the Long Table in the Hall.

Robert Care, attendant on my lord; Mr. Gray, attendant likewise; Mr. Roger Cook, attendant on my Lady Margaret; Mr. Adam Bradford, barber; Mr. John Guy, groom of my lord's bed-chamber; Walter Comestone, attendant on my lady; Edward Lane, scrivener; Mr. Thomas Poor, yeoman of the wardrobe; Mr. Thomas Leonard, master huntsman; Mr. Woodgate, yeoman of the great chamber; John Hall, falconer; James Flennel, yeoman of the granary; Rawlinson, armourer: Moses Shonk, coachman: Anthony Ashby, groom of the great horse; Griffin Edwards, groom of my lady's horse; Francis Turner, groom of the great horse; William Grymes, groom of the great horse; Acton Curvett, chief footman; James Loveall, footman; Sampson Ashley, footman; William Petley, footman; Nicholas James, footman; Paschal Beard, footman; Elias Thomas, footman; Henry Spencer, farrier; Edward Goodsall; John Sant, the steward's man; Ralph Wise, groom of the stables; Thomas Petley, under farrier; John Stephens, the chaplain's man; John Haite, groom for the stranger's horse; Thomas Giles, groom of the stables; Richard Thomas, groom of the hall; Christopher Wood, groom of the pantry; George Owen and George Vigeon, huntsmen; Thomas Grittan, groom of the buttery; Solomon, the bird-catcher; Richard Thornton, the coachman's man; Richard Pickenden, postilion; William Roberts, groom; the armourer's man; Ralph Wise, his servant; John Swift, the porter's man; John Atkins and Clement Doory, men to carry wood.

The Laundry-Maid's Table.

Mrs. Judith Simpton; Mrs. Grace Simpton; Penelope Tutty, the Lady Margaret's maid; Anne Mills, dairy-maid; Prudence Bucher; Anne Howse; Faith Husband; Elinor Thompson; Goodwife Burton; Grace Robinson, a Blackamoor: Goodwife Small; William Lewes, porter.

Kitchen and Scullery.

Diggory Dyer; Marfidy Snipt; John Watson; Thomas Harman; Thomas Johnson; John Morockoe, a Blackamoor.

Servants at Dorset House, London.

John Justice, porter; Henry and George Grindall, wardrobe; John Lane, grainery-man; William Wellins, gardener; Thomas Call, farrier; Goodwife Mowberry; Elizabeth Dorey, keeper of the sick.

Bolebrook House, Sussex.

William Gardener; Thomas Gilbert, keeper.

The profuse magnificence and unbounded hospitality of this Earl of Dorset resulted in his having to sell his possessions, and amongst them the manor of Sevenoaks, previously purchased by him of Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, and the manor, seat, and park of Knole, of which, however, he reserved to himself and his heirs a lease at an annual reserved rent.

He also sold the living of Sevenoaks for seventy marks.

He died at 12 o'clock on Easter Sunday, March 28th, 1624, in Great Dorset House, London, when only just thirty-five years of age, and was buried in the vault beneath the Sackville Chapel, Withyham, April 7th following.

He had three sons, who died in infancy; and two daughters, one of whom, Margaret, born at Dorset House July 2nd, 1624, married John Tufton, second Earl of Thanet. His widow, the celebrated Lady Anne Clifford, who afterwards married Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke (whom she also survived) left the following account of him:—

"This first Lord of mine was in his own nature of a iust mind, of a sweet disposition, and very valiant in his own person. He had a great advantage in his breeding by the wisdom and devotion of his grandfather, Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and Lord High Treasurer, who was one of the wisest of men of that time, by which means he was so good a scholar in all manner of learning, that in his youth, when he was in the University of Oxford, there were none of the young nobility that excelled him. He was also a good patriot to his Country, and generally beloved in it. Much esteemed of in all the Parliaments that sat in his time; and so great a lover of Scholars and Soldiers, as that with an excessive bounty towards them, or indeed any of worth that were in distress, he did much diminish his Estate, as also with excessive prodigality in housekeeping and other noble ways at Court, as tilting, masking, and the like, Prince Henry being then alive who was much addicted to those noble exercises, and of whom he was much beloved."



Diawn by Wm. Derby.] [Engraved by H. Robinson EDWARD SACKVILLE, FOURTH EARL OF DORSET.

From the Original of Vandyke in the Collection of His Grace the late Duke of Dorset,

The picture which Lady Anne, in her after years, drew of herself is too curious to be omitted:—

"I was very happy," she says, "in my first constitution, both in mind, and body, both for internal, and external endowments; for never was there child more equally resembling both Father and Mother, than myself. The colour of mine eyes was black like my Father's, and the form and aspect of them was quick and lively like my Mother's. The hair of my head was brown and very thick and so long, that it reached to the calf of my legs when I stood upright, with a peak of hair on my forehead and a dimple in my chin, like my Father-full cheeks and round face, like my Mother, and an exquisite shape of body resembling my Father. But now time and age have long since ended all those beauties which are to be compared to the grass of the Field; for now when I have caused these memorables of myself to be written I have passed the sixty-third year of my age-and, though I say it, the perfections of my mind were much above those of my body. I had a strong and copious memory, a sound judgment, and a discerning spirit," &c.

Edward Sackville succeeded his brother Richard as fourth Earl of Dorset. He was born in 1590, and was educated with his brother under the direction of his grandfather, Lord Buckhurst. Soon after he came of age he married Mary, the daughter and heiress of Sir George Curzon, of Croxhall, Derbyshire. Two years later, in 1613, when staying with his father-in-law at Croxhall, he received the following challenge from Lord Bruce, who was then in Paris, and whom he afterwards

met, according to appointment, and killed in a duel between Bergen-op-Zoom and Antwerp:—

"A Monsieur, Monsieur Sackville,

"I, that am in France, hear how much you attribute to yourself in this time that I have given the world to ring of your praises; and for me the truest almanack to tell you how much I suffer. If you call to memory when, as I gave you my hand last, I told you I reserved the heart for a truer reconciliation, nor be that noble gentleman my love once spoken, and come do him right that would recite the trials you owe your birth and country, where I am confident your honour gives you the same courage to do me right that it did to do me wrong. Be Master of your weapons and time; the place wheresoever I wait on you. By doing this you shall shorten revenge, and clear the idle opinion the world hath of both our worths.

"ED. BRUCE."

"A Monsieur, Monsieur Baron de Kinloss,

"As it shall be far from me to seek a quarrel, so will I also be ready to meet with any that is desirous to make trial of my valour, by so fair a course as you require; a witness whereof yourself shall be, who, within a month, shall receive a strict account of time, place, and weapon, where you shall find me ready, disposed to give honourable satisfaction by him that shall conduct you thither. In the mean time be as secret of the appointment as it seems you are desirous of it.

"ED. SACKVILLE."

"A Monsieur, Monsieur Baron de Kinloss,

"I am at Torgose, a town in Zealand, to give what satisfaction your sword can render you, accompanied with a worthy gentleman for my second, in

degree a knight;* and for your coming I will not limit you a peremptory day, but desire you to make a definite and speedy repair, for your own honour and fear of prevention, at which time you shall find me there.

"ED. SACKVILLE.

"Torgose, 10th August, 1613."

"A Monsieur, Monsieur Sackville,

"I have received your letter by your man, and acknowledge you have dealt nobly with me, and I come with all possible haste to meet you.

"E. BRUCE."

Some years ago a paper bag was found in the old Evidence Room at Knole, upon which was written, "The relation of my Lord's Duel with the Lord Bruce."

Lord Clarendon mentions this event and the cause of the quarrel in describing the character of this Earl of Dorset in his "History of the Rebellion."

Mr. Edward Sackville wrote a letter to a friend with an account of the duel, before he returned to England, and desired that it should be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain. In this desperate encounter he was wounded three times, and Lord Bruce mortally; he thus describes in his letter the closing scene:—

"His surgeon afar off cried out 'he would immediately die if his wounds were not stopped!' whereupon I asked 'if he desired his surgeon should come?' which he accepted of; and so being drawn away, I never offered to take his sword, accounting it inhumane to rob a dead man, for so I held him to be. This thus ended, I retired to my surgeon, in whose arms, after I

^{*} Sir John Heydon.

had remained awhile for want of blood, I lost my sight, and withal, as I then thought, my life also. But strong water and his diligence quickly recovered me; when I escaped a great danger, for my lord's surgeon, when nobody dreamt of it, came full at me with his lord's sword; and had not mine, with my sword, interposed himself, I had been slain by those base hands, although my lord Bruce, weltering in his blood, and past all expectation of life, conformable to all his former carriage, which was undoubtedly noble, cried out, 'Rascal, hold thy hand!'"

November 4, 1616, at the creation of Charles, Prince of Wales, he was made a Knight of the Bath.

In 1620 he represented Sussex in Parliament, and was sent that year as one of the principal Commanders of Forces to assist Frederick, King of Bohemia, at which time the remarkable Battle of the Prague was fought.

Late in the same year, when again in England, there was a dispute between the younger sons of Earls and the Knights of the Privy Council for place and precedence; as this question had to be argued with great solemnity before the King, the Earls' sons unanimously chose Sir Edward Sackville to plead their cause, knowing his great ability and experience. The King, thoroughly satisfied with his arguments, ordered them place and precedence before Privy Councillors and Knights of the Garter, not being Barons of a higher degree.

March 12, 1621, he spoke with great eloquence in the House of Commons, in defence of Lord Bacon, then accused of corruption.

In 1624, when a subsidy was asked for the recovery of the Palatinate, he concluded his most flowery speech

by telling the House that "the daughter of their King and country scarce knew where to lay her head, or if she did, not where in safety; and therefore he advised them, as the King called for aid, to give it, which would make His Majesty, not only in love with Parliaments, but be the way to recall them home from exile, and again render them frequent. Concluding, that God would be pleased to incline their hearts to do that which might be most for His glory, next for the King's service, then for his country's happiness."

In 1624, when he was at Florence, his brother died, and he succeeded to the title and estate, which was greatly encumbered.

From the accession of Charles I. he was engaged in most of the commissions and committees of the House of Commons, till that in which the Marquis of Hamilton and other peers were named for the treaty of marriage between the Princess Mary, Charles's eldest daughter, and the Prince of Orange.

He was elected a Knight of the Garter, May 15, 1625, and appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Queen on the King's marriage. In 1640 he was one of the Regents during the King's absence in Scotland. He is said to have been a most loyal subject, devoted to his country's interests, and equally averse to the arbitrary measures of the Crown and the rebellious infringements of the Commons.

He was Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex, and joint Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex; in the former capacity he incurred the displeasure of the House of Commons by ordering the trained bands to fire upon a mob which was collected to intimidate the House of Lords, when the bill against the Bishops was under discussion.

He never assisted in council when warrants for shipmoney were levied, nor is his name found to any Act which infringed upon the liberty of the subject.

In 1641 he was chosen President of the Council and Lord Privy Seal, and made two speeches at Oxford, advising his Majesty to a reconciliation with his Parliament. In his first speech he lamented the serious delays of suits in the Courts of Law; and hoped, when the times should again be settled, to witness an alteration in their practice; observing that he should, with much joy and alacrity of spirit, enter upon this honourable office, and manage it so as he would discharge true conscience to God, the duty of a true subject to his Prince, and the honest integrity of a judge. (At that time the Lord Privy Seal was judge ex officio of the Court of Requests.)

In his second speech relative to the charge of evil counsellors made by the Parliament, he observed: "If there have been such counsellors, who have formerly incensed your Majesty against your Parliaments by misconceits and glosses, I doubt now their advices are of no validity in your Grace's judgment," &c.

In 1642 he was one of the peers who subscribed a declaration of their being witnesses of His Majesty's frequent and earnest professions of "his abhorring all designs to make war upon his Parliament; and not seeing any colour of preparation or councils that might reasonably beget the belief of any such designs, do profess before God, and testify to all the world, that

they are fully persuaded his Majesty had no such intentions; but that all his endeavours tend to the firm and constant settlement of the true Protestant religion, the just privileges of Parliament, the liberty of the subject, and the law, peace, and prosperity of the kingdom." When he found a party in the House too strong to be satisfied, he then supplied the King with money, attended him in the field, and, at the battle of Edge-Hill, behaved with the greatest gallantry, leading on the troops that retook the Royal Standard, which had been captured by the enemy when Sir Edward Verney was killed.

In a MS. letter of the Duke of York to the first Lord Dartmouth, dated December 11th, 1679, is this passage: "The old Earl of Dorset (Edward 4th Earl) at Edge-Hill being commanded by the King, my father, to go and carry the prince and myself up the hill out of the battle refused to do it, and said he would not be thought a coward for even a King's son in Christendom."

Upon the desertion of the Earl of Essex, he was declared Lord Chamberlain to the King.

The following letters, among many other records, show how important a position the Earl of Dorset occupied in public affairs at this time:—

"My Lord,-

"I am commanded by the Parliament to present their humble desires in a Petition to His Majesty which I desire y' Lordship would acquaint him with, that I may know his Majesty's pleasure in what manner he will have it presented to him, and that there may be a safe convoy for such persons as I shall send to his Majesty with it. I hold it fit to put this trouble upon

y' Lordship, knowing y' nearness to the King, and believing y' willingness to do a courtesy to your, &c.,

"To the EARL OF DORSET.

"Essex."

"MY LORD,-

"The King's late arrival here last night is the cause I could no sooner return this gentleman. According to y' Lordship's desire I have acquainted his Majesty with the petition you are ordered to present to him from the Parliament. He hath commanded me to let y' Lordship know, that the petitions of the houses shall never find his ear shut against them; and that those whom you shall appoint to bring it (so they be none of those he hath by name accused of treason) shall come and go very safely; so as they come hither to-day, and send a trumpet before to acquaint the King with their entrance.

"SHREWSBURY, "September 28th, 1642.

"I rest, &с., " Dorseт.

"To the EARL OF ESSEX."

In February, 1643, the Earl of Dorset made the following speech at the Council Chamber in reply to that of the Earl of Bristol for continuing the war:—

"The Earl of Bristol has delivered his opinion; and my turn being next to speak, I shall, with the like integrity, give your Lordships an account of my sentiments in this great and important business. I shall not, as young students do in the schools, argumentandi gratia, repugn my Lord of Bristol's tenets; but because my conscience tells me they are not orthodox, nor consonant to the disposition of the Commonwealth, which, languishing with a tedious sickness, must be recovered by gentle and easy medicines in consideration

of its weakness, rather than by violent vomits or any other kind of compelling physic. Not that I shall absolutely labour to refute my Lord's opinion, but justly deliver my own, which, being contrary to his, may appear an express contradiction of it, which indeed it is not; peace, and that a sudden one, being as necessary betwixt his Majesty and his Parliament, as light is requisite for the production of the day, or heat to cherish from above all inferior bodies; this division betwixt his Majesty and his Parliament being as if (by miracle) the sun should be separated from his beams, and divided from his proper essence. I would not, my Lords, be ready to embrace a peace that would be more disadvantageous to us than the present War, which, as the Earl of Bristol says, 'would destroy our estates and families.' The Parliament declares only against delinquents, such as they conjecture have miscounselled his Majesty, and be the authors of these tumults in the Commonwealth. But these declarations of theirs. except such crimes can be proved against them, are of no validity. The Parliament will do nothing unjustly, nor condemn the innocent; and certainly innocent men had not need to fear to appear before any judges whatsoever. And he, who shall for any cause prefer his own private good before the public utility, is but an ill son of the Commonwealth.

"For my particular, in these Wars I have suffered as much as any; my house (Knole) hath been searched, my arms taken thence, and my son-and-heir committed to prison (Edward, who was afterwards barbarously murdered). Yet I shall leave these discourtesies,

because I know there was a necessity it should be so; and as the darling business of the kingdom, the honour and prosperity of the King, study to reconcile all these differences betwixt his Majesty and his Parliament: and so to reconcile them, that they shall no way prejudice his Royal prerogative, of which I believe the Parliament being a loyal defender (knowing the subjects' property depends on it; for, if sovereigns cannot enjoy their rights, their subjects cannot), will never endeavour to be infringed; so that, if doubts and jealousies were taken away by a fair treaty between his Majesty and the Parliament, no doubt a means might be devised to rectify these differences,—the honour of the King, the estate of us his followers and counsellors, the privileges of Parliament, and property of the subject, be infallibly preserved in safety, and neither the king stoop in this to his subjects, nor the subjects be deprived of their just liberties by the King.

"And whereas my Lord of Bristol observes 'that in Spain very few civil dissensions arise, because the subjects are truly subjects, and the Sovereign truly a Sovereign '—that is, as I understand, the subjects are scarcely removed a degree from slaves, nor the Sovereign from a tyrant—here in England the subjects have, by long-received liberties granted to our ancestors by their kings, made their freedom resolve into a second nature; and neither is it safe for our kings to strive to introduce the Spanish government upon these free-born nations, nor just for the people to suffer that government to be imposed upon them, which I am certain his Majesty's goodness never intended. And whereas

my Lord of Bristol intimates the strength and bravery of our Army as an inducement to the continuation of these Wars, which he promises himself will produce a fair and happy peace; in this I am utterly repugnant to his opinion; for, grant that we have an army of gallant and able men, which, indeed, cannot be denied, yet we have infinite disadvantages on our side, the Parliament having double our number, and surely (though our enemies) persons of as much bravery, nay, and sure to be daily supported, when any of their number fails; a benefit which we cannot bestow, they having the most populous part of the kingdom at their devotion: all, or most of the cities, considerable towns and ports, together with the mainest pillar of the kingdom's safety, the sea, at their command, and the Navy; and, which is most material of all, an inexhaustible Indies of money to pay their soldiers, out of the liberal contributions of coin and plate sent in by people of all conditions, who account the Parliament's cause their cause, and so think themselves engaged to part with the uttermost penny of their estates in their defence, whom they esteem the patriots of their liberties. These strengths of theirs, and the defects of ours considered, I conclude it necessary for all our safeties, and the good of the whole Commonwealth, to beseech his Majesty to take some present order for a treaty of peace betwixt himself and his High Court of Parliament, who, I believe, are so loyal and obedient to his sacred Majesty, that they will propound nothing that shall be prejudicial to his Royal prerogative, or repugnant to their fidelity and duty."

He was one of those Peers assembled at Oxford, January, 1643, and had a principal hand in drawing up the letter which they signed and sent to the Earl of Essex, inviting him to use his interest for making peace, conjuring him to it by all the obligations that have power upon honour, conscience, or public spirit.

House of Commons,

July 28, 1643.

Resolved, &c., that the Countess of Dorsett shall be appointed governess of the King's children now at St. James'.

"Charles II., when a child, was weak in the legs, and ordered to wear steel boots. Their weight so annoyed him that he pined till recreation became labour-an old Rocker took off the steel boots and concealed them: promising the Countess of Dorset, who was Charles's governess, that he would take any blame for the act on himself. Soon afterwards, the King, Charles I., coming into the nursery, and seeing his boy's legs without the boots, angrily demanded who had done it? 'It was I. Sir.' said the Rocker. 'who had the honour some thirty years since to attend on your Highness in your Infancy, when you had the same infirmity wherewith now the Prince, your very own son, is troubled—and then the Lady Cary, afterwards Countess of Monmouth, commanded your steel boots to be taken off, who, blessed be God, since have gathered strength and arrived at a good stature."

Fuller, in contemplating the Restoration, tells this story, and quaintly exclaims: "The nation is too

noble, when his Majesty shall return from foreign parts, to impose any other steel boots upon him than the observing the laws of the land which are his own stockings, that so with joy and comfort he may enter on what was his own inheritance." The nation, however, forgot the "steel boots," and Charles forgot the "stockings."

Mary Curzon, Countess of Dorset.

"This lady, who had been appointed by the King governess to some of his children, conducted herself in that situation with so much prudence, notwithstanding the Earl was a zealous Royalist, that a public funeral was voted for her by both Houses of Parliament, and she was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey on the 3rd September, 1645."—Lyson's "Derbyshire."

In 1645, when the King proposed a personal treaty with the Parliament at Westminster, the Earl of Dorset with others had charge of the Militia; and when the King put himself under the power of the Scottish Army, the Earl, with others of the Council, signed the capitulation for the surrender of Oxford, June 20, 1646.

The King was brought to Hampton Court in 1647, and his lordship, with the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis of Ormond, the Earl of Southampton, and Lord Seymour, also went to reside there, intending to act as his Council; but the Army declared against it, and they were obliged to leave his Majesty. The Earl of Dorset took so much to heart the murder

of King Charles that he never again stirred from his house, and died July 17th, 1652. He was buried in the vault beneath the Sackville Chapel, Withyham.

Lord Clarendon thus described him: "In his person he was beautiful, agreeable, and vigorous; his wit sparkling and sublime; and his other parts of learning and language of that lustre, that he could not miscarry in the world. That he had a very sharp, discerning spirit, and was a man of an obliging nature, much honour, of great generosity, and of most entire fidelity to the Crown."

His lordship had two sons, Edward and Richard, and one daughter, Mary, who died young.

In the year 1645 the Parliament's Commissioners held a Court of Sequestration at Knole, when they deprived the Earl of Dorset of this property. According to a memorandum found at Knole, the house was previously plundered by the troops.

"The Hurt done at Knole-House the 14 Daie of August, 1642, by the Companie of Horsmen brought by Cornell Sandys:—

"There are above fortie stock locks and plated locks broken, w^h to make good again will cost £10 os. od.

"There is of gold branches belonging to the couch in the rich gallery as much cut awaie as will not be made good for £40 os. od.

"And in my Lord's Chamber x2 long cushion-cases embroidered wth sattin and gold, and the plumes upon the bed-tester, to ye value of £30 os. od.

"They have broken open six trunks; in one of them was money; what is lost of it we know not, in regard

the keeper of it is from home. They have spoyled in the Painter's Chamber his oyle, and other wrongs there to the value of £40 os. od.

"They have broken into Sir John his granarie, and have taken of his oates and peas, to the quantity of three or four quarters £4 os. od.

"The arms they have wholly taken away, there being five waggon-loads of them."

House of Commons, 22 January, 1645.

"Ordered that two-thirds of the Goods and Estate of the Earl of Dorsett, not exceeding the sum of £500 now at Knolle, in the County of Kent, and lately discovered there, shall be employed for the use of the Garrison at Dover Castle, towards the Pay of their arrears."

Richard Sackville, who succeeded his father as fifth Earl of Dorset, was born in Great Dorset House, London, September 16, 1622.

He represented East Grinstead in Parliament (1640, and was deprived of his seat in the House in 1643, in consequence of his loyalty), and was one of the fifty-nine members of the House of Commons who voted against the attainder of the Earl of Strafford. He married Lady Frances, daughter of Lionel, Earl of Cranfield and Middlesex (who eventually inherited the estates of her brother Lionel, Earl of Middlesex), and had seven sons and six daughters. After Cromwell's death he was leader of the Royal party in the restoration of King Charles II., taking an active part in the important affairs of that critical period when the

Lords influenced General Monk, and materially assisted in the happy settling of the Kingdom.

In 1660, he was, with the Earl of Berkshire, Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex; and in October of that year he, with other Lords, tried the regicides.

November 3, 1661, he was admitted, with the Duke of York, to the Inner Temple; and in 1670 he was, with his son Lord Buckhurst, Lord Lieutenant of Sussex.

He is said to have re-purchased the Manor, Mansion and Park of Knole in 1661, and to have made it his chief residence.

He died August 27, 1677, and was buried in the Sackville Vault, Withyham, September 7th. Like his ancestors, he was distinguished for his great abilities and sound judgment.

LETTER ON THE DEATH OF ONE OF HIS SONS.

"KNOLLE the 17th of August, 1675.

"SIR,

"I give you very reall thanks for your Christian and friendly kindnesse expressed in your last letter to me upon the sad occasion of the losse of my deare Jewell here on Earth, and now a blessed Angell in heaven; and as my sinnes did, I know, cause Almighty God to take him away from me here; so I know as well that the same mercifull God hath taken him to Himselfe, to live with Him in Glory Everlasting; and therefore lett us nott reflect upon whatt is pastt, nor upon others; since we are, I am sure for my partt I am as greate, offenders our selves; butt lett us with that Christian Charity nextt after having sett ourselves rightt, pray for and endeavour the same good worke

with others our fellow Christians and friends; both which I am sure will be acceptable to God; for my own part in particular, I assure you I will make itt my best study and greatest businesse henceforth during the restt of my afflicted life to give my friends and the world full satisfaction in both; which I doubt nott but will assure you of the sincerity of my intention towards All-Mighty God; and next of my perfect friendship to your selfe; to whom as I have allways bin, so shall ever bee.

"Your hearty friend and servant,
"DORSETT.

"For my very much respected friend Sir John Bennett att his howse in Pall Mall Streete."

Extracts from Mem^d Books and Diary in the hand writing of Richard, fifth Earl of Dorset, in the Evidence Room at Knole.

Some Extracts from the Diary of Servants' Faults.

Hy. Mattock for scolding to extremity on Sunday 12th October 1661 without cause 0 0 3.

Wm. Loe for running outt of doors from Morning to Midnight without leave 0 2 o.

Richard Medowes for being absent when my Lord came home late (this not in the hand writing of the Earl of Dorset, but added above in his writing) and making a headless excuse o o 6.

Thomas Porter went to Knoll the 23 of March 1662 and hee is to have 0 5 o a weake board wages.

Hy. Mattock for nott doing what he is bidden o I o, and o o 3^d a day till he does from this day: the 15th of Sept. 1663.

Hy. Mattock for disposing of my Cast linnen without my order 0 0 3.—1664.

Robert Verrell for giving away my money o o 6.—12 Dec. 1664.

Vurrell to pay for not burning the brakes in the Wildernesse, from the 9th of June 1663 to the 3rd of September following, 0 0 3 per week out of his week's wages of 0 5 0 for 42 weeks.

Hy. Mattocks for speaking ag^t goeing to Knoll o o 6.

Note Book of Accounts, &c., beginning Mar. 1649.

1668. The Park lying next about the house of Stoneland lett with 200 deere at 45 0 0 per an.

(This entry shows that "Stoneland," which is mentioned in one document as Sir John Baker's property in 1668, was not his after that date.)

The outt ground adjacentt to the Parke called Dallingridges, let at 40 0 0.

Bargained upon Bond with Mr. John Howe to give 60 0 0 for a gray mare of 4 years old with a bay colt marked white in the forehead, of halfe a years old, upon her, at the decease of Anne Clifford, Countesse Dowager of Pembrooke.

23 Novem. 1653.

July 12, 1664. Old lead cast att Knoll for the 2 turrets weighing 1500 lbs. Old Lead cast for the cisterne weighing 1200 lbs.

1666. Given 3 Warrants on Saturday 1° pree^s (September) the first for clearing of my Chancell at Wythiham to Mr. Xⁿ Smith.

1666. On Saturday, 1° September prees, the Citty

of London fired and my house burned downe on Tuesday 4° preeses.

Agreement for the Monument with Cibber, dated in April, 1677.

Mem. That it appears in the Augmentation office the living of Bexhill to be given to Sir Richard Sackeville by Queen Elizabeth 4° reign.

Sold 13th Aug. 1662 to Edmund Giles and Edward Bourne the Advowson of the Rectory of and Parsonage of Tooting in Surrey for an £100 and payed itt my wife and signed and sealed a bond for performance of covenants.

To the Ringers of Withiham o 5 o.

Mem^s for London.

The Book of Surrey in Parchment, Maps, History of Knoll and History of Turks.

My french shot bag—an hammer, and some playthings for Tom, a bone knife, &c. A greate Iron chafing dish, or a fire pan to set it upon.

Silver porringer for little Tom.

The Rectory of Lullington sold unto Thomas, Earl of Dorsett, L^d T^r from the Crowne with a fee farm rent 8 25 o rec^d upon itt—

by deede enrolled in Chancery 5° Jac.

The Rectory of Lullington sold by Richard Earle of Dorsett to Sir Edward Sackeville his brother 14 Feb. $i\overline{\nu}$. Jac.

The Manours of Bergholtt Sackeville and Bures ad Montem sold by Thomas Dorsett to Mrs. Alice Bister with reservation of 60' rentt charge to be paid out of them.

The sale made by deede of 30 Ap. 20 Eliz.

Agreed with Mr. Wakefield and upon debate to sell the rentt charge of Bergholt Sackville and Bures ad Montem in Essex of 60' rentt charge fee an inter the advowsons belonging to the same, the one of 60' the other of 80' per an.

Nov. 14, 1671.

Rec^d of the Right Hon. Richard, Earle of Dorsett, in ffull of all Waiges bills and accounts whatsoever from ye beginning of ye World to this day ye ffull sume of ffive pounds seaven shillings and sixpence I say rec^{d by}.

JOHN WALL GROVE.

Wittnesse,

DA. DENHAM.

Charles Sackville, the eldest son of Richard, fifth Earl of Dorset, was born January 24, 1637. For some years he had a private tutor, and then travelled in Italy, returning to England shortly before the restoration of King Charles II. Immediately after that memorable event he was elected member of Parliament for the Borough of East Grinstead, and distinguished himself in the House of Commons.

His courtly manners, generous nature, and the sprightliness of his wit caused him to be a great favourite with the King.

Although an intense lover of pleasure, which led him to refuse the King's offer of employment under government, yet in 1665, when the first Dutch War commenced, he volunteered for active service under the Duke of York, and behaved with great gallantry in the action of June 3rd, on which occasion Opdam, the



G. Kneller, Bart. Pinxt.]

CHARLES SACKVILLE,

SIXTH EARL OF DORSET

[I. Faber, fectt, 1734.

Dutch Admiral, was blown up, and fifty ships were captured or destroyed.

(It was the evening before this engagement that he wrote the well-known song, "To all you Ladies now on Land," &c.)

Soon after this the King appointed him gentleman of the bed-chamber, "and in regard of his distinguished politeness sent him upon several short commissions and embassies of compliment into France." Upon the death of his uncle, James Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, in 1674, that estate devolved upon him, and he succeeded likewise to the title by creation in 1675. On the death of his father in 1677, he became sixth Earl of Dorset and inherited the estate; he also succeeded his father as Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, having been joined in that commission with him in 1670, and was made Custos Rotulorum for that same county Feb. 20, 1684, by King James II. soon after his accession to the throne. The same year, March 7, he married his second wife, Lady Mary, daughter of James Compton, Earl of Northampton, who has thus been described. lady was much celebrated for the beauty of her person, and the admirable endowments of her mind. She was. after her marriage, appointed one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to Queen Mary, and left his lordship again a widower the 6th of Aug. 1691 (buried in the Sackville Vault, Withyham, Aug. 13th), having brought him a daughter, Lady Mary, who was married to Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, and dying left no issue; and an only son, Lionel Cranfield Sackville, who was created a Duke in 1720, and who died lately, an honour

to this noble family, and has left several children of both sexes."

(His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Hervey Bagot, Esq., of Pipe Hall, Cumberland, and widow of Charles Berkeley, Earl of Falmouth.)

He utterly disliked, and openly discountenanced the violent measures of the reign of James II., and retired altogether from the Court. June 29th, 1688, he appeared in Court at the trial of the Seven Bishops, accompanied by other noblemen, which, it is said, had a good effect upon the jury, and brought the judges to a better temper than they had usually shown. He interested himself on behalf of the Prince of Orange, and carried on his part of that enterprise in London, under the eye of the Court, with the same courage and resolution as his friend the Duke of Devonshire did in open arms at Nottingham. He was chosen to conduct the Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne out of the reach of any danger from her father's displeasure. Having furnished her with everything necessary, he escorted her to Northampton, and obtained a body of horse for her guard.

The Earl was in London when King James withdrew, and was one of the principal Peers who managed till the Prince of Orange came; and voted in the House the vacancy of the Crown, and that the Prince and Princess of Orange should be King and Queen.

The share he had in this near settlement of the Crown recommended him warmly to the favour of King William, who the next day made him Lord Chamberlain of the Household, "which place he adorned by the grace of

his person and the brilliancy of his accomplishments"; and he was sworn of the Privy Council. He was also again appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Sussex, having been put out of that commission in 1687.

In 1689 he had the honour of standing, with his Majesty, godfather to Prince William, son of the Princess of Denmark, and afterwards created Duke of Gloucester. He accompanied King William to Holland in 1691, when he nearly lost his life through the intense cold, having been twenty-two hours in an open boat enclosed by the ice. February 3rd of that year he was elected Knight of the Garter. "He continued in business as long as his health would permit, enjoying the peculiar felicity of being the darling both of Prince and people; but about the year 1698, his health sensibly declining, and no imminent danger threatening the public affairs, he retired, only appearing sometimes at the Council Board, to show his respect to the commission which he bore, giving as much leisure as he could to the relief of those pains with which it pleased God to afflict him, and indulging the reflections of a mind, that had looked through the world with too piercing a eye, and was grown weary of the prospect; so that it may justly be said of this great man, with regard to the public, that through the whole course of his life he acted like an able pilot in a long voyage, contented to sit quiet in the cabbin when the winds were allayed and the waters smooth, but vigilant when the storm arose and the sea grew tumultuous. Indeed he accepted from Queen Anne the renewal of his post of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the county of Sussex, and by a long series of appointments thereto was in a manner become hereditary to the family. At length being advised to go to Bath, he ended his life there January 19, 1705—6, and on the 17th of February following was interred with his ancestors at Wythiham."

Horace Walpole, in speaking of this Earl, said, "He was the first gentleman in the voluptuous Court of Charles II., and in the gloomy one of King William. He had as much wit as his first master, or his contemporaries Buckingham and Rochester, without the King's want of feeling, the Duke's want of principle, or the Earl's want of thought." All are agreed in awarding to him the highest praise for his talents and accomplishments, as well as for his liberality. He was a constant patron of men of learning, and many received great assistance from him. Prior, Dryden, Butler, Congreve, Wycherly, Addison and Pope all wrote in his praise; Prior gratefully acknowledged "that he scarcely knew what life was until he found himself obliged by his Lordship's favour." Durfey for some years had rooms at Knole over the dairy.

Pope's epitaph on his tomb commenced, "Dorset, the grace of Courts, the Muses' pride."

Lionel Cranfield succeeded his father as seventh Earl of Dorset. He was born January 18, 1688. In 1706 he was sent to Hanover with the Earl of Halifax, who was the bearer of the Act of Settlement from Queen Anne to the Electorate. In 1708 he was appointed Constable of Dover Castle, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.



G. Kneller, Bart. Punat.] [I. Faber, fecit 1731. LIONEL CRANFIELD SACKVILLE, First Duke of Dorset.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-General Colyear (brother of David, Earl of Portmore), by whom he had three sons.

1. Charles; 2. John Philip, who married Frances, daughter of John Earl Gower, and dying in 1765, left issue, a daughter and a son John Frederick, who succeeded as third Duke of Dorset; 3. George, afterwards known as Lord George Germaine, and still later as Viscount Sackville. He died in 1785, leaving issue, Charles, fifth Duke of Dorset, and four other children.

At the death of Queen Anne he was sent to Hanover to announce that event to the Elector (who thereby succeeded to the English Throne as George I.), and to attend His Majesty on his journey to England. He was made First Gentleman of the Bedchamber to George I., called to the Privy Council, elected and installed a Knight of the Garter, October 16, 1714. In 1720, he was created Duke of Dorset. In 1724, he was made Custos Rotulorum of the County of Kent, the next year Lord Steward of the Household, and one of the Lord Justices on the King's going to Hanover, which office he held several times. At the Coronation of George II. he was appointed Lord High Steward of England for the day. In 1730, he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and seven years later Lord Steward of the Household for the second time. In 1744, he was appointed Lord President of the Council, and two years afterwards Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Kent, also Vice-Admiral of the same.

In 1751 he was again Lord Lieutenant of Ireland;

resigning this office in 1755, he was appointed Master of the Horse. In 1757, he was once more Constable of Dover Castle, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Upon the accession of King George III. he continued Privy Councillor and Lord Lieutenant of Kent.

He died at Knole, October 9, 1765, and was buried in the Sackville Vault, Withyham Church, October 18th.

Mr. Bridgeman, in his "Sketch of Knole," thus describes this Duke: "He possessed the virtues and much of the abilities of his ancestors; in private life he united the amiable character of a kind husband and father with that of an excellent master and a sincere friend. He lived in great hospitality all his life, and when at Knole he was so beloved and respected that on Sundays the front of the house was so crowded with horsemen and carriages as to give it rather the appearance of a princely levee than the residence of a private nobleman. His mind was princely, and he was desirous of being what was readily allowed, the first man in Kent, &c."

1764.

To the Duke of Dorset on his Birthday.

Accept, with unambitious views,
The tribute of a female muse;
Free from all flattery and art,
She only boasts an honest heart;
An heart that truly feels your worth,
And hails the day that gave you birth;
Of younger men let others boast,
Since Dorset is my constant toast;
Nor need the gayer world be told
That Dorset never can grow old;

And with unerring truth agree,
There's none so young, so blithe as he,
With sprightly wit his jokes abound,
Well-bred, he deals good-humour round;
The maid forgets her fav'rite swain,
When Dorset speaks, he fights in vain;
The lover too, do all he can,
Strives, but in vain, to hate the man.
With this kind wish I end my lays,
Be ever young with length of days.

Charles, Earl of Middlesex, succeeded his father as second Duke of Dorset. He was born February 6, 1711. In 1734 he represented East Grinstead in Parliament, and some years later was appointed Master of the Horse to H.R.H. Frederick, Prince of Wales, which office he held until the death of His Royal Highness.

In 1766 he was made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Kent.

He married Grace Boyle, daughter of Viscount Shannon, died January 6, 1769, and was buried in the Sackville Vault, Withyham, January 11th.

He is described as "a fine gentleman, a poet, a connoisseur of fine arts," and is said to have written the song of "Arno's Vale."

His nephew, John Frederick, succeeded him as third Duke of Dorset. He was born in 1745, and is said to have spent the greater part of his life in the fashionable world, as well in France and Italy as in England, interfering but little with politics whilst member for the Borough of East Grinstead.

In 1783 his Grace was Ambassador to the Court of

France, where he continued some years until the dawn of the Revolution.

At the time of the King's serious illness in 1789, when the Opposition, Mr. Fox's party, claimed as a right the Regency for the Prince of Wales, and were about to lay violent hands upon the Government, his Grace, with true patriotism, exerted himself to the utmost in supporting Mr. Pitt's measures, and in defending his Sovereign's Crown.

He was a Knight of the Garter, Lord Steward of the Household, and Lord Lieutenant of Kent.

He married in 1790, Arabella Diana, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Cope, Bart., by whom he had three children:—George John Frederick, afterwards fourth Duke of Dorset; Mary, who married first, Other-Archer, Earl of Plymouth, secondly, William Pitt, Earl Amherst; and Elizabeth, Countess De La Warr.

He died at Knole July 19, 1799, and was buried in the Sackville Vault, Withylam Church, July 27th.

He is said to have been much attached to Knole, and expended considerable sums in its repair and internal embellishment, but would not suffer the primitive form and character of its exterior to be altered. Many of the finest plantations in the park were formed under his direction.

He purchased a number of valuable pictures and busts, and added them to the collection in the State rooms.

He also re-purchased the Manor of Sevenoaks and other property in the neighbourhood, making the estate larger than it had been since the time of the third Earl. The fourth Duke, who succeeded his father, had a long minority. He came of age November 15, 1814. During this time, and until her death in 1825, the Dowager Duchess of Dorset continued living at Knole and at Buckhurst.

She married, secondly, Charles, Earl Whitworth, eldest son of Sir Charles Whitworth, Knt., of an ancient Staffordshire family.

He distinguished himself as a diplomatist at the Courts of Poland and St. Petersburg, and was created an Irish Baron in 1800, and subsequently, on his return from Paris in 1814 (whither he had gone as Ambassador Extraordinary), he was made a peer of Great Britain by the title of Baron Whitworth of Adbaston, in the county of Stafford; in the following year he was raised to the dignity of an Earl. He succeeded the Duke of Richmond as Viceroy of Ireland in 1814, resigned in 1817, and died in 1825, the same year as his wife, the Dowager Duchess of Dorset.

"It is with great regret we have to record the death of her Grace the Duchess of Dorset, which took place at Knowle on Monday evening. Her Grace was the daughter of the late Sir Charles Cope, Bart., and married, secondly, the Earl Whitworth, who died recently. There is hardly to be found a couple more generally and deeply lamented than her Grace and his Lord ship—kindness, humanity, and benevolence marked every action of their private lives; while his Lordship's public services had obtained for him honours, rank, and titles. Her Grace was inconsolable for the death of her husband, to which may in a great measure be attributed

her own dissolution. The poor in the neighbourhood of their late residence have now to deplore a double loss, which will be long and deeply felt by the innumerable objects of their bountiful charity." August, 1825.

The Duchess was interred in the Sackville vault, Withyham Church, August 10th.

The fourth Duke of Dorset, George John Frederick, had not attained his sixth year when his father died. For two years he had a private tutor, after which he went to Harrow, "and distinguished himself by uncommon zeal and diligence in his studies, and by his skill and vigour in games and athletic exercises. He was entered of Christ Church College, Oxford, in 1810; and here he displayed all the good qualities which had given so fair a promise at school, and was persevering in regular habits of alternate study and exercise, when an unfortunate blow received on his right eye from a tennis ball obliged him to suspend his literary pursuits, and finally to change the whole course of his studies and abandon the idea of taking a regular degree. He passed nearly three academical years in the University, and when about to quit, the Dean of Christ Church lamented his departure as 'the loss of an example of all that was amiable and proper to the young men of that society.' "

Soon after leaving Oxford, the young Duke accompanied his mother and the Earl Whitworth to Ireland. The Duke had been in Ireland about a year and a half, when he met with the awful accident which put an end to his existence.

On the 13th of February, 1815, he went to pay a

visit to his friend and school-fellow Lord Powerscourt, intending to stay from the Monday till the Thursday.

On the 14th he went out with Lord Powerscourt's harriers, mounted on a well-trained Irish mare, and accompanied by his lordship and Mr. Wingfield. Having been out for several hours without finding anything, they were actually on the point of returning home, when a hare sprang up, and the run commenced.

"The hare made for the inclosures on Kilkenny Hill. They had gone but a short distance, when the Duke, who was an excellent forward horseman, rode at a wall, which was in fact a more dangerous obstacle than it appeared to be. . . . The Duke's mare attempted to cover all at one spring, and cleared the wall, but, alighting among the stones on the other side, threw herself headlong, and, turning in the air, came with great violence upon her rider, who had not lost his seat; he undermost, with his back on one of the large stones, and she crushing him with all her weight on his chest, and struggling with all her might to recover her legs. The mare at length disentangled herself and gallopped away. The Duke sprang upon his feet, and attempted to follow her, but soon found himself unable to stand, and fell into the arms of Mr. Farrel, who had run to his succour, and to whose house he was conveyed. Lord Powerscourt, in the utmost anxiety and alarm, rode full speed for medical assistance, leaving his brother, Mr. Wingfield, to pay every possible attention to the Duke. But, unfortunately, the injury was too severe to be counteracted by human skill; life was

extinct before any surgeon arrived. Such was the melancholy catastrophe that caused the untimely death of this young nobleman. He had been of age only three months, and had not taken his seat in the House of Lords.

"He is described as having been of gentle and engaging manners, tinctured with shyness, of amiable temper, warm and steady in his affections, endowed with considerable judgment and penetration, and possessing, with the accomplishments of a perfect gentleman, all the qualities that constitute an honest man."

His body was brought from Ireland, and conveyed by road through Shrewsbury, &c., to Knole, and from thence to Withyham, where it was interred in the Sackville vault March 3rd.

From the contents of the many letters of condolence to the Earl Whitworth and the Dowager Duchess of Dorset (including Queen Charlotte's, Sir Robert Peel's, and those of the leading men of the day) it appears that the epitaph on the handsome monument by Flaxman in the Sackville Chapel (page 65) is no exaggeration of his character.

Charles Sackville Germaine, Viscount Sackville, and Baron Bolebroke (son of George, first Viscount Sackville, and grandson of Lionel Cranfield, first Duke of Dorset), succeeded to the Dukedom, with the titles of Duke of Dorset, Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, Viscount Sackville, Baron Buckhurst, Baron Cranfield, and Baron Bolebroke.

He was born August 27th, 1767, succeeded to the Viscountcy of Sackville and Barony of Bolebroke on

the death of his father in 1785, and died unmarried in 1843.

He owned Drayton House, Northamptonshire, but Knole House and the Manor formed no part of his Grace's estate, they having been settled on the Dowager Duchess for her life, and after her decease (the fourth Duke having died unmarried) devolved on her daughters, the Countess of Plymouth, afterwards Countess Amherst, and the Countess De La Warr.

DEATH OF THE FIFTH DUKE OF DORSET, K.G.

"We have to announce the death of the above distinguished nobleman on Saturday last, at his residence in Harley Street, in his 76th year. His Grace had been for some months in feeble health, and his death was therefore not unexpected. He succeeded to the family honours in 1815, on the death of his cousin, George John Frederick, Duke of Dorset, who was killed by a fall from his horse in Dublin whilst on a visit at the Viceregal Court, during the Lord Lieutenancy of his father-in-law, Earl Whitworth.

"The late Duke was Viscount Sackville previous to his accession to the Dukedom, and, dying without issue, the Dukedom of Dorset, Earldom of Middlesex, Barony of Buckhurst, &c., become extinct. His Grace was a personal favourite of King George IV. and King William IV., to both of which Monarchs he was Master of the Horse, and from the former he received the decoration of the Garter." July 29th, 1843.

As has already been mentioned, the Sackville estates were inherited by Mary Countess Amherst and her

sister, Elizabeth Countess De La Warr, on the death of their mother, the Dowager Duchess of Dorset, in 1825.

The Countess Amherst received Knole and the Countess De La Warr Buckhurst. The latter married, June 21st, 1813, George John, fifth Earl De La Warr, Privy Councillor, D.C.L. He assumed, by Royal Licence, October 30th, 1843, the surname of Sackville before West, and the arms of Sackville quarterly with those of West, and was Lord Chamberlain 1858—59. He died February 23rd, 1869, and was buried in the Sackville vault, Withyham Church, March 3rd. There are a few parishioners who still remember him with affection and respect. He spent much time at Buckhurst, which he rebuilt; was an excellent landlord, and most liberal to the poor.

On April 27th, 1864, the Countess De La Warr was created Baroness Buckhurst, of Buckhurst, Sussex, for life, with limitation successively to her second surviving son and his heirs male, and to her other younger sons, and their heirs male. She took an immense interest in the Withyham School and Parish Church, as well as in the cottagers on the estate, whom she frequently visited. Her name is still a household word, and there remain the following tokens of her generosity in the parish—St. John's Almshouses, the chancel of St. John's Church, the Communion Plate in the Parish Church. She died in 1870, and was buried in the Sackville vault January 19th.

"Early in the year we had to regret the loss of the patroness of the living of Hartfield, the Lady



From the Original of Hoppner.]

[Essenhigh Corke, Copyright.

MARY, COUNTESS AMHERST.
ELIZABETH, COUNTESS DE LA WARR.
GEORGE JOHN FREDERICK, FOURTH DUKE OF DORSET.

Elizabeth Sackville, Countess De La Warr and Baroness Buckhurst.

"Her Ladyship was the last of the noble house of Sackville, which has been settled here since the Conquest. She was, of course, well known in these parts, and will be remembered for her universal affability of demeanour and her great charity to the poor. She is succeeded in the Barony of Buckhurst and the grand old house of Knole by her second son, Reginald Windsor Sackville-West, late Rector of Withyham, now Lord Buckhurst; and at Buckhurst House and the lands pertaining thereto by her eldest son, Charles Richard Sackville-West Earl De La Warr, now patron of the livings of Hartfield and Withyham, whom God preserve." ("Hartfield Magazine," February, 1870.)

Elizabeth Countess de La Warr had six sons and three daughters:—

- I. George John Frederick, Viscount Cantelupe, Grenadier Guards; b. April 25th, 1814; d. unm. June 15th, 1850.
- II. Charles Richard, sixth Earl De La Warr, majorgeneral in the Army, K.C.B., K.L.H.M., b. November 13th, 1815; d. April 23rd, 1873. This Earl greatly distinguished himself in the Sikh War. He improved the Buckhurst estate by building cottages, &c., and was the best of landlords.
- III. Reginald Windsor, b. February 7th, 1817; educated at Balliol College, Oxford; M.A., 1842; Rector of Withyham, 1841—65; High Steward of Stratford-on-Avon; J.P. for Counties of Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge; a D.L.; hon. lieut. R.N. Reserve;

married, in 1867, the Hon. Constance Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the first Baron Lamington; succeeded as second Baron Buckhurst in the year 1870; assumed by Royal Licence, in 1871, the surname of Sackville only, in lieu of Sackville-West. He died at 60, Grosvenor Street, January 15th, 1896, and was buried in the Sackville vault, Withyham Church, January 18th. He had two sons and three daughters:—

- 1. Lionel Charles Cranfield, Viscount Cantelupe; b. January 1st, 1868; m. 1890 Dorothy, eldest daughter of J. Heseltine, Esq., of Walhampton, Lymington, and was drowned in November of that year, when his yacht was wrecked off Bangor, on the coast of Ireland, aged 23. There is a handsome window in the Buckhurst private chapel erected to his memory by the officers of the Surrey Militia, to which regiment he belonged. He was buried at Boldre, near Lymington.
- 2. Gilbert George Reginald, Viscount Cantelupe, eighth Earl De La Warr.

Lady Edeline Sackville, married in 1890, Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G., formerly Secretary of Malta, now Governor of the Leeward Islands.

Lady Leonore Mary Sackville.

Lady Margaret Sackville.

- IV. Mortimer, created Baron Sackville October 2nd, 1876; d. at Knole, 1888, and was buried in the Sackville vault, October 5th.
- V. Lionel Sackville-West, the present Baron Sackville, of Knole; entered the Diplomatic Service, 1847; became Secretary of the Legation at Turin, 1858; Madrid, 1864; Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, 1867;

Paris, 1868; H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic at Buenos Ayres, 1872; Ambassador to Washington, 1881.

- VI. The Hon. William Edward Sackville West, formerly captain and lieut.-colonel Grenadier Guards, whose eldest son, Lionel Edward, married Victoria Sackville-West, daughter of Lord Sackville.
 - 2. Charles John.
 - 3. Bertrand George.

Daughters .- Mary Elizabeth, Cecilie Victoria.

Lady Elizabeth, m. January 18th, 1844, Francis Charles Hastings Russell, afterwards ninth Duke of Bedford. She was Mistress of the Robes to the late Queen Victoria; d. 1896.

Her eldest son, George William Francis Russell, who succeeded to the Dukedom on the death of his father, only lived a short time, and was succeeded by his brother, Lord Herbrand Arthur Russell, the present Duke of Bedford.

Daughters.—Lady Ela Russell.

Lady Ermyntrude Russell, m. Sir Edward Malet, Bart., formerly Ambassador at Berlin.

Lady Mary Catherine, m. April 29th, 1847, James Brownlow William, second Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., and had issue:—

Sons.—1. Lord Sackville Arthur Cecil, b. 1848; d. 1898.

2. Lord Arthur Cecil, m., 1873, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Joseph Wilson, Esq., and has issue:—

Arthur William James.

Reginald Edward, captain 21st Lancers; m., 1901,

Mary Beatrice, daughter of Henry Drayson Pilcher, Esq.

3. Lord Lionel Cecil, b. 1853; d. 1900.

Daughters. — Lady Mary Arabella Arthur Cecil, m., 1872, the tenth Earl of Galloway.

Lady Margaret Elizabeth Cecil, Oakdown, Burwash. The Marquis of Salisbury, d. 1868, and the Lady Mary married July 5th, 1870, Edward Henry, fifteenth Earl of Derby. She died at Holwood, Kent, 1899, and by her will left £1,300 towards the support of the almshouses in this parish, which she had for many years partly maintained. Like her mother, she was most generously disposed towards the poor, and had several pensioners in Withyham, as well as in other parishes in which she was equally interested.

Lady Arabella Diana, m. September 25th, 1860, Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart.; d. 1869.

The following account from the "Hartfield Parish Magazine" seems to express what I have frequently heard from the old parishioners, who remember her kindly interest in them:—"The unexpected decease of Lady Arabella Bannerman caused a consternation among us all. The early departure of one so happy, so beloved, so useful, so employed in making everyone happy around her, is one of those mysterious dispensations of an all-wise Providence which, so long as we see through a glass darkly, we can hardly, in its fulness, comprehend. Her life, from its earliest childhood, was spent in doing good to others. The poor of Withyham Parish, among whom she passed many of her happiest hours, will never forget her light step and sweet address,

and the kind and loving solicitude she never tired of manifesting for their welfare.

"Those who constituted the choir at her Parish Church during her residence at Buckhurst will always hold a loving memory of her; and so will everyone who knew her. She was one of those rare characters of whom it can be recorded that she never had an enemy, and who was never mentioned but in terms of affection and deep esteem, and heart-felt, well-earned praise. As at her marriage, barely eight years since, so at her burial, the church was crowded with loving friends and attached tenantry. As at her marriage, the service was choral; the solemn, beautiful way in which it was performed did honour to the choirs of Withyham and Groombridge, who were heart and soul in their touching duty. So this loved and honoured lady passed to her rest, and it may safely be said that of all the long line of illustrious ancestry borne to the grave before her, none await the Resurrection with a more sure and certain hope than she.

"The vault was hardly closed upon his beloved child when the bells of his parishes of Hartfield and Withyham announced that Lord De La Warr was also summoned to his long rest. He has gone, full of years and full of honours, and his name will never be mentioned but in terms of affectionate respect; none had a better heart than he; from the days of his childhood to the day of his death he was noted for a disposition kind and amiable to all."—March, 1869.

Gilbert George Reginald, b. 1869; succeeded to the title of Viscount Cantelupe, 1890; m., 1891, the Hon.

Muriel, second daughter of Lord Brassey, of Normanhurst, Sussex, and has issue—Lady Myra Idina, Lady Avice Ela Muriel, and Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey, Lord Buckhurst, born June 20th, 1900. Succeeded his father as eighth Earl De La Warr, 1806.

Lord De La Warr, D.L., served as captain in Bethune's Mounted Infantry at the Relief of Ladysmith, 1900.

The fifth Earl De La Warr, who married June 21st, 1813, the Lady Elizabeth Sackville, youngest daughter and co-heir of John Frederick, third Duke of Dorset, was descended from Sir Thomas De West, J.U., K.B., of Snitterfield, Warwick, 1326 (only son and heir of Sir Thomas West, of Rughcombe, Wilts, temp. Edward I.), Knight of Warwickshire, 17 Edward II.

He held the King's licence in 1327 for making his manor-house at Rughcombe into a castle.

In 1329, he accompanied Edward III. to France, and the following year was appointed Governor of Christ Church Castle, near Southampton. He was in the wars with David Bruce, King of Scotland, from 1333—35, and was summoned to Parliament February 25th, 1341—42. He married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir John Cantilupe, of Snitterfield, Warwick, son of William, Baron Cantilupe, and died 1342. (See p. 55.) Succeeded by his son Thomas, second Baron, who served at Crecy, 1346; succeeded by his son Thomas, third Baron; summoned to Parliament 1402; married Joanna, only daughter of Roger, third Baron La Warr, and Ellinor, his wife, daughter of John, second Baron Mowbray; died 1405, and was buried at Christ Church.



Copied by]

THOMAS WEST,
THIRD LORD DE LA WARR.

[J. C. Stenning, Esq.

Roger La Warr, summoned to English Parliament, 1299—1311; died 1329. Succeeded by his son, John, K.B., second Baron, a valiant soldier; summoned to Parliament of England, 1307—47; died 1347. Succeeded by his son Roger, third Baron, who greatly distinguished himself at the Battle of Poictiers, 1356, when John, King of France, surrendered to him and to Sir John Pelham. Soon after the battle King Edward III. met Lord La Warr, and exclaimed, "Jour de ma vie!" He then gave orders that the crampet or chape of the sword should ever after be used as the memorial badge of the De La Warr family. The sword taken from King John was for many years in the possession of the late Mrs. Warre, of Hestercombe, Gloucestershire.

The Bible, taken by Lord La Warr out of King John's tent after the battle, is a fine illuminated book, and may be seen in one of the glass cases in the British Museum.

Sir Thomas, third Baron West, was succeeded by his son Thomas, fourth Baron, who took a distinguished part in the French wars of Henry V. Succeeded by his brother Reginald, fifth Baron; summoned to Parliament as sixth Baron De La Warr; died 1451.

John, fourth Baron De La Warr, succeeded his father, and was succeeded by his brother, Thomas, fifth Baron De La Warr, Rector of the Parish Church of Manchester, also lord of the manor and patron of the living. He is described as "a rich and generous man, anxious for the welfare of his parishioners and desirous to secure through all time an effectual provision for their spiritual superintendence, with ample means for the celebration of religious worship in their Parish Church."

Instead of one rector, scarcely ever resident, he

determined to create several, who should be perpetually resident, and form them into a corporation, charged with the religious superintendence of the parish, and endowed with the tithes and glebes of the church, to which he made a comparatively small addition from his private resources. Henry V. "for 200 marks duly paid" granted the licence.

The Bishop (then of Lichfield and Coventry) justly commended the "pious intention," and with the express assent and consent of the parishioners, gathered together at the tolling of the big bell, decreed that their Parish Church should be erected into a collegiate one, &c., and it was ordained that the college then and there established should consist of one chaplain-master, or warden, of eight associate chaplains (socii cepellani) and other ministers-i.e., four lay clerks and six choristers-"to serve God there," &c. "For its endowment this decree appropriated all the parochial revenues, which, according to a survey in 1322, comprised eight burgesses in 'Mauncestre' and the manors of Newton and Kirkmanshulme (Parson's Island), with woods, pastures, and appurtenances, valued at 200 marks a year, and now represented by 1,220 acres of land in and about Manchester, with £3,000 a year in tithes," &c.

"Thus, then, and for such purpose was the college established, with a body of statutes confirmed by his reverend fathership' the Bishop, and with a church built by that venerable man' Thomas De La Warre, at a further cost of some £60,000 of present currency, derived entirely from his own private revenues." (Account of the Cathedral Commission from newspaper cutting, December 22nd, 1853.)

Reginald, already mentioned as fifth Baron West and sixth Baron De La Warr, was succeeded by his son Richard, seventh Baron, a staunch supporter of the House of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses; died 1497. Succeeded by his son Thomas, K.G., eighth Baron; died 1525. Succeeded by his son Thomas.

This Sir Thomas West, ninth Lord De La Warre and seventh Lord West, had livery of his lands September 1st, 1475, then under age. He had a grant in special tail from Henry VII. in 1485—86 of the Castle, Barony, Manor, &c., of Barnber, Sussex, of several manors of the towns of Shoreham and Horsham, &c., which had vested in the Crown under the attainder of John Duke of Norfolk, K.B., at the creation of Arthur Prince of Wales, for his services in Flanders against the French in 1492, and also at Blackheath, June 22nd, 1497. He was elected Knight of the Garter, and installed at Windsor May 2nd, 1510. He was Knight Banneret in the expedition to Therouene, and Tournay, at the battle of "the Spurs" August 16th, 1513. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh, and sister and heir of Sir John, Mortimer, of Mortimer Hall, South Hants, and had, with daughters, an only surviving son.

Sir Thomas, tenth Lord De La Warre, who was with his father at the siege of Tournay, &c. He was knighted at Lisle October 14th, 1513; elected Knight of the Garter December 1st, 1549; married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Bonville, Knight; died September 25th, 1554, when the Baronies of West and De La Warr fell into abeyance.

William West, nephew of the ninth Baron, having served in the English Army in Picardy, was knighted February, 1568, and fully restored in blood by Act of Parliament in March following. He was created Baron De La Warr in 1572, and, dying in 1595, was succeeded by his son Thomas, who was succeeded by Thomas, third Baron De La Warr, Captain-General of Virginia, of whom there is the following account in Burke's "America" (1758):—

"SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA.

"Near half of the first colony was destroyed by the savages; and the rest, consumed and worn down by fatigue and famine, deserted the country, and returned home in despair. The second colony was cut off to a man, in a manner unknown; but they were supposed to be destroyed by the Indians.

"The third had the same dismal fate; and the fourth, quarrelling amongst themselves, neglecting their agriculture to hunt for gold, and provoking the Indians by their insolent and unguarded behaviour, lost several of their people, and were returning, the poor remains of them in a famishing and desperate condition to England, when just in the mouth of Chesapeak Bay they met the Lord Delawar with a squadron loaded with provisions and everything for their relief and defence, who persuaded them to return. This nobleman travelled with as much zeal and assiduity to cherish and support the froward infancy of this unpromising colony, as some have used in its better times for purposes of another kind.

"Regardless of his life, and inattentive to his fortune, he entered upon this long and dangerous voyage, and accepted this barren province, which had nothing of a government but its anxieties and its cares, merely for the service of his country; and he had no other reward than that retired and inward satisfaction which a good mind feels in indulging its own propensity to virtue, and the prospect of those just honours which the latest posterity will take a pleasure in bestowing upon those who prefer the interest of posterity to their own. After he had prevailed upon the people to return, he comforted them under their misfortunes; he pointed out their causes, and united the tenderness of a father with the steady severity of a magistrate; he healed their divisions, and reconciled them to authority and government, by making them feel, by his conduct, what a blessing it could be made.

"When he had settled the colony within itself, his next care was to put them on a proper footing with regard to the Indians, whom he found very haughty and assuming on account of the late miserable state of the English; but by some well-timed and vigorous steps, he humbled them, showed he had power to chastise them, and courage to exert that power; and, after having awed them into very peaceable dispositions, and settled his colony in a very growing condition, he retired home for the benefit of his health, which, by his constant attention to business and the air of an uncultivated country, had been impaired; but he left his son, with the spirit of his father, his deputy, and Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Summers, the Hon.

George Piercy, Sir Ferdinand Wenman, and Mr. Newport for his council. These, with other persons of rank and fortune, attended him on this expedition, which gave a credit to the colony. Though there are in England many young gentlemen of fortunes disproportioned to their rank, I fear we should not see the names of so many of them engaged in an expedition which had no better appearance than this had at that time. Lord Delawar did not forget the colony on his return to England, but, considering himself as nearer the fountain head, thought it his duty to turn the spring of the Royal favour more copiously upon the province which he superintended. For eight years together he was indefatigable in doing everything that could tend to the peopling, the support, and the good government of this settlement; and he died in the pursuit of the same object in his voyage to Virginia, with a large supply of people, clothing, and goods.

"It is one of the most necessary, and, I am sure, it is one of the most pleasing, parts of this design to do justice to the names of those men, who, by their greatness of mind, their wisdom and their goodness, have brought into the pale of civility and religion these rude and uncultivated parts of the globe; who could discern the rudiments of a future people, wanting only time to be unfolded in the seed; who could perceive, amidst the losses and disappointments and expenses of a beginning colony, the great advantages to be derived to their country from such undertakings, and who could pursue them, in spite of the malignity and narrow wisdom of the world. The ancient world had its Osiris and

Erichthonius, who taught them the use of grain; their Bacchus, who instructed them in the culture of the vine; and their Orpheus and Linus, who first built towns and formed civil societies. The people of America will not fail, when time has made things venerable, and when an intermixture of people has moulded useful truths into popular opinions, to mention with equal gratitude, and perhaps similar heightening circumstances, her Columbus, her Castro, her Gasca, her De Poincy, her Delawar, her Baltimore, and her Penn."

He was succeeded by his son Henry, who died 1628. Succeeded by his son Charles. Succeeded by his son John; died 1723. Succeeded by his son John, P.C., K.B., Lord of the Bedchamber to George I., Treasurer of the Household and P.C., 1731; Governor and Captain-General, New York, 1737; Captain and Colonel 1st Life Guards the same year; Brigadier-General, 1741—42; at the Battle of Dettingden, 1743; Governor of Tilbury Fort, 1747, and of the islandof Guernsey; General of Horse, 1765. On the accession of George III. he was created Viscount Cantelupe and Earl De La Warr by patent, March 18th, 1761.

He married, first, the Lady Charlotte McCarthy,*

* THE LADY CHARLOTTE McCARTHY.

Here lies, in whom Heaven, prodigally kind, The strongest sense with softest beauty joined; Who spring from ancestors of high descent, Reflecting back more honours than they lent. Severe of conduct, yet with every grace, A mind replete with beauties like her face. Beings like her should 'scape the silent urn, As angels visit earth, and back to heav'n return.

HEDGES.

daughter of Donagh Earl of Clancarty. She died February 7th, 1734—5.

He married, secondly, Ann, daughter of Edward Thornicroft, and relict of George Lord Abergavenny. She died 1748. By his first wife he had three daughters and two sons, the elder of whom, John, succeeded to the title.

Married, August 8th, 1756, Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-General John Wynyard.

Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, 1761; Lieutenant-General, 1770; Master of the Horse to Her Majesty, 1776; died, 1777. Succeeded by his son, William Augustus, third Earl; died, unmarried, January 22nd, 1783. Succeeded by his brother, John Richard, fourth Earl, who married Catherine, daughter of Henry Lyel, Esq., of Bourne, near Cambridge.

He died, July 28, 1795, and was succeeded by his only son, George John, fifth Earl De La Warr. (See page 262.)

The Cambridgeshire property came to the De La Warr family through the marriage of the fourth Earl. Bourne is a very interesting old house. The fifth Earl spent a large sum of money on it just before he rebuilt Buckhurst. The late Earl sold the house some years ago, and since then the present Earl has disposed of the estate. The following is an account of a visit of the late Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort to the fifth Earl De La Warr at Bourne, December, 1843:—

"The following morning was spent by the Prince in shooting, at Cobb's Wood; and in the afternoon he accompanied the Queen to Bourne, an ancient seat belonging to Earl De La Warr, where they went over the principal rooms, in one of which Earl De La Warr called the Queen's attention to an ancient chimneypiece, originally at Haslingfield, and said to have been in the same room in which Queen Elizabeth slept the night previous to visiting Cambridge in 1564."

The De La Warrs in the fifteenth century owned the Manor of Manchester, and also had large possessions in Sussex.

In the beginning of the fourteenth century Folkington, Sussex, belonged to Roger la Warr, and subsequently to the Earls De La Warr.

Early in the sixteenth century Thomas West, Lord La Warr, owned Halnaker, near Chichester, and made additions to the house, residing here principally until 1549, when Henry VIII. exchanged with him the dissolved priory of Wherwell, in Hampshire. He then went to live at Offington, near Worthing, which also belonged to him.

In Boxgrove Church, near Chichester, there are some beautiful monuments to the De La Warrs; one a Renaissance shrine of 1532, inscribed "of yr charite pray for ye souls of Thomas La Warre, and Elysabeth hys wyf."

The priory of Boxgrove was transferred to Lord De La Warr, who made an exchange with the parish, giving the quire as the Parish Church, and pulling down the Parish Church proper, and the rest of the monastic buildings.

Three bells were sold to Lord De La Warre, 38 cwt., at 13s. 4d. the cwt.— $f_{.}25$ 6s. 8d.

Thomas Lord La Warre, who died in 1554, was buried at Broadwater, near Worthing.

This Lord De La Warr left his mantel and surcoat of the Order (of the Garter) to make an altar cloth at Broadwater Church.

"1279, Roger de la Ware holds four hides in Chelinton and Burne (i.e., Willingdon and Eastbourne). He said he held them of the Abbot of Westminster." ("Sussex Arch.")

CANTELUPE FAMILY.

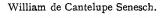
William De Cantilupe, the first of this family on record, served the office of sheriff for the counties of Warwick and Leicestershire in the 3, 4, 5 years of King John.

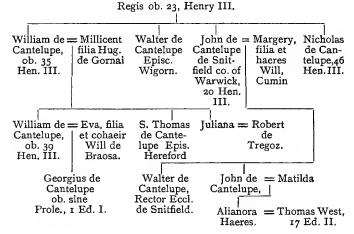
He was afterwards one of that Monarch's chief counsellors. In the reign of Henry III. he remained faithful to the cause of Royalty. He died in 1238, leaving four sons. One, William, Steward to the King, and a person of great influence, married the Lady Millicenta, Countess of Evreux, daughter of Hugh Lord Gournay.

("The Gournays were of the prime nobility of Normandy, neerly allyd to the Soveraigne Dukes of that Country and as neer to our glorious and blessed King Edward the Confessor.") — "Life and Gests of S. Thomas Cantilupe," Gant., 1674.

In the reign of Edward II., Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir John de Cantelupe, married Sir Thomas West, ancestor of the present Earl De La Warr, who also bears the title of Viscount Cantelupe, and is thus the representative of the family of St. Thomas of Hereford. (See page 55.)

"In 1275 Thomas de Cantelupe, Archdeacon of Stafford, Canon of Hereford, Chancellor of the University of Oxford and also of England, when about 56 years of age was chosen Bishop of Hereford by the





chapter of that church, and was consecrated the same year, on the 8th of September, in Christ Church, Canterbury. Though he had reluctantly allowed himself to be made one of the chief pastors of the church, he was afterwards greatly distinguished for his zeal in the discharge of the important duties of his sacred office and for his earnestness in applying himself to the relief both of the spiritual and temporal wants of all committed to his charge. After a life rich in good works, and formed after the model of his Divine Lord and Master, in the words of an ancient chronicler, "he passed from this world to heaven," in the 63rd year of his age, on the 25th of August, A.D. 1282, at Montefiascone, in Tuscany, when returning from Rome, whither he had gone to obtain the settlement of some

differences which had arisen between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops subject to his jurisdiction. In the "Annals" of Nicolas Trivet, who was a contemporary of St. Thomas, the following mention is made of his death:—

"This year, 1282, the blessed Thomas, Bishop of Hereford, while on a journey to the Court of Rome, was taken from this present evil world and passed to the heavenly regions after he had with anxious care governed for seven years the flock committed to his charge. He was of noble birth, and lived from his youth devoted to God."

He was buried in the monastery of St. Severus, near the old town of Florence; but his remains were soon afterwards removed to Hereford, and in the year 1287, in the presence of King Edward I., laid in a marble tomb by the east wall of the north-west transept of the cathedral, which still exists, though the effigy and inscription is torn off and parts of it are much decayed. Leland, in his "Itinerary," mentions it as if uninjured in his days. S. Thomas de Cantelupo Epūs Herefor, lieth at this tyme in the church rychely shrined." (Leland received a commission from Henry VIII. to make a search after the antiquities of England, A.D. 1533.)

About the year 1300, or soon after, a strong desire was manifested by the King, and, as it seems, by the nation in general, that St. Thomas should be canonized and placed in the Calendar of Saints. King Edward II., in the year 1312, writing to the Pope, says:—"We rejoice greatly in the Lord, hearing and being assured of the many miracles which by the Divine aid adorn the saintly memory of Thomas de Cantilupe, formerly Bishop

of Hereford"; and, further, speaking of the great devotion of the people of England and Wales towards him, he "prays that the matter of his canonization may be proceeded with." (Fleury, "History Ecclesiastics," Vol. xviii., p. 150.)

There are extant also two other letters of Edward II. to the Pope on the same subject, one bearing date 1308 and another 1319. (See "Rymer," Vol. iii., p. 77.)

The commission which was appointed to enquire into the alleged miracles bears date 13th of July, 1307, and the canonization was completed on the 20th of April, 1320, in the time of Pope John XXII. St. Thomas Cantelupe is the last English saint in the Calendar of the Church. His festival is kept on the 2nd of October. ("York Breviary," Venice, 1493.)

Many miracles are recorded as being wrought through the intercession of this saint after his death. The ancient Chronicle of St. Matthew of Westminster makes the number one hundred and sixty-three.

In Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," Vol. i., p. 62, there is a description of the tomb, or shrine, in Hereford Cathedral as follows:—

"In the middle of the east end of the north transcept at Hereford stands the shrine or tomb of Bishop Cantelupe, patron of that church, where he sat from 1275 to 1282. His flesh was honorably buried at S. Severus Church, Florence, his heart at Ashridge,* and his bones

^{*} Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, son of Richard, King of the Romans, being a great admirer of St. Thomas, having built a monastery at Ashridge, in Buckinghamshire, obtained permission to do this.

here, where they wrought so many miracles that the registry of the church makes them amount to four hundred and twenty cures of various diseases. His tomb of red stone is altar fashioned with a large canopy of six pointed arches over it. His figure and an inscription on the verge and at the feet, all in brass, have been torn off. In the six arches on each side the tomb are six knights in mail, with swords and shields, treading on lions, griffins, and lions with double tails. Over these six more arches. The flowers and foliage in every spandril different."

These represent Knights Templars, of whom St. Thomas Cantelupe was provincial master. The arms of Cantelupe were adopted by the See of Hereford after the time of St. Thomas—viz., three leopards' heads jessant fleur de lis or, on a field gules, which is also sometimes azure. The arms of the See of Hereford were previously azure, three crowns or.

A figure of St. Thomas, with his arms in stained glass, formerly existed in the Church of Snitfield, in Warwickshire, where the family had possessions. No traces of it now remain, but Dugdale records it in his "History of Warwickshire," Vol. ii., p. 664.

At the side of the window above is represented the consecration of St. Thomas as Bishop of Hereford, and below his tomb in Hereford Cathedral visited by the sick and infirm. A special service in the Hereford Missal was used formerly on the festival of St. Thomas Cantelupe.

At Lincoln, on the north side of the South Chapel called William the Conqueror's, adjoining the Lady

Chapel, under high pointed stone arches, lies an altar tomb on a table of speckled marble, or fuelstone painted, the trunk of an armed knight having on his surcoat a fesse vair or and or between three leopards' heads jessant fleurs de lis or. Three shields with the same arms on the south side of the tomb. This belongs to Nicholas Lord Cantilupe, who died February 21st, 1372.

The Ilkeston estate came into the Cantelupe family through one of the junior branches of the Hereford Cantelupes marrying Eustachia FitzRalph, at first coheiress, afterwards sole heiress, of Ilkeston. According to tradition the Cantelupe whose tomb is in Ilkeston Church accompanied the Prince of Wales, son of Henry III. (of whom there is a head over the Sedilia). in one of the crusades, and that he died of malaria at Malta. This Cantelupe is supposed to have built the chancel of Ilkeston Church, intending to rebuild the Norman Church on a larger scale; but in consequence of his death the windows only of the aisles were altered to the transition style some years afterwards. But the chantry was erected to his memory by a Joan Cantelupe, possibly daughter of William de Brosse of Brecknock, the three windows of the chancel being transported to the outside wall.

"The Heyres Generall of the Strong Bowes and Marshalls Earles of Pembroke, of the Fitzwalters Earles of Hereford, of the Breoses, or Breuses, Lords of Abergavenny, left theyr estates and greatnes by right of marriage unto the Cantelupes." ("Life and Gests of S. Thomas Cantelupe," Gant., 1674.)

In Ilkeston Parish Church (St. Mary's) there is a monument made of Maltese stone to the memory of a Cantelupe. Extract from the notes of Francis Bassano, 1710:—

"In ye body of ye Chancell is an old erected Tomb about 2 foot $\frac{1}{2}$ high of stone and upon it in full proportion is the image of a Knight Templer in armour of male a cap a pd with mantle over it his left legg surmounted by ye right cross wayes and upon his shield between a ffess and Lebbard's headd with as many flower de lis issuing from them both ways. Under the Tomb lyeth a Stone Coffin with large white bones in it, as appeared when the ground was opened by ye side of it (Gregory, present Clerk of the Parish), his foot over against a Lyon."

"Between two pillars north of ye altar rails is a very ancient raised monument; upon it has been a large brass, and plates of brasses around it, with circumscription and also brasses of arms, but all torn off and gone."

"Nicolas de Cantelupe, Lord of Ilkeston in Darbishire, having obtained licence of King Edward III., 22nd September, in the 16th year of his reign, founded a monastery in his Park of Greyseley for a prior and twelve monks of the Order of Carthusians, to which he gave ten pounds per annum of land and rent, in the towns of Gryseley and Selleston, together with the Park of Gryseley and the advowsons of the Churches of both the said towns, which he got appropriated. And this he devoutly did for the glory of Almighty God and the increase of religion and the Divine worship,

and for the good or healthful state of the said King Edward. III and of William la Zouch, the Lord Archbishop of York, his most dear Lord and Cousin, and of Lord Henry de Lancastre Earl of Darby and of himself and Joane his wife and William his son and heir, while they should live, and for the souls of the said King, and of all the rest, when they should die, and for the soul of Tiphania his former wife and of his father and mother, and all his progenitors and heirs; wherefore he by his special deed gave to God and the blessed Trinity, Father, and Son, and Holy Ghost, and the Prior and Monks of the Carthusian Order in the Monastery called (the Fair Vale) Bella Vallis, which he had builded for them in his said Park of Gryseley, and their successors, there serving God according to the custom, order, and rule of the Mother Church of the Carthusians, the said Monastery and Park of Gryseley adjoyning, and three hundred acres of land, ten mess, twelve boyats, with the appurtenances in Gryseley . . . which his natives, or villains, held of him in the said town in villanage, together with the said villains, their chattels, sequels,* and sects, † &c., &c., with the advowsons of the churches of the said towns of Gryseley and Selleston. The said Prior and Monks and their successors should have common of pasture for all manner of cattle whatsoever and wheresoever they couched, or whencesoever they came, thro' his whole Dominion or Lordship and Demesnes of Gresly and Selleston in all places and times

^{*} Sequels = Services.

[†] Sects = Suits.

where his other freeholders had and that they should have stone for all the work of the Church and their houses and marle to marle their lands in all the said places except his Park of Kirkestall. To this deed were witnesses his said cousin, the Archbishop of York, Richard, Bishop of Durham, Thomas of Lincoln, Roger of Couventre and Lichfield, Henry de Lancastre, Earl of Darby, William Earl of Northampton, and William Earl of Huntingdon, &c., &c.

"Dated Gryseley, 9th December, 1343.

"In 12 Edward III. John de Monte conveyed to Nicholas de Cantelupe, Lord of Ilkeston, the manor and advowson of the church, and all the land he had in Neuthorp.

"John, the son of Robert de Cantelupe, and Maud, wife of the said John, granted all the lands in Wodeburge which should happen to them after the death of Sir Ralph de Wodeburge, father of the said Maud, to Henry de Wodeburge 21 Ed. I.

"The Monastery of Rufford got many several small parcels, which made the monks' interest here to be the most considerable, yet the advowson of the church remained with the heirs of Hugh Fitz-Ralph, and William de Douseby was parson here uppon the presentation of Nicolas de Cantelupe about 16 Ed. III.

"Notwithstanding, this had been esteemed a member of the Chapelry of Blyth, and given by King John to Walter, Archbishop of Roan," &c., &c., &c. (Thoroton's "Antiquities of Nottinghamshire," pub. 1677.)

Copy of inscription on brass in north wall of

chancel of St. Peter's Church, Pitton, near Salisbury, Wilts.

"Here lyeth buried the body of Edward Zouche Esquyer ye second sonne of John Zouche Knight, lord Zouche Sentmor and Cantelupe, who deceased the fyrst of December Anno Domini 1580, and in the xxiiith yere of the Raigne of our Soveraigne lady quene Elyzabeth."

C. Essenhigh Corke.]

[Copyright

KNOLE. SOUTH AND EAST FRONT,

This magnificent house has been in the possession of the Sackville family for the last three centuries, with the exception of a short interval. The earliest authentic account of it dates back to the year 1199, when the Manor and Estate of Knole, with those of Braborne, or Bradborne, Kemsing, and Seale, belonged to Baldwin de Bethun, Earl of Albemarle, who, in 1203, gave them in frank marriage with his daughter Alice to William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, after whose death his eldest brother, William Mareschal, succeeded to the Earldom and estates; but, taking part with the rebellious Barons at the latter end of King John's reign and the beginning of that of Henry III., his lands were escheated to the Crown, during which time (according to "Hasted's History of Kent") these manors were probably granted to Falcatius (or Fulk) de Brent, a soldier of fortune, of mean extraction, who had come from the Low Countries with some foreign auxiliaries to King John's assistance, and found such favour, both from that Monarch and his son, Henry III., that he was invested with considerable power, and had the lands of many Barons conferred on him. Afterwards he became guilty of great cruelties and oppressions, and, having sided with Louis of France in his design of invading England, he was banished and died in Italy.

The Earl of Pembroke, returning to his allegiance,

w.

again obtained possession of the manors. The Earl and his three brothers dying without issue, the estates devolved on their five sisters and their heirs. Roger, son of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who married Maud, the eldest sister, died seised of these estates about the year 1270, and was succeeded by his nephew. In 1282 he conveyed them to Otho de Grandison, who was succeeded by his brother William, and his grandson, Sir Thomas Grandison (according to Philpott), transferred Knole to Geoffry de Say.

He was summoned to Parliament in 1327, and was afterwards appointed Admiral of the Fleet, being at that time a knight-banneret. He married Maud, daughter of Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, by whom he left issue one son, William, and three daughters, who became co-heiresses of this property, which continued in the family until Ralph Leghe conveyed the whole estate by sale to James Fiennes, whose grandmother was the youngest of these three co-heiresses. He was a distinguished soldier in the wars with France under Henry V. In 1446 he was summoned to Parliament, by an especial writ, as Lord Say and Sele, and, on account of his great services, advanced to the dignity of a baron of this Realm by the title of Lord Say. He was appointed Constable of Dover Castle, Warden of the Cinque Ports, Lord Chamberlain, K.C. and Lord Treasurer of England, &c. His son, Sir William Fiennes, Lord Say and Sele, sold Knole to Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, for 400 marks. In Kilburne's "Survey of Kent" it is stated that the Archbishop "rebuilt the manor-

house, enclosed a park round the same, and resided much at it."

At his death, March 30th, 1486, he bequeathed the manor, &c., to the See of Canterbury. Archbishop Moreton, his successor, resided here much, and expended large sums in repairing and enlarging the house. Henry VII. visited him here more than once during the year 1496.

The Archbishop died at Knole, October, 1500, and was succeeded by Henry Dene, Bishop of Salisbury, who lived principally at his Palace at Otford. He died at Lambeth in 1502, and was succeeded by Archbishop Warham, who frequently resided at Knole between the years 1504—14, and received several visits from the Kings Henry VII. and VIII. He afterwards greatly improved Otford Palace, and often lived there, until his death in 1532.

He was succeeded by Archbishop Cranmer, who granted Knole, with other manors, valued at £503 14s. 5d., to Henry VIII. and his successors. He is said to have resided here frequently during the seven years preceding the surrender of the property.

Knole, with its park and other lands, remained in the hands of the Crown until 1553, when Edward VI. granted them to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, his wife, and their heirs, in exchange for other premises. In 1556 he sold Knole Manor, &c., but reserved to himself and his heirs for ever Knole House, orchards, gardens, outbuildings, &c..

After King Edward's death Knole again became Crown property.

Queen Mary granted the estate to Cardinal Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, for his natural life, and for one year after, as he should by will direct.

The Cardinal died November 17th, 1558, and the manors, &c., again became vested in the Crown. Queen Elizabeth granted them to Sir Robert Dudley, Knt., afterwards Earl of Leicester, in 1561, to hold the same in capite by Knight's service; he surrendered them to the Queen about five years later, and in 1567 she granted the reversion and fee-simple of these estates to Thomas Sackville, afterwards Baron Buckhurst, first Earl of Dorset. (See page 189.)

The water-spouts bear his initials and the dates 1605 and 1607. The Earl was succeeded by his son Robert, who died in the following year, when the Earldom and estates descended to his son Richard.

In 1612 Knole was conveyed by him to Henry Smith, Esq., citizen and Alderman of London, the Earl, however, reserving to himself and his heirs a lease at an annual rent. By his last will he desired that the rent of Knole (then let to the Earl of Dorset at £100 per annum) be annually distributed among five parishes in Surrey.

"It is said H. Smith died seised of Knole House and Park, with the Manors of Knole, Sevenoaks, Kemsing, Seale, and the advowson of Sevenoaks and Seale." (In a note above it says, "Purchased by Mr. Smith of Richard, Earl of Dorset, for £10,000, allotted to various parishes in Surrey.") From M.S.

Richard, third Earl of Dorset, died in 1624, and was succeeded by his brother Edward, who appears to have

lived at Knole the greater part of his life. He was succeeded by his son Richard, the fifth Earl, who married the Lady Frances Cranfield, eldest daughter of Lionel Earl of Middlesex, and eventually became sole heir of her brother Lionel, third Earl of Middlesex. He resided much at Knole, which is confirmed by the Arms of Cranfield being over the gateway on a sun-dial in the garden, and in other places, with those of Sackville. There is furniture in the State rooms which was presented to the Earl of Middlesex, when Lord Treasurer, by King James I.

The Manor and Estate of Knole, alienated by the third Earl, were redeemed under an Act of Parliament by virtue of which the trustees of Henry Smith, Esq., re-assigned the fee simple of the Manor of Knole, with mansion, park, and lands, to Richard, fifth Earl of Dorset, for an adequate consideration applicable to the purpose of the charity—namely, a perpetual clear yearly rent-charge of £130.—From "Guide to Knole House," by J. H. Brady, F.R.A.S.

"Richard Earl of Dorset, by Act of Parliament 13 Charles II., gave a rent-charge of £130 per annum issuing out of a farm at Bexhill, and Cowding, co. Sussex, in exchange for the manor-house, park, and other property at Knole."—From MS.

In 1726—27 land adjoining Knole Park of the value of £8 per annum was by Act of Parliament vested in Lionel Duke of Dorset and his heirs, in lieu of which he gave a clear rent-charge of £10 per annum, part of a fee farm rent of £40 issuing out of the Manor of Heddington, Oxfordshire.

In 1791, by Act of Parliament, another exchange was made, and the best part of the Sevenoaks Estate was vested in the then Duke and his heirs, and in 1793 Lord Amherst gave a clear rent, charged on a farm in Horley, Surrey, of £20 per annum, in exchange for land at Riverhead.

Lionel Lord Sackville, fifth son of the fifth Earl De La Warr, now owns Knole.

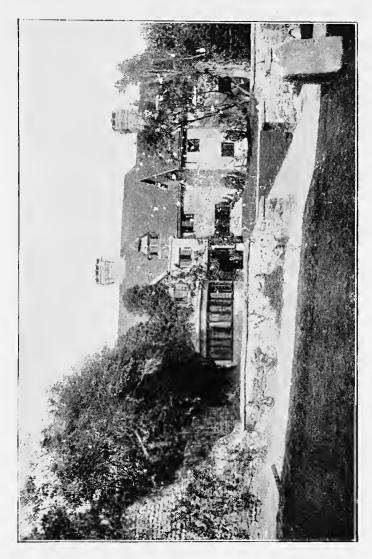
It will be noticed from the engravings (taken from the excellent photographs of Essenhigh Corke, of Sevenoaks) the immense area of ground covered by the house—viz., four acres.

There are 365 rooms, 540 windows, and 52 staircases.

Manor-house, Bexhill.

In the year 1570 Lord Buckhurst was seised of the Manor of Bexhill. In 1613 Richard Earl of Dorset was Lord, and in this noble family it has ever since been vested.

The house, which has been thoroughly restored by the present Earl and Countess De La Warr, contains arches, &c., of the early English period—about the thirteenth century. Part of the building is known as the prison, and not far from the house on the south is a terraced field, commanding a grand view over Pevensey Bay, and called the "pleasure-house field," supposed to have been an ancient pleasance of the Bishops of Chichester, who formerly owned the property. St. Richard de la Wyche frequently lived here, and is thought to have rebuilt the house.



The above photographic reproduction has been kindly lent by The Beshill Chronicle,) THE MANOR HOUSE, BENHILL-ON-SEA.

In 1448 the Bishop of Chichester, Moleyns, had licence to embark 2,000 acres of land in Bexhill, and to enclose with stone and embattle his manor of the same name.

The earliest mention of this manor is found in Domesday Book, where it is called the Manor of Bexelei, held by Oshern, the Earl of En.

Bishop Alric (of Selsey, in 1057) held it of King Edward because it was annexed to the Bishopric, and he continued to hold it until King William gave the Castle of Hastings to the Earl. Under the Saxon Prince it was rated at 20 hides. The value of the entire manor in the reign of the Confessor was £20. It has since been devastated; it is now estimated at £18 10s.

On the transference of the See of Selsey to Chichester the Bishops appear to have got hold of this paramount manor. In 1147 King Stephen granted and confirmed to Hilary, Bishop of Chichester, and his successors, for ever the Manor of Bexle, with the hundred and churches and with all its appurtenances, which John Earl of Angi or En had with the consent of the King. The manor remained in their hands in 1535, for amongst the records of first fruits and tenths of the Bishop of Chichester are mentioned demesne lands in Bexhill, £7; quit and copyhold rents, £9 18s. 1d. Queen Elizabeth, in 1558, for the restitution of Crown revenues by deed of exchange, dated July 12th, 1561, during the vacancy of the See of Chichester, inter alia. took into her hands the Manor of Bexhill, otherwise Beckeshill, and lands, &c., there belonging.

Richard Sackville was patron of the living of Bexhill in the year 1562.

The patronage is now vested in the Bishop of Chichester, and the Rev. T. T. Churton, M.A., examining chaplain to the Bishop, is Rector. What was once a fishing village is now one of the most rising towns on the south coast. It has recently received the charter of incorporation, and the Earl De La Warr, who has done so much to develop the place, is the provisional Mayor.

Dorset House, Southover.

This house was built by Lord Buckhurst, on part of the grounds formerly belonging to Lewes Priory, and with Caen stone taken from the Priory. That house having been "casually burnt down," his lordship did not rebuild it, but gave his steward, Mr. Newton, materials from the ruins wherewith to build himself a house, which was afterwards known as Southover House, subsequently Southover Priory, and now as Southover Grange.

Lewes Priory, which was at one time inhabited by the Earls of Dorset and known as the "Lord's Place," was also burned down. A portrait of the Earl of Dorset was preserved in the family of W. Newton, Esq., an ancestor of the Mr. Newton who was estate steward to the Earls of Dorset and died in 1648.

Dorset House, London.

This house was burnt down in 1666.

[Copyright.

KNOLE. WEST FRONT.

C. Essenhigh Corke.]

Dorchester House, London.

In the year 1828 this house was left by the Lady Caroline Damer, granddaughter of the first Duke of Dorset, to the fifth Duke of Dorset. She also left her villa at Chiswick to his Grace's brother, Lord George Sackville.

HARTFIELD.

The greater part of the parish of Hartfield still belongs to the Sackville Family, and the present Earl De La Warr is patron of the living.

Horsfield, in his "History of Sussex," says :-

"The Hundred of Hartfield includes two parishes, Hartfield and Withyham, and comprises 17,500 acres. It is bounded on the east by the Hundred of Rotherfield, south partly by the Hundred of Rotherfield and partly by the Hundred of Rushmonden, on the west by the Hundred of East Grinstead, and on the north by the County of Kent."

"Domesday Book," A.D. 1085:

"In Hertevel Hundred the Earl 1 himself holds Wildene 2 in demesne. Earl Herald held it. Then, and now it vouched for 2 hides. 3 There is land for 7 ploughs. In demesne are 2; and 7 villeins 4 and 3 bordars 5 have ploughs. In the time of King Edward 6

2 7

¹ The Earl, *i.e.*, of Mortain. Earl Robert of Mortain, half-brother to William the Conqueror.

^{&#}x27; Hide, a Saxon term, meaning probably as much land as one plough could cultivate.

⁴ Villeins = persons in absolute servitude together with their children and effects.

^{*} Bordars = cottagers.

⁶ King Edward the Confessor.

and afterwards it was worth 60 shillings. Now 70 shillings.

"In Hertevel Walter holds I hide of the Earl, and it vouches for so much. Carle held it as alodium.¹ There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne is one plough and a half, and 6 villeins and 2 serfs with one plough and a half. There is I mill of 4 shillings and 350 eels and 3 acres of meadow, and wood for pannage² for 5 hogs. In the time of King Edward, and now, 40 shillings. When received, 20 shillings.

"In the same Hundred the Earl has one hide and a half outside the rape and belonging to the Manor of Ramelle.³ Earl Godwine⁴ held them, and they never paid geld.⁵ There is land for 6 ploughs. There are 7 villeins and 1 bordar with 5 ploughs. There is wood for 40 hogs. In the time of King Edward, and now, 40 shillings. When received 30 shillings.

"In the same Hundred Ralph holds to farm of the Earl I hide outside the rape. Azor held it as alodium, and it never paid geld. There is land for 2 ploughs. There are 3 villeins with 2 ploughs. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, and now, 10 shillings.

"In Apedroc⁶ the Earl himself holds half a hide. It has never paid geld. It is outside the rape. Queen

¹ Alodium = the tenure of tenants and possessors chiefly before the Conquest, free but subject to the land tax of Hidage.

² Pannage = feeding of hogs in woods, also the price of their so feeding.

³ Ramelle = Rodmell.

^{*} Earl Godwine = a Saxon noble.

⁵ Geld = Land tax, particularly the tax called Dane-geld.

⁶ Apedroc = possibly Upper Parrock in Hartfield.

Eddid¹ held it. There is land for 2 ploughs. There are 2 villeins with 1 plough and a half. Wood for 40 hogs and 12 shillings. There is one rod there, in which the Earl has his hall. In like manner Earl Herald had it, and took it away from S. John. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, and now, 52 shillings."

From "Sussex Arch."

"Lecelina de Denton in free widowhood having been the wife of Richard de Hertefeld with the assent of Walter de Hertfeld, son and heir of Richard, grants one acre in parochia de Burna,² &c., &c. Among the witnesses is Radulpes de Lesthalle, which is plainly del Esthalle, so that we have here very early mention of two Eastbourne names, Hertfeld and Esthall, the now lost name of one of the boroughs (see Vol. XLII., p. 206). The date of the foregoing is not much later than 1153.

"In Terta de Nevill, Peter de Savoy holds the honour of Aquila (between 1241—1269). These hold of the same honour (inter alia) Hen: de Hertefeld, 4 fees in Hertefeld List of Knights Fees in the Rape of Pevensey, circa 1300. Wills de Brom Horet de Hertefend, inter alia, holds 4 tolda.

"The Jurors of Est Grensted report that the Queen, the mother of the King (Edward I.), holds the Barony of the Eagle and with it the burgh of Est Grensted,

¹ Queen Eddid = Editha, the fair daughter of Earl Godwin, wife of Edward the Confessor, and Queen Dowager. S. A. C. xxix. p. 135.

² I.e., Eastbourne.

half the vill of Seford, and 9½ Hundreds belonging to the said Barony, viz., Wylendon, Burne, Langebruge, Faxeburge, Totenore, Thille, Scepelake, Hertesed (i.e., Hertefeld), Grensted, and half Ryston of the Lord King in capite rendering therefor £10 per annum. And the aforesaid Barony is worth £300 per annum.

"Charters of the Priory of St. Pancras at Lewes, 1100—1400, mostly undated.

"Agreement between the monks of Lewes and Walter de Hertefelde (Hartfield), whereby the monks hold the land of Cudenovra of the said Walter, paying him for the same 3s. a year.

"Walter de Hertefeld, son and heir of Rie de Hertefeld, has granted to the monks of Lewes all the land in Cudenore which they held in the time of his grandfather and father.

"Henr' de Hertefeld witnesses (inter alia) a deed in favour of the monks of Lewes.

"Edmund de Passelye (Pashley House, near Battle, represents the name) received in 1283 a grant of free warren from Edward I. in his demesne lands (inter alia), Hertefeld, the King's rights being reserved.

"Art. Proofs of Age of Sussex Families, Temp. Edw. III. to Edw. IV.:-

"De Brom. Proof of the age of John, son and heir of Robert de Brom, deceased, taken at Hertefeld on

¹ Matilda de Brom, the grandmother, was one of four co-heiresses, died in 1295, seized of a messuage and curtilage in Hartfield holden of the Honour of the Eagle then in the King's hands worth 125. a year and 20 acres of arable and 3 acres of meadow land all in Hartfield. One-fourth of the advowson of Hartfield (the

Sunday, in the Octaves of Easter (30 April), 2 Edw. II. 1318. John, perpetual vicar of Hertefeld, is sworn to give evidence to the jurors:- John and William de Dalingregge (of Bolebrook), Gilbert de Heys, Robert Atte Hethe Maurice de Hodleye, John Fabyan, Simon le Bordwryte, Gilbert Geffrey, Laurence Bulfinch, Robert Wildbor, Thomas Atte Parrok, William Atteboure, Robert Atterie, and John de Bosegate. All say that the said John was twenty-one years old on the Feast of St. Benedict the Abbot, 12 January last past, to wit, 2 Edw. II., that he was born at Hertefeld, and baptised in the Church there by the aforesaid John, the vicar. And this they knew well because the said John the vicar was admitted and instituted into his said vicarage by Gilbert de St° Leopards, Bishop of Chichester, on the 6 of the nones of October, 1296 ao Edw. I. And they know it for another reason because the said Robert de Brom married Joan, his wife, at Lewes, on Sunday in the Quinzanes of Easter (8th April), 24 Edw. I., 1296, and brought the said Joan, his wife, to Hertefeld on the Feast of Pentecost (13 May), held his marriage feast in his hall of Hertefeld, where all the deponents

whole worth 25 marks a year) belonged to the tenement. Her son Robert died in 1317, seized of a messuage and 24 acres of land and I acre of marsh worth 6s. 3d., and 14s. rents in Hartfield holden in capite by knight's service of the Honour of the Eagle then in the King's Hands, and of the lesser fee of Moreton and by the service of castleward to Pevensey Castle and sheriff's aid of 10d. and hundred silver of 5d. to Dodeleswell. Inquisition held at Hartfeld 26 February, 1318. Close Roll 2 Edw. II., No. 15.

¹ 1288—1305.

² The old Lodge (?)

were and feasted together with many other relations and friends of the said Robert and Joan.

"Juspeximur Charter of Edward II., 20 Novr. 1320, records in possession of Michelham Priory, demesne land in Hertfeld and Cuden with a capital messuage rents and all other appertenances acquired from Agnes de Montaente, also that W^m Russel and Lucy, his wife, a tenement in Holenyche with capital messuage lands, woods, rents, meadows, and other appurtenances in Hartfield (now Hollywish Farm, the property in 1835 of Lieut.-Gen. Maitland).

"Master Walter, Rector of the Church at Hartfield, appears as a witness to a grant by the Prior of Lewes Peter de Ioceux circa (1336), to Walter le Fyke of a piece of land called Feldlonde in the Parish of East Grinstead of the manor of Imberhome."

GUILDS.

Writs for returns of these (issued I November, 1388) were proclaimed at Hartfield 8 January by John Bradebrugg, bailiff of the liberty of John, King of Castelle and Leon of the Duchy of Lancaster and honour of the Eagle. There had been an arrangement between him and Edw. III. as to this rape and Castle. Add MSS. 5702, p. 314. No return extant of this Guild.

THE COLLEGE CHURCH OF MALLING.

Temporal possessions in the said County of Sussex Colman's Hache Reddit diversorum tenentium ibidem per annum v^s vij^d ob.

20 March, 35 Hen. VIII.

John Shery in his Will I August, 5 Edw. VI., inter alia my parte and purparte of the manors of Bravelly and Lainerby (Brambletye and Lavertye) in Grysnsted and Hartfield to James Pykes and his heirs with remainder to my nephew John Monke.

John Hart the elder of Hartfield. Will proved at Lewes between 1528 and 1549.

John Richardson Johis Fray Wilmi Fray

Will proved at Lewes, 1451 to 1549.

IRON WORKS.

15 February, 1574. Amongst list of forges, &c. Dyvers fordgs and furnaces in Hartfelde. George Bulleyn of Hartefeild was an iron master (probably of Hever Castle family.)

Return, 15 Feb., 1574.

The Queen's Majesty has one forge, one furnace in Ashdown Forest (Ashdown Forest was in the hands of the Crown). (Budgen's map shows one furnace only in the Forest—New Furnace.) (?) Newbridge Furnace, near Coleman's Hatch. (?)

Furnaces and places where they are planted, 1574. Henry Boyer one fordge in Tinsley (in Worth Parish), and a double furnace at Newbridge, 1 furnace in Moore Forest.

John Wilson, Esq., who was at Searles in Fletching in 1589, afterwards lived at Holmesdale, when he with others became proprietor of iron furnaces at Ashurst

¹ Near Colman's Hatch.

and Cowden in Kent, and at Hartfield and elsewhere in Sussex.

John Bowyer, 1634.

Temp. Edw. III. the names occur in a Subsidy Roll of William Atte Boure and John Atte Boure for the Hundred of Hartfield, and 14 Edw. IV. (1475). John Bower, Junr., of Hartfield occurs in a fine—Boure = i.e. Borrer.

HARTFIELD NOTICES IN SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

Sussex Gentry in 1588, who contributed to the defence of the country at the time of the Spanish Invasion.

				£	s .	d.
April 30. John Bulman of I	Hartfi	eld.		25	0	0
" William Alfere	y, of	Har	tfie ld ,	_		
died 1592				25	0	0
" John Nowell (?)	of H	artf	ield	25	0	0
Wm. Fidge holds by copp	ie 12 .	June	1632			
one cottage and 1 acre of land	at Ch	uck	hatch.	0	0	3
Ditto one cottage and one	a.	r.	p.			
garden there	2	0	0	0	О	3
Richard Pulman 27 Sept.						
1644	12	0	0	0	I	0
John Gourd holds by						
coppie dated 11 Octbr. 1636						
one messuage and tenement,						
one barne, and 3 parcels of						
land called Reades, contain-						
ing, at Chuckhatch in Hart-						
field	6	0	0	0	0	II
w.					X	

Henry Willet by right of his wife holds by coppie	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.
dated 7 Jan, 1639, one						
small messuage and one						
acre of land at Chuckhatch	I	0	0	0	0	3
Stephen Jones, 3 acres	•	^	^	^	_	
at Chuckhatch late Simons Drew Devall ¹ by copy	3	0	0	0	0	4
blank 16 (sic) a tenement						
and 12 acres of land at						
Chuckhatch late Pullmans.				0	ı	0
William Fidge by copy						
(no date) 16 (sic) 2 cottages						
and half an acre of land at						
Chuckhatch				0	0	4
John Wickens holds by						
coppie dated 17 Octr. 1637 one messuage, one barn and						
5 pieces of land at Colman's						
Hatch, in Hartfield, con-						
taining 10 acres, also one						
tenement, one orchard, one						
garden, and one acre of land						
called Snowes at Coleman's						
Hatch in Hartfield	II	. 0	0	0	2	4
Robert Cornbridge holds						ľ
by coppie dated 17 Novr.						
1640 one tenement and 4						

parcels of assert lands called

¹ French name, origin of Divall, Divol, &c.

Crabbes, 9 acres at Coleman's Hatch, and also 4½	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.
acres land called Quavocke	13	2	0	0	1	10
John Gooty held by						
coppie dated 22 March						
1641 certain lands called						
Toades and Sawler's hold						
containing in Hartfield	9	0	0	0	I	4
3 June, 1650.—Broad-						
stone walk and ground in						
the Parishes of East Grin-						
stead and Hartfield	24	0	0	12	0	0
Lancaster Great Park	13,991	0	27	11,256	13	4
Comedean walke ground	16	0	0	8	12	0
Old Lodge	12	0	0	6	0	0
Franchises.—There are b	elongin	g t	o ti	he said	\mathbf{P}	ark
divers parcels of land, part	and par	cel	of	the said	Pa	rk,
Quavocke Common or Gree	_					

Coleman's Hatch Green, without Coleman's Hatch and the pale there.

Chuckhatch Green, without Coleman's Hatch.
Ditto.

Newbridge lands.—In the tenure or occupation of the Earl of Dorset or his assignees who produceth no evidence whereby he claims to hold the same

Richard Farmer holds
Sheppards in Hartfield ... 40 0 0 0 2 2

Henry Farmer holds	a.	r.	p.		£	s.	d.
Snowes in Hartfield, late							
parcel of lands called							
Sheppards	το	0	0		O	0	8
Obadiah Elliott holds							
certain lands late Alfreyes							
near Newbridge	30	0	0		0	2	4
Obadiah Elliott and							
Richard Elliot certain lands							
called Snowes and Roffields							
near Newbridge	30	0	0		o	2	4
Common or waste ground							
in the parish of Hartfield							
(details stated)	155	2	0	I	8	13	4
Wood trees now stand-							·
ing and growing being little							
worth but for firing					4	0	0
Cottage situate in Hart-					٠		
field parish near Quave-							
brooke, now in the occupa-							
tion of Thomas Hover	0	I	0		o	13	4
The above cottage was						•	•
erected upon the soil of the							
Commonwealth by the							
father of the said Thomas							
Hover under pretence or							
licence from Sir Henry							
Compton of Brambletye,							
Compton of Diambletye,							

some time ranger of the said forest, contrary to the laws in force; the said Hover for

the times past hath nei paid rent nor done any vice for the same. Cot ford Mill and Cottes Forge in the parish	ser- ttes- ford	a.	r. _I	o .	£	s.	d.
Hartfield. Cottesford		140	0	0	35	0	0
Another places it at	•••				30	0	0
Cottesford Forge					35	0	0
29 October, 1656.							

Parliamentary Survey of Sussex, 19 Novr. 1658; Come Deane Lodge, in the parish of Hartfield, in the occupation of James Kingsland, 15a. or. op., worth per annum £5.

Common or waste ground						
in parishes of Hartfield and						
Withyham towards the						
north-east of the Forest	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.
(details stated)	1,040	0	0	95	6	8
Warren Lodge	4	0	О	4	0	0
Gardine Hill (adjoining						
Warren Lodge)	186	0	0	17	4	0
Common or waste in the						
parishes of East Grinstead						
and Hartfield (details stated)	744	I	0	136	8	0
Survey of Pevensey Rape						
delivered 18 June, 1649.						
The yearly value of lands,						
quit rents, tithes, &c., for						
Hartfield was				1,894	16	8

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS OF SUSSEX, 1649-1653.

Hartfield. — To the Claymants, Proprietors, and Comm¹⁵ of the said parish of Hartfield: Six Hundred and twenty-four acres, lying in four several parcels for the conveniency of the said Claimants, and bounded as followeth: One part whereof beginneth at the Gate of Richard Farmer of Shepherds, and thence by the lands of the said Farmer and Robert Cornbridge to Colman's Hatch; thence South-westward after the high way which leadeth towards Witch Cross the space of one furlong to a Dowle by the highway side, thence turning towards the north and by west to a cross Dowle near the corner of the foresaid Farmer's land; thence Eastward after the lands of the said Farmer to the gate aforesaid where this boundary began.

One other parcel thereof beginneth at Colman's Hatch Gate, and on Eastward by the lands of Robert Cornbridge, John Eliott, and Drew Devall, to Newbridge Gate; thence by the high way which leadeth to the ford in New Bridge river to a cross Dowle on the west side of the said River near the said ford; thence turning towards the north-west and by west from Dowle to Dowle in a right line unto a dowle on the east side the way that leadeth from Colman's Hatch Gate to Witch Cross, which the said Dowle is a furlong from Colman's Hatch aforesaid; thence after the said highway to Colman's Hatch aforesaid, where this boundary began.

And one other part thereof beginneth at Buckhurst

Park Corner, called Constable's Corner; thence towards the South South East after Buckhurst Parke Pale the space of twenty pole, to a dowle by the said pale thence turning towards the south-west from Dowle to dowle in a right line the space of one hundred twenty-six perches to a cross Dowle thence turning towards the North-west and by west from Dowle to Dowle to a cross Dowle near the forest pale; thence after the old bank and pale by the lands of Drew Devall and John Constable, to Constable's corner aforesaid where this boundary began.

"The other part thereof beginneth at Chuckhatch Gate and so on Southward by the high way as it is set forth and marked out towards Boyletts boyes* to a Dowle where the said way meeteth another way leading from Newbridge Mill towards the said Boyletts Boyes thence turning towards the west from Dowle to Dowle in a right line to a cross Dowle by Strickeridge ditch thence turning towards the north-west down the middle of the said Ditch to Newbridge river thence along the said river to a cross Dowle by a ford in the said River and so from Dowle to Dowle on the East side all the old hammers and furnace ponds bays and places where Iron works heretofore were unto the ford at Newbridge thence towards the east by Newbridge Lane and the lands of Thomas Allen to Elliotts gate and the lands of Robert Humphry and William Gotty to Cotchford Gate and the lands of the said William Gotty and Robert Humphrey to Chuckhatch gate where this boundary began.

^{*} I.e., Bois-a wood.

"There are several high ways which lie in the boundaries aforesaid and are no part of the number of acres set forth to the said Claimants of Hartfield aforesaid nor comprehended within the admeasurement aforesaid, but are left as common high ways for all passengers, and particularly hereafter set forth.

"The owners and occupiers of any part or parcel of land in the said Forest or Chace may, in their proportion of land set apart, dig for repair of their houses and land only and for building houses, &c. stone, marl for land, wood and trees."

The terms, &c., are set out fully on p. 195, Vol. xxiv., "Sussex Arch."

It is a curious fact that most of the woodland in the Wealds of Sussex, Kent, and Surrey are still exempt from tithe, as in ancient times woods were considered unproductive property.

Parliamentary Surveys of Sussex.

7 July, 1658.

Hartfield.—A particular of the names of all the Proprietors Commoners Claym's within the said Parish of Hartfield with the number of Cattle each particular Claymant hath proved he hath right to common within the said fforest &c. and the Quantety of Land allowed thereupon to each person for every beast after the rate aforesaid:

Name.			Cattle.	a.	٤.	p,
John Wicking	•••	•••	20	32	2	o
Obadia Elliott	•••		25	40	2	0
Drew Devall	•••		8	13	0	0
William Garway, Esq.	•••		40	65	0	0

37							
Name. Henry ffarmer				Cattle.	a,	r.	P
	•••	•••	•••	6	9	٠3	0
John Earle of Than	ınet	•••	•••	100	162	2	0
William Gotty	•••	•••	•••	25	40	2,	20
William Ffidge	•••	•••	•••	I	I	2	20
John Willett	•••	•••	•••	I	I	2	20
William Young	•••	•••		16	26	0	0
Richard Jones	•••	•••	•••	3	4	3	20
Richard Eliott		•••		7	11	I	20
Richard ffarmer				15	24	1	20
Richard ffarmer, Jr				3	4	3	20
John Gourd				3	4	3	20
Robert Humphry				7	II	I	20
Robert Humphry,		•••	•••	16	26	0	0
Robert Humphry,		•••		3		3	20
William Humphry		•••		2	4	J I	20
John Constable		•••	•••		3	_	-
•		•••	•••	13	21	0	20
Robert Combridge		•••	•••	14	22	3	0
Ann Heyward	•••	•••	•••	3	4	3	20
Thomas Allen	•••	•••	• • •	16	26	0	0
William ffarmer	•••	•••	•••	7	II	1	20
Richard ffarmer of	Sheph	erds	• • •	23	37	1	20
Richard Sexps	•••	•••	•••	7	II	I	20
		Tota	al is	384	624	0	0
				-			_

Highways allowed in the said Forest or Chace (Ashdown):—

	Brea	,
Cowlers Gate towards Witch Cross into tha	_	
way that leadeth from Witch Cross toward	S	
Chelwood Gate		,
	• 3	
	. 2	
Hindleap to Witch Cross	. 2	
A rental of the Freehold and Copyhold re	nts a	and
a particular of the names of the Freehold and C	opyh	old
tenants of the Manor aforesaid (Duddleswell):-	-	
,		d.
Freeholders. Richard Farmer deed I March	h	
1641. A messuage barn and divers land		
called Shepherds containing 40 acres in		
		2
Henry Farmer 2 parcels of land called Snowe	S	
containing 10 acres in Hartfield late parce	:1	
of Shepherds deed dated I March 1641	. 0	8
Obadia Eliott deed dated I March 1641	a.	
house barn and lands near Newbridg		
containing thirty acres in Hartfield	. 2	1
containing timely across in trailing	. 4	4

Poll Book, 1734, 9 and 10 May.

Robert Streatfield of Brasted, Kent, appears as a voter for the election of two Knights for the Shire—the only voter in the Parish of Hartfield.

Rev. Edward Turner (late Vicar of Maresfield), when resident as a stripling in Hartfield, relates that a considerable quantity of broadcloth was manufactured there of different widths and qualities, the thread being spun in its different cottages and farmhouses. Rarely was a

cottage door passed without hearing the agreeable hum of one or more of these spinning wheels; he had in his possession sheets and tablecloths of date 1786.

A labourer's coat at this period, 1628, was generally made of tanned sheep or calf's skin, generally the latter, and was sometimes to be met with so late as the end of the last century (i.e., 1800), and in the Parish Book of Cowden, a neighbouring parish, is an item in 1637 "for five calf skins to make Edward Still a suite, 7s. 6d., and for making his suite, 3s.

In same Parish Book, under date 19 Feb. (? year), "buried John Pierce of Hartfield."

In 1701 an expensive lawsuit took place between Cowden and Hartfield Parishes about a house belonging to one Barden; the litigation went on until 1704.

A large wood between Upper Parrock Farm and the high-road from Forest Row to Hartfield is named Paternoster Wood. Another, on the south side of the road and adjacent to the first-named one, is called Paradise Wood. Both form a portion of Ashdown House Estate.

Between Coleman's Hatch and Newbridge is a small farm called Peculiars. The above names appear to indicate Church property at one time, as also St. Matthew's Cross at junction of Hart's Lane and the high-road at Red House; Ave Maria Lane, from Shepherd's Hill to Andrew's Bank; Cat Street, one mile south-west from Hartfield, perhaps corruption of St. Catherine's Street, as Cutton's Hill at Ashurst Wood is thought to be a corruption of St. Catherine's Hill.

RECTORS OF HARTFIELD.

	TEDOTORD OF TIME	TILED.
Date of Ad- mission or Institution.	Name of Rector.	Patron.
1263.	Walter.	
1288.	R. de Brom. ? Robert	
	de Brom.	
1319.	R. de Brom. ? Robert	
1325.	William de Hikelyng.	
1336.	Master Walter.	
1337-8.	Thomas de Gaumull, by	
*22# Q	exchange.	
1337-8.	Stephen Lupard. John de Malton.	The Abbey of Grestein.
1340-1.	William Pigot or de	The Abbey of Grestein.
1341.	Wath.	
1344.	William Mugge, M.D.	
1349.	John de Saxton.	
1353.	Richard de Ravensere.	
1358.	Richard de Bokelby or	
55	Flandryn.	
1369.	Walbertus de Prago.	
1369.	John Spicer.	
1395.	Thomas Wysbeche.	
1406-7.	Richard Alkryngton.	
1414.	John Wyke.	
1438.	John Neele.	
1442.	John Farley.	
1443.	William Leech.	
1480.	John Plenty, resigned.	
1480.	Richard Payne.	
1483-4.	John Burnett.	
1509.	Gerard Burrell, deceased.	
1509.	Adam Facete, D.D.	The Dean and Chapter of Chichester.
1513.	William Gibson.	
1516-7.	Robert Chapell, deceased.	
1516-7.	John Aslaby, S.T.B.	

Date of Ad- mission or Institution.	Name of Rector.	Patron.		
1520.	William Fleshmonger.			
	James Turbervyle.			
1555.	John Bucke.			
1572.	David Lewis.			
1574.	Thomas Cooke.			
	Barnabas Knell.			
1609.	Edward Topsell, A.M.			
1610.	John Bowman, S.T.B.			
1622.	Richard Randes, S.T.B.			
1640.	Richard Steward, D.D.			
1641.	George Morley, A.M.			
	Crayford.			
1660.	Thomas Barlow.			
1672.	Meinhard Shaw.			
1675-6.	John Fielding, M.A.			
1697-8.	John Grandorge.	Charles, sixth Dorset, K.G.	Earl	of

This Rectory and Vicarage were united in 1729-30, when Thomas Smith was instituted to both.

	RECTORS AND V	ICARS.
Date of Ad- mission or Institution.	Name of Vicar.	Patron.
1729-30.	Thomas Smith, A.M.	
1735.	Daniel la Pla, LL.B.	
1774.	Henry Pont, M.A.	
1781.	Edward Wilson, junr.,	
	B.D.	
1807.	Waller Hutchinson,	
	Lord Aston, M.A.	
1815.	Samuel Slade, D.D.	
1830.	John Jowett.	
1859.	Edward Thomas William	George John Sackville
	Polehampton, M.A.	West, fifth Earl De La Warr.

RECTORS OF HARTFIELD.

Date of Ad- mission or Institution.	Name of Rector.	Patron.
1263.	Walter.	
1288.	R. de Brom. ? Robert	
	de Brom.	
1319.	R. de Brom. ? Robert	
1325.	William de Hikelyng.	
1336.	Master Walter.	
1337-8.	Thomas de Gaumull, by	
	exchange.	
1337-8.	Stephen Lupard.	
1340-1.	John de Malton.	The Abbey of Grestein.
1341.	William Pigot or de	
	Wath.	
1344.	William Mugge, M.D.	
1349.	John de Saxton.	
1353.	Richard de Ravensere.	
1358.	Richard de Bokelby or	
	Flandryn.	
1369.	Walbertus de Prago.	
1369.	John Spicer.	
1395.	Thomas Wysbeche.	
1406-7.	Richard Alkryngton.	
1414.	John Wyke.	
1438.	John Neele.	
1442.	John Farley.	
1443•	William Leech.	
1480.	John Plenty, resigned.	
1480.	Richard Payne.	
1483-4.	John Burnett.	
1509.	Gerard Burrell, deceased.	
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1516-7.	Robert Chapell, deceased.	
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1555.	John Bucke.			
1572.	David Lewis.			
1574.	Thomas Cooke.			
	Barnabas Knell.			
1609.	Edward Topsell, A.M.			
1610.	John Bowman, S.T.B.			
1622.	Richard Randes, S.T.B.			
1640.	Richard Steward, D.D.			
1641.	George Morley, A.M.			
	Crayford.			
1660.	Thomas Barlow.			
1672.	Meinhard Shaw.			
1675-6.	John Fielding, M.A.			
1697-8.	John Grandorge.	Charles, sixth Dorset, K.G.	Earl	of

This Rectory and Vicarage were united in 1729-30, when Thomas Smith was instituted to both.

	RECTORS AND V	ICARS.
Date of Ad- mission or	Name of Vicar.	Patron.
Institution. 1729-30.	Thomas Smith, A.M.	
1735.	Daniel la Pla, LL.B.	
1774.	Henry Pont, M.A.	
1781.	Edward Wilson, junr.,	
	B.D.	
1807.	Waller Hutchinson,	
	Lord Aston, M.A.	
1815.	Samuel Slade, D.D.	
1830.	John Jowett.	
1859.	Edward Thomas William	George John Sackville
	Polehampton, M.A.	West, fifth Earl De La Warr.

1702.

1713.

Date of Ad- mission or Institution.		Name of Vicar.	Patron.		
1891.		Richard Formby, M.A.	Reginald Windsor Sack- ville, seventh Earl De La Warr and Buckhurst.		
		HARTFIELD VIO	CARS.		
	1296.	John Brom, perpetual Vicar, instituted October.			
	1349.	John de Sparkynden.	The Abbey of Grestein.		
	1376.	Roger Letthe, by exchange.			
	1376.	Adam Newsome.			
	1400.	John Pentelowe.			
	1411.	John Capell.			
	1438.	John Bolde.			
	1439.	John Horn.			
	1442.	William Blakeborne.			
	1444.	John Lye,			
	1486.	John Hill, deceased.			
	1486.	Robert Chamberleyn.			
	1523-4.	Robert Chayle, deceased.			
	1523-4.	Laurence Woodcocke.			
	1525.	Thomas Cawley.			
	1534.	John Smyth.	District COL Test of		
	1559.	Robert Browne.	Richard, fifth Earl of Dorset.		
	1593.	William Mawdesley.	Thomas Sackville, K.G.,		
	1610.	Thomas Currey.	Lord Buckhurst.		
	1622.	Richard Randes.			
	1640.	John Gravett, A.M.			
	1655.	Edward Oliver (not in Holy Orders).	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector.		
	1661.	George Shawe.			

Christopher Grandorge. John Tufton, second Earl

Thomas Morland, B.A.

of Thanet.

Date of Admission or Institution.

Name of Vicar.

Patron.

1715-16.

Thomas Smith, A.M.

1729-30.

Rector of Hartfield.

1612.

Mr. Taylor, parson of Hartfield (? Rector or Vicar).

"Edward Dalyngrugg (who with Thos. Wysebech has custody of Wilmington Priory) has licence to present a proper person to the Church of Hertfield on the next vacancy. It is worth 35 marks."—p. an. Pat. 15. Rich. II.

Roll of arms and furniture furnished by the clergy in Sussex, March 11th, 1612:—

Hartfield.—Mr. Taylor, parson: A musquet furnished.
Mr. John Bowman, parson and vicar: A
musquet furnished.

CURATES.

1798. R. Turner.

1813. D. Williams.

1818. H. J. Tayler.

1824. John Saint.

1827. Henry Brown.

1830. James Elliott.

1840. H. H. Hastie.

1841. R. L. Allnutt.

1841. H. Shepheard.

1842. B. L. Hargrave.

1843. Thos. Whitehouse.

1851. Morris Thomas.

1852. H. D. Woodhouse.

1853. E. S. Daniel.

1855. Geo. A. Poole.

1860. Thomas S. Polehampton.

1861. Edward T. Fellows.

1863. A. Polehampton.

1868. Alban Harrison.

1870. Fred. Bradford.

1871. F. D. Barker.

1872. G. Morley.

1879. W. Allen.

1885. Gerald Moor.

1886. E. E. Baker.

1886. G. Ledgard.

1888. W. Urquhart Binks.

1888. John De Burgh Forbes.

1889. W. B. Hemsworth.

1889. J. G. Norton.

1891. Co. Jones Bateman.

1893. A Gordon.

1894. S. P. Macartney.

1897. J. L. Ogle.

CHAPLAINS OF CHANTRIES, &c.,

receiving 7 mares and over; each pays 6s. 8d. to the subsidy, 1420.

Ricus Brough Capello p'och de Hertfeld.
Willms Capella fraternitas, see Katerine* itrn.

* See page 361.

Parish Clerks.

1789. Fortunatus Slater, born 1762, died 1849.

1849. George Jenner.

1869. Harry Obbard.

1899. George Hudson.

CHURCHWARDENS.

The list of churchwardens in the church chest is quite complete from the year 1654, but I can only find space to give the names of those of most interest to the parishioners.

1654. John Gainsford.
Richard Ffermor of Sheppards.
1655. William Younge, the elder.

Nicholas Orgle. 1655.

1656. John Turner, the elder. William Young, the younger.

John Bannester. 1658. John Gainsford.

1659. Edward Turner. John Morris.

Thomas Hayward. 1660. John Constable.

1661. Henry Fermor. Richard Swaisland.

John Butcher. 1662. Henry Fermor.

1663. John Saxpes. Edward Bays.

John Turner. 1664.

Thomas Humphrey.

1665. Richard Fermor, Senr. Thomas Medhurst.

1666. John Birsby. William Kent.

John Gainsford, Gent.

1669. Jerimie Martine, Senr.

John Elliott. 1671. William Gralde.

Henry Hall. 1673. William Wallis.

John Killick. 1674. William Young, Senr.

John Furminger. 1676. John Wallis.

John Burgess. 1688. Richard Walter.

Ralph Killick. 1691. William Glassyer.

John Jaret. 1692. John Elyott.

Thomas Woodhams. 1695. Jerymyah Marke, Senr. 1698. Robert Pope. John Orgle.

1701. William Humphrey of Posingford.

Thomas Jay.

1726. John Young.
John Medhurst.
1727. George Luck.

1727. George Luck. Edward Turner.

1735. Thomas Mills. Charles Hooker.

1746. Thomas Hill.

John Elyott. 1749. Edward Hall.

Isaac Leney.

1755. Isaac Leney. John Spencer.

1781. Obed. Elliott.

John Spencer. 1793. Joseph Spencer.

John Turner. 1794. Stephen Hooker.

Edward Everest. 1801. Abraham Spencer.

Richard Garrett. 1805. Abraham Spencer Stephen Waters.

1831. Henry Payne. John Hooker.

1840. Henry Payne. William Coyfe.

1844. Charles Marchant. Richard Burfoot.

1845. Stephen Langridge. Charles Marchant

1856. Richard Ratcliff.

Thomas Kenward 1858. A. C. Ramsden.

Richard Ratcliff.

1864. Bernard Hale.

1864. Obadiah Covfe.

1865. Bernard Hale.

Colonel F. G. Maitland.

1867. Samuel Fry.

Colonel F. G. Maitland.

1883. T. C. Thompson.

Colonel F. G. Maitland.

1885. Robert Melville.

Colonel F. G. Maitland.

1888. Robert Melville.

Robert Baines.

1889. John McAndrew, Robert Baines, present churchwardens.

SIDESMEN.

1902. Dr. Prince.

E. Baldwin.

G. Elliott.

N. Miles.

I. Snazell.

CHOIRMEN.

G. Brutt.

J. Crittenden.

P. Crittenden.

G. Hudson.

A. B. Medhurst.

Bellringers.

W. H. Bourne. G. Brutt.

W. Cole. J. Crittenden.

P. Crittenden. A. Heasman.

G. Heasman. G. Hudson.

H. Obbard.

ORGANIST.

W. J. Avery.

Archbishop Bradwardine (who was Archbishop of Canterbury in 1349, and died of the plague a few months after his consecration) was born in Hartfield.

HARTFIELD CHURCH.

This Parish Church (dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin) is beautifully situated on rising ground, and can be seen from a distance of many miles owing to the lofty tower and steeple, which give it the appearance of a miniature cathedral. There are several ancient houses clustered near the west end, one of the oldest of which is the "Lych-gate Cottage," bearing the date 1520; but from the shape of the figures it is spurious, and has been added in recent times merely to mark the approximate date of the building. On the north side, adjoining the churchyard, is the National School, beyond which, as will be noticed from the engraving, is the village green.

The church, which is striking in its proportions, consists of chancel, nave, and south aisle. It shows signs of having undergone careful and extensive restoration at different periods; there are still some traces of "Early English" architecture, A.D. 1190—1245, but the greater part of the building is the "decorated style," A.D. 1315—1360.

The roof of the nave was at one time considerably higher than it now is, and the chancel, previous to the last restoration in 1867, extended beyond where the pulpit stands (this is noticeable from the exterior).

The space from the double-tie beams in the nave roof to where the organ now stands was known by the old parishioners as "Bolebroke Chancel." On the north side of the aisle before the restoration there were two large square pews; the one nearest the organ was

HARTFIELD CHURCH.

Photographed by 3

appropriated by the Lord of Bolebroke, and the other by the owner of Hartwell.

The Chancel.—The handsome oak choir stalls, tiled pavement, and altar rails were presented by Mr. John McAndrew in 1892, from designs by Mr. J Oldrid Scott, architect.

East Window.—This window, which is in memory of the late General and Mrs. Maitland, of Holywych, was given by the Maitland family.

"In memory of General Frederick Maitland, born 1763, died 1848, and Catherine Worsam, his wife, born 1770, died 1853, whose remains are deposited in this chancel.

South Window.—This two-light window was presented during the incumbency of the late Rector.

There are tablets on the south wall of the chancel, commemorating General Maitland, his son, Colonel Maitland, and his grandson. The colours of the 58th Regiment, in which General Maitland served, are suspended over one of the tablets.

The Organ.—The earliest record of an organ is the three-barrelled instrument by Bryceson, London, which was placed in the gallery over the west arch in 1726.

About the year 1867, Mr. Liddell, who rented "Landhurst" for a short time, gave a small organ. This was erected on the south side of the chancel, and afterwards moved to the new organ chamber, built by Mr. George Jenner, who also carried out the work of the restoration of the church.

The present instrument, which is quite the best of any country church in the neighbourhood, is by Walker and Son, and has been in use some years. The fund for it was started by the Misses Wallis, who organized numerous entertainments, &c., and the late Mr. John Mews most generously paid the large deficit.

The cost of the organ was upwards of £600.

The white altar cloth was given by the Misses Hale, of Forest House, a few years ago; and the large brass alms-dish was presented by Mr. J. Todd, who formerly lived at Hartfield House.

The Nave.—The nave is of great length, owing to a considerable portion of the ancient chancel having been added to it in 1867. It will seat about 320.

The Lectern.—The brass lectern was given by Miss McAndrew in 1892.

The oak screen at the west end of the church, designed by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, was presented by Mrs. Mews in 1894. The carving is exceedingly well done.

West Window (by Wailes).—This window, in the tower, is in memory of the late Rector's brother.

"In loving memory of the Rev. Henry Stedman Polehampton, M.A., soldier of Christ, who died at Lucknow, July 20, 1857, aged 33 years. Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

South Aisle.—Near the east end of this aisle there is still visible a very ancient doorway, and by the narrowness of the aisle on the west side it appears that this portion of the church must have formerly been a chapel.

Here there is an iron slab with the following inscription roughly cut:—

"Heare lyethe body of Master John Milles of Cothford in Hartfield Sussex, he dyed 26 of Oct. on Adomany, 1702."

S. E. Window.—This was erected by Miss Wood (half-sister of the late Rector) during his incumbency.

On the flooring of Hartfield Church there are slabs showing that they were formerly inlaid with brasses, but the brasses are no longer in existence.

In 1726 the Rev. Dr. Grandorge gave the Communion plate, erected the organ gallery, and ceiled the church.

THE BELLS.

There are six excellent bells, bearing the inscription:

"Chapman & Mears,

of London, fecerunt 1782."

Sixth bell has also "Edward Wilson, D.D., Rector; Jno. Turner, and Obediah Elliot, Church Wardens." Fifth bell, "1783."

Francis Wall and Edward Medhurst, carpenters, "hath taken the Repairs of the Bells at Hartfield as followeth: for three new stocks, four new wheels, and the other set in Repair 7. oo. oo; and as for the other Repairs they are to Do what is needfull and the parrish is to allow them for their timber to the value of it and for new casting of the Brasses sixpence the pound and twelve pence the pound for what he makes them way more than they Did before and for the other works what it comes to by the Day."

EDW^{b.} HALL Churchwardens, JOHN EVEREST 1719.

The church steeple was struck by lightning in 1870, and the cost of the repairs amounted to £307 10s. od.

In 1892 the late Mr. John Mews gave a new clock for the church tower, the old one, which is most ancient, being quite beyond repair.

In the middle of the south side of the churchyard there was formerly a sun-dial by Adams, London. The oak pedestal and stone base remained till quite recently.

There is supposed to have been an old tithe barn on the western boundary of the churchyard. In 1896 the churchyard was enlarged on the north side opposite the vestry.

Report of the state of Hartfield Parish, in answer to the Enquiries of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Whitgift (1603):—

"The answers of William Mawdesley, in the Parish of Hartefielde, whereof I am Vicar:

"There are three hundred communicants, and in Westfielde three hundred. No recusants in eyther of my Parishes.

"All within my sayd Parish of Hartefielde that were inhabiting in Easter last past received the Communion.

"I, W. Mawdesley, hold the said vicarage aforesayd being by degree a Batchelor of Arts and am qualified by the Right Honble. the Lord High Treasurer of England.

"The churches are distant 16 miles. Hartefielde is valued at £10, and Westefielde at £11 6 8.

"The Patron of both is the Lord High Treasurer.

"W. MAWDESLEY."

To similar queries from the Bishop of Chichester in 1724 the answers are:—

"Hartfield is in the gift of the Earl of Thanet.

"The Rev^d Thomas Smith, A.M., formerly of Queen's College, Oxford, is present Vicar.

"The condition of the church is very good.

"There are about 120 families, one of which is Presbyterian (sic), besides an Anabaptist Preacher.

"But no Papist.

"The Earl of Thanet has united the Rectory to the Vicarage for ever upon the cession or death of the present Rector.

"Divine Service and Sermon are found by the Vicar himself twice on the Lord's Day throughout the summer, and instead of an Afternoon Sermon Catechising in the winter.

"The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered eight times in the year, and the number of communicants is usually about 50.

"There are about two acres of glebe, which is most of it an orchard."

In the British Museum there are views of Hartfield Church, Bolebrooke; also plan of Old Lodge, Lodge Farm. Lambert, 1782 (Add. Burr. 5,676, pp. 46, 45, and 12, 555 g.).

According to the "Hartfield Magazine" of 1867, the parish is seven or eight miles in length, and the acreage 8,420 acres. At that time 2,662 were arable, 2,446 pasture, 1,350 woodland, and 1,280 waste and down. The following is the boundary of the parish: North, Cowden; south, Maresfield; east, Withyham; west, East Grinstead. Population, 1,300.

In 1831 there were 186 houses. Population, 1,455.

Some years ago, when Mr. Oswald Smith built and endowed Hammerwood Church, the ecclesiastical district (of which the Rev. C. C. Woodland, M.A., has been Vicar since 1880) was formed from Hartfield and East Grinstead parishes.

Holtye Church.—North of the parish.

October 17, 1834, the foundation-stone of the first Holtye Church was laid by the Lady Elizabeth West.

About the year 1892, this building was pulled down, and Mr. Oswald Smith erected a very handsome little church entirely at his own expense. The architect was Mr. Lacy Ridge, F.R.I.B.A., and the builder Mr. Waters, Forest Row.

Almshouses.—The Countess of Thanet built seven almshouses at Holtye in 1691. A few years since Mr. Oswald Smith erected some excellent houses in the place of these, which had become dilapidated.

The Ridge Chapel, in the extreme west of the parish, on the borders of Ashdown Forest, was built many years ago by the Darling family, and the Rev. F. Darling formerly conducted the services there. Since then one of the curates licensed to Hartfield has had charge of this mission church. The Rev. S. P. Macartney, M.A., has been curate-in-charge since 1893.

"St. Richard de Wych," Ashdown.—In 1886 the late Mr. T. C. Thompson, of Ashdown Park, formerly M.P. for Durham, erected this very handsome church at "High Beeches."

The Rev. J. C. Ogle, M.A., is curate-in-charge.

There are the following Church schools in the parish:—

Hartfield Village.—Number on the books, 187; average attendance, 152; Government grant, £157 13s. 9d.; head master, Mr. Bocking; head mistress, Mrs. Bocking.

There are also schools at Ashdown and Hammerwood. In 1640 the Rev. Richard Randes, S.T.B., Rector of Hartfield, founded a free school, and endowed it.

COUNTY COUNCIL.
Herwald Ramsbotham, Esq.

DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Messrs. J. Waters and N. R. Miles.

PARISH COUNCIL.

John McAndrew, Esq. (Chairman).

Dr. Prince.

Mr. R. Baines.

" W. Swift.

" A. Smith.

" H. Harding.

" G. Elliott.

", W. Maryan.

" W. Wallis.

" E. Baldwin (Clerk).

OVERSEERS.

Messrs. G. Elliott, P. Edwards, W. Maryan, and A. B. Medhurst (Assistant Overseer).

CHARITIES.

The Rev. R. Randes in 1648 left £5 per annum to be distributed amongst the poor on Good Friday.

Lord Craven left £15 per annum for the Hartfield poor.

The Countess of Thanet left lands—the rent of which to be used for apprenticing poor lads to husbandry.

Nicholas Smith (known as "Dog" Smith, from his having a cart drawn by dogs) left an annual charge of £5 on Cotchford Farm for the poor, to be distributed by the churchwardens and overseers.

The Rev. J. Grandorge, D.D., left in 1726 £200 for purchasing a farm at Wartling, Sussex, to put out poor children as apprentices.

Dean Slade left £5 to be given to the poor on the anniversary of his birthday, April 1st.

Miss Slade left a similar sum to be distributed amongst 40 deserving poor, February 17th.

In 1836 Mr. Isaac Newton left £10 per annum for bread to be given to the poor of the parish on St. Thomas' Day (the estate in Chancery).

John Smith Charity.—See page 90.

Nursing Fund.—The Diamond Jubilee Nursing Fund was established in 1897, and produces about £28 per annum. Through the generosity of some of the parishioners a thoroughly trained nurse is maintained.

Parish Nurse.-Nurse Heylin.

The Coyfe and Hooker Fund is a sum of £1,000 (less 10 per cent. succession duty), left by Mr. John Hooker, of Court House, Hartfield, who died 21st April, 1900, to the Rector and Churchwardens of Hartfield Parish for the time being; and "the income shall from time to time for ever be applied . . . in the purchase of bread, coals, fuel, or such other things as they may think expedient for gratuitous distribution amongst such poor and deserving persons, being inhabitants of the said

Parish of Hartfield, as they may elect to receive the same, or in making pecuniary payments to such persons," at Christmas or at such other time as the trustees may deem expedient. And the trustees are directed to "cause a suitable plate or tablet . . . to be affixed to one of the interior walls of the Parish Church . . . setting forth the provisions of this" his "Will."

CASTLE FIELD.

"The Barons of Pevensey had their hunting seats at Hartfield and Maresfield. For, though no ruins exist in either of these localities similar to those which are to be seen at Verdley (in Parish of Fernhurst) and Knepp (near West Grinstead), there is a field to the north of the village of Hartfield called the Castle Field, the unevenness of the surface of which, and a large mound standing about the centre of it, clearly show that a small castle once stood upon this spot, the foundations of which might possibly, if searched for, still be discovered beneath the surface."

The road from the old elm tree, in the centre of the village, to the gate of what is now called the "Birch Field" was always known as the Church Lane. The field was formerly a part of Old Buckhurst Farm, called the Little Fields, through which ran an occupation road from Old Buckhurst, near the hedge which separates the field from Stair's Farm. The field was taken from Old Buckhurst Farm for the accommodation of the late Dr. Wallis, who then lived at Hartfield House, and it was called by him Birch Field, by reason of the large birch tree in the centre of the field.

The three tenements adjoining Mr. John Snazell's saddler's shop were years ago the property of Robert Miles, a carpenter. The centre cottage, until it became the property of the Kenward Family, was used as a storeroom for forest turf as fuel. Two waggon loads of forest turf, and two hundred fagots, represented the average quantity of fuel used by a cottager.

The usual charge for turf-cutting was 3s. per load, and as the farmers generally took the ashes for their pasture land, they carted it free of charge. Coals in a cottage were unknown at this time.

Most of the houses consequently had sheds for storing the turf.

Cotton-wick candles in a cottage were considered a great luxury; only tallow rush lights were used. Some of the thrifty cottagers' and farmers' wives used to peel two sides of rushes and dip them in hot refuse fat in the pig-killing season, a stock for present use being always kept in an oak-bark trough inside the chimney breast of the open fireplace.

The late Mr. William Kenward's ancestors had their spinning jack just outside this shop, and for many years carried on this ropewalk business, making bell, waggon, and other ropes. The weaving apparatus was fixed close to the elm tree roots, and the threads were spun in lengths from the jack to their shop window.

They annually made a set of church bell ropes at Easter for Hartfield, and supplied Withyham Church from time to time.

On the opposite side of the elm tree, next to the main street, was a brick building called "The Cage," for

the custody of prisoners previous to their appearing before a magistrate.

When the rural police were appointed the present new lock-up, adjoining the sergeant's house, was built.

WHEELWRIGHT'S SHOP.

The present wheelwright's shop, occupied by Mr. Morgan of the "Anchor," was formerly the site of the old workhouse, where in 1821 there were 54 inmates (31 males, 23 females), under the following rules and regulations:—

"It is required, That every poor person who is supported in this House, either man, woman, or child, shall attend Divine Service every Sunday morning and afternoon, and all Prayer Days throughout the year by order of the Governor, or Governess, except unable by sickness, or other infirmities. All those that neglect attending the Morning Service shall have no Dinner, and those that neglect the Afternoon shall have no supper for such neglect of orders. No Person to be out after six o'clock in the evening in Winter, and nine o'clock in Summer. The Governor shall not be allowed to give any one leave to be absent from this House more than one Day and Night, at any one time, except leave be given by one of the Churchwardens and Overseers. If any person or persons that is in this House doth use any profane words or ill language against the Governor, or Governess of this House, or against any of the officers or inhabitants of this Parish, he, she or they, shall be immediately taken before a Magistrate by the

Governor or Governess, and thereby punished according to Law."

On December 7th, 1832, a meeting was held at the "Dorset Arms" to consider the better employment of agricultural labourers; it was agreed that every ratepayer should take a proportion of them. In the event of his refusing to take his proportion he was to be fined for each labourer not employed.

A similar meeting was held at East Grinstead, and, having agreed to pay 10s. per week to each labourer, the magistrates considered it insufficient remuneration for the best workers, so they finally arranged to pay 12s. per week, and to fine every ratepayer 10s. a week for each labourer not employed according to his proportion.

Turning to the left from Church Lane, at the corner of the street there was a blacksmith's forge some years ago, and an open pent-house for horse-shoeing called the Traviss, and at an earlier date the Berries.

In 1598 Philip Hall was tenant.

Post Office and Shop.

The Post Office with shop, now carried on by Mr. Arthur Medhurst, was many years since occupied by the father and mother of Miss M. Medhurst, and previously by her grandfather, Joseph Miles, who died in 1815.

The Medhursts have also had the carpenter's business a great number of years.

GROCERS, &c.

The shop occupied by Mr. E. Baldwin was many years ago a grocery and tailoring business carried on by Mr. John Slater.

Mr. Killick's (grocer's and draper's) shop was built upwards of 80 years ago by Mr. A. Spencer, of Bassett's Farm, who also erected the farmhouse at Lower Parrock for his son Richard Spencer, the father of the late Mrs. Killick.

Court House, where the Misses Elliott live, was formerly the property of the late Mr. John Hooker, who left $f_{1,000}$ to the Hartfield poor in 1900.

THE DORSET ARMS.

This is a very old and picturesque building. The following are some of the tenants:-

> Mrs. Hoare. G. Edwards. W. King. A. B. Smith.

There was formerly in the street near the "Dorset" an old manor pond.

BUTCHER.

The shop now occupied by Mr. G. Elliott was some years ago the farmhouse for Stairs' and Neave's Farms.

> BAKER AND CONFECTIONER. N. R. Miles, of Stairs Farm.

> > Plumbers, &c. John Burfoot (New House). R. W. Keeyes.

SHOEMAKER.

At the backs of Mr. Maryan's boot shop and Mr. W. Hudson's (The Woodreve) house there were, many Z

years ago, a blacksmith's forge, and the old Charity School built by the Rev. R. Randes, Rector.

BLACKSMITH'S FORGE.

F. Langridge.

LOWER HOLYWYCH.

The earliest record of this estate that I have come across is 1320.

The house is rented by C. N. Taylor, Esq., and is the property of Captain Maitland.

UPPER HOLYWYCH.

This house, now rented by Admiral Maxwell, was built by General Maitland, about the year 1822, for his son, Captain Maitland, who was succeeded by his brother, Colonel Maitland, the father of the present owner, Captain Maitland, and of Mrs. Maxwell.

HEATH PLACE.

This property, which was purchased two years ago by Mr. Shanks (after the death of Mr. James Marchant, in whose family it had been seventy-two years), can be traced back to 1296. In the list of jurors the name of 'Walter atte Hethe' occurs. The house has been recently enlarged.

BOLEBROKE.

Bolebroke House, or Castle, to which were anciently attached a park and demesne, is described in Shobert's "History of Sussex" as "one of the earliest brick edifices in the country." Much still remains of this most

Photographed by]

[J. H. Rogers, Esq.

interesting building, from which may be easily traced the original plan.

The picturesque tower gateway, which is most conspicuous in the engraving, gives an excellent idea of the style of building. There are several very fine and lofty rooms in the house which still remains, and there are signs of its having formed a portion of a square of buildings with large courtyard. There is a splendid water supply, brought from a long distance, and on which a large sum must have been expended years ago.

The earliest record of the owners of Bolebroke dates back to the beginning of the thirteenth century, when John de la Lynde lived there: "Johannes de la Lynde de Bolebrooke in Co. Sussexia—Joanna filia tempore Hen: 3^{tii.} Hugonis de Nevill amita et una haeredum Philippi de Nevill."

He was succeeded by his son Walter, in the reign of Edward I., as Lord of Bolebroke.

The property belonged to the Dalyngregges before 1318.

"April 30, 1318, John and William Dalingregge (of Bolebrook) gave evidence in proof of the age of John de Brom, having been present at the wedding of Robert de Brom and Joan his wife, May 13, 1296" (probably at Old Lodge).

This family of Dalingrugge derived their surname from the manor and estate of Dalegrig, Dalyngrigge, or Dalyngruge, now called Dallingridge, which lies in the south-west part of the parish of East Grinstead towards West Hoathly. John Dalyngrugge married Joan, a daughter and an heiress of Sir Walter de la Lynde, the

last male representative of an important family seated at Bolebrook.

His son, Sir Edward Dalyngrugge, who died in 1394, built Bodiam Castle.

"A brass (circa 1395) to Sir — Dalyngrugge 'Lady in Fletching Church.'

Subsidy Roll, 1411—12.—John Dalyngregge has manors, lands, etc., worth yearly 100 0 0 (Inter alia) Bolebrook 6 6 8

Bolebroke came to the Sackville family through the marriage of Sir Thomas Sackville with Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Dalyngregge.

By the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Richard, third Earl of Dorset, with John Tufton, second Earl of Thanet, the property passed to the Tuftons (Earls of Thanet), one of whom, dying without male issue, bequeathed the estate to charitable purposes. This Countess of Thanet was buried in the Sackville vault, Withyham Church, August 19th, 1696.

In 1770, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, the property was sold, and was purchased by Lord George Sackville, who took the name of Germaine, having succeeded to a considerable estate under the will of his aunt, Lady Betty Germaine. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Sackville and Baron Bolebroke, died August 26th, 1785, and was buried in the Sackville vault.

The third Duke of Dorset is said to have purchased the property in 1790.

HARTWELL.

From a Photograph by]

[Miss K. Wallis,

The date when Bolebroke was used only as a farm-house is uncertain. The following are the names of some of the tenants:—

1714. John Medhurst and John Young.

1740. J. Medhurst.

1777. W. Woodham.

1865. S. Whittome.

1878. J. Baines.

1880. R. Baines (present tenant).

In the Barony of Buckhurst, 1597, Thomas Alfrey is mentioned as of Baldwicke, Manor of Bolebroke.

HARTWELL.

This property belonged to Mr. John Turner in 1785. His son, John Turner of Summerford, farmed the land for a short time. It was afterwards rented by Mr. S. Frederick, of Sevenoaks, who let the house to the Misses Jowett. In 1844 General Sir Thomas Bradford enlarged the house. It is said to have been previously occupied by a Mr. B. Huber, who assisted Lord Whitworth, of Buckhurst, in escaping from France during some disturbance.

In 1872 the late Mr. John Mews purchased the property from Captain Mortimer West (afterwards Lord Sackville of Knole), who had lived there some years. He pulled down the old house and erected the present building, which he afterwards enlarged. In 1884 he was elected the first county councillor for the Hartfield and Withyham district, and in 1889 was appointed a Magistrate of the East Grinstead Bench. He was one of the largest employers of labour in the neighbourhood,

and always took the greatest interest in all parochial and county matters.

He died May 7th, 1893, and was buried in Withyham Churchyard, where there is a monument to his memory near the west entrance gate.

THE RECTORY.

The front portion of this house is very old, but the rooms to the north and east were added by the late Rector.

HARTFIELD HOUSE.

This house, which is rented by Dr. Prince, has long been the property of the Earls De La Warr. It was many years since occupied by the late Dr. W. Wallis, and previously by his father, Dr. Wallis.

OAKLEA.

The late Dr. W. Wallis built "Oaklea" in 1862. His kindly interest in the poor of Hartfield and Withyham for so many years will never be forgotten.

LANDHURST.

Mr. George Elliott, who died in 1833, left this property to his son, Mr. G. A. Elliott. Some years back it was purchased by Mr. Grosvenor Wood, K.C., who greatly enlarged the house, which now belongs to Monsieur Barolét.

HOLLY HILL.

The nucleus of this property appears to have been Flocks Farm, and about fifty acres of land, which were conveyed by John and Richard Wicking to Edward

HOLLY HILL.

[J. H. Rogers, Esq.

Photographed by]

Hall on February 11th, 1719. A John Wallis is named as a previous occupant, and "now, or lately," Edward Stanford. Edward Hall, William Shoosmith, and Bladen Swiney are named as occupants in deeds of the latter part of the eighteenth century. At the end of the eighteenth century it was the property and in the occupation of William Breton, who took the name of Wolstenholme. The name of "Flocks Farm" appears in a deed of 1802, but in the next in date (1807) "Holly Hill" appears for the first time. It is believed that Mr. Wolstenholme built a house on the site, and incorporating a portion of Flocks Farmhouse somewhere between those dates, he conveyed the property to Keith Young, on August 10th, 1810, whose son, William Baird Young, sold it to Henry Humphrey Jackson, August 19th, 1831. Mr. Jackson died in 1841 (his will was proved January 1st, 1842), leaving his widow a life interest in his property, which comprised more land adjacent to the fifty acres mentioned, and also Posingford and Cotchford Farms, in Hartfield, and land in Surrey. Mrs. Jackson married Mr. Bernard Hale, and they occupied Holly Hill up to her death in 1885. The Holly Hill estate (then 184 acres) was bought by Mr. John McAndrew early in 1886, and a new house was built in 1886-87, a few yards eastward of the old one, from the designs of Mr. J. Oldrid Scott; the old one was pulled down at the same time. Mr. McAndrew was County Councillor for Hartfield and Withyham from 1893-1901, and is a Magistrate on the East Grinstead Bench.

The Forest House, now the property of the Misses

Hale, formerly belonged to the late Mr. Bernard Hale, of Holly Hill.

HARTFIELD GROVE.

This house, which is now occupied by Sir Spencer Walpole, was built several years ago by a Captain Kidd, on a site formerly known as "Snow's Hole." The old farmhouse was called, in 1799, "Snow's Hall."

Some years since the late Judge Melville purchased the property.

The new house has been occupied by the following:-

Capt. Hall.
Capt. Greenland.
Capt. West.
W. Lloyd, Esq.

HIGH BEECHES,

now called Ashdown Park, was formerly the residence of Admiral Heniker. The estate, which then consisted of 3,563 acres, was enclosed from the Forest about the year 1690.

The property was purchased thirty-five years ago by the late Mr. T. C. Thompson, M.P. for Durham, who built the present house, and erected the handsome church dedicated to St. Richard de Wych. He was a most generous man, and an excellent landlord. Some of his workmen, whom he started in small holdings on his estate, have done exceedingly well.

OLD LODGE.

The hall mentioned in the account of the wedding feast in 1296, is thought to have been Old Lodge.

This house was occupied by widow Fford in 1658, and there were 9a. 2r. of land attached to it. Mem.: "Henry Fford, lately deceased, husband of the said widow, did in his lifetime intrude into the said house and premises, and utterly destroyed the fences, fruit trees and conies, and also suffered the said house to go much to decay for want of repair."—"Sussex Arch."

OWNERS OR TENANTS.

1777. J. Newman.

1801. — Bradford, Esq.

1869. Capt. Birchall.

The property now belongs to Mr. Gray, of Pippingford.

HOLTYE.

J. Whatley, Esq.

WILVERLEY.
J. Swift, Esq.

NEW LODGE.

This property was purchased by the Rev. Cyril Hubbard a few years ago, and he has since added to the house and enlarged the grounds.

Captain Kidd, who built Hartfield Grove, formerly

lived here.

PIPPINGFORD.

This estate, which consisted of 1,488 acres at the beginning of the last century, and then belonged to Mr. H. Shirley, was enclosed from the forest about the year 1690. It is now the property of Mr. Gray.

BOLEBBROKE MILL.

1777. G. Atherfold.

J. Burfoot.

A. Tester (present tenant).

This mill is probably the one mentioned in Domesday Book. (See page 299.)

CHARTNES.

In the fifteenth century Nicholas Parker, of Bexley, married Kathlene, daughter of Hedney of Chartnes, Hartfield.

1597. Edmund Herds.

1751. R. Ellman.

1801. T. Godley.

1865. W. Fry.

Mrs. Frv. C. Carter.

1901. J. Hooker.

John Charteneis is mentioned as of the Borough of Blackham in 1327.

PERRY HILL.

1751. John Spencer.

1801. John Hall.

1864. W. Swift (present tenant).

HODORE.

1751. E. Leney.

1801. Stephen Waters.

1828. O. Waters.

1862. N. Wright (present tenant).

CULLINGHURST.

1718. Nicolas Firminger.

1747. T. Hooker.

1801. S. Hooker.

G. Underwood (present tenant).

STAIRS FARM.

1801. J. Spencer.

1836. G. Horn.

18-. M. Ashby.

1898. N. R. Miles (present tenant).

Posingford.

1701. W. Humphrey.

1801. Rd. Streatfield.

1856. W. Flawn.

1888. N. R. Miles (present tenant).

CASTLE FARM.

Walter Hudson (present tenant). (See page 333.)

COTTESFORD, OR COTCHFORD.

The earliest mention of this appears to be in the list of jurymen, 1265, who held an inquest concerning the Rebels of Sussex after the Barons' War.

William Cotchford.

1702. J. Milles.

1779. J. Godley.

1783. E. Everest.

1882. E. Miles.

1898. C. Clements (present tenant).

A gold coin was found in 1897 on Cotchford Hill, a copy of the English gold angel of Henry VII., struck at the Abbey of Thorn, in Limbourg, Belgium, by the Abbess Margaret von Brederode, 1531—1577.

Obverse.—"SANTUS MICHAEL ARCHANGEL"—St. Michael, killing dragon. Reverse.—"MONETA NOVA AUREA THORENSIS"—ship, with initials of Margaret of Brederode, "M.B." on either side of mast.

Lower Parrock.

1872. R. Miles.

1877. Mrs. Miles (present tenant).

St. Tyes, Sentie, or Seynt Tie.
A. Chapman (present tenant).

Mention is made of this farm in the "History of Tanridge Priory" by Major Alfred Heales, F.S.A.

"1521. February 27. Lease of the Manor of Sentie in the Parish of Hartfelde, Sussex, to John Haywarde, for 16 years at a rent of £4."

"On the 2nd January, 1537—8, he granted to John Rede, son and heir of William Rede, late of Weybridge in the County of Surrey, Esquire, deceased, All the House and Site of the late Monastery or Priory, suppressed or dissolved by authority of Parliament . . . and also the Manor of Sentye, in Hertsfelde, with members and pertinents in the County of Sussex, &c." " . . it appearing that a rent-charge of 23°. 1d. was payable out of the tenement and lands called Seynt Tie . . . to the Provost and Scholars of Kynge's College in Cambridge, as belonging to the Manor of Withyham, &c."

TYE FARM.

A. A'Bear (present tenant).

UPPER PARROCK.
H. Swift (present tenant).

SACKVILLE COURT. Roberts (present tenant).

LITTLE PARROCK.
J. Waters (present tenant).

FAULKNERS.
James Richardson (owner).

BEECHES.

G. Taylor (present tenant).

BROXHILL.

A. Fry (present tenant).

WHITE HORSE, OR UPPER BROXHILL.

J. Gulliver.

SCRAGGS.

R. Hatton.

CHANDLERS.

S. Cole (present tenant).

KITFORD.

T. Goodwin.

SWEETWOODS.

G. Tester.

BASSETTS.

C. Tolhurst.

CHADDOCK PITS.

Mrs. H. Farmer

FINCHAM.

W. Young.

CLAY PITS.

J. Hudson

SHAWHURST.
P. Edwards.

Pux Styes.
W. Marchant.
— Delagarde.

Cansiron.
J. Hunt.

LITTLE CANSIRON.
J. Brown.

SUNTINGS AND NEWBRIDGE MILL. C. Weston.

HART'S FARM. C. Wheatley.

BRICK KILN. G. & F. Hill.

BANK FARM. Miss Baldwin.

NEVE'S FARM. W. Fry.

THORN HILL.
J Humphrey.

PECULIARS. E. Baker. LITTLE FURNACE.

J. Philcox.

BIRLING.

L. Divall.

HURST LAND.

J. Cox.

ASHDOWN PARK HOME FARM.
R. Hatfield.

WHITE HOUSE FARM.

J. Wheatley.

Forest View. Nelson Hoath.

LINES FARM.
Leasland White (present tenant).

TILE BARN.

T. Miles (present tenant).

In 1801 A. Spencer farmed Falkinhurst, Bassetts, St. Ties, Bentons, Broxhill, Little Broomland.

In a series of deeds, dating from 1678—1810, the highway from Hartfield to Forest Row is mentioned as leading to "Quaroke"; this is now called "Quabroke" (at the foot of Shepherd's Hill), and is the parish boundary separating Forest Row from Hartfield.

Forest Row is said to have consisted of only a few houses in olden days, which were occupied by nobles and their retinue, who came there to join the successive Kings in hunting on Ashdown Forest. The parish, originally a hamlet of East Grinstead, was formed into an ecclesiastical district fifty-two years ago, and now has a population of upwards of 2,000. The present Vicar, the Rev. A. J. Swainson, M.A., Rural Dean of Pevensey IV., was appointed by the Vicar of East Grinstead in 1879.

In 1886 the late Mr. Larnach erected a mission church at his own expense at Ashurst Wood, to provide for the spiritual needs of that part of the parish, and the services are conducted by the curate, the Rev. W. P. Evans, M.A.

The rapid growth of Forest Row is almost entirely due to the excellent golf links on Ashdown Forest.

ROYAL ASHDOWN FOREST GENTLEMEN'S GOLF CLUB.

PRESIDENT:

The Earl De La Warr.

CAPTAIN:

J. S. Beale, Esq., who is ex-officio member of all Committees.

HON. TREASURER:

R. Chignell, Esq., Hon. Secretary from 1895—1901. Ex-officio member of General Committee.

SECRETARY:

Ernest P. Shute, Esq.

TRUSTEES:

H. Jeddere Fisher, Esq. Alfred Hoare, Esq. Thomas Hyde, Esq. Henry Lucas, Esq.

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[J. H. Rogers, Esq.

COMMITTEE:

L. Midgley, Esq.
H. S. McCalmont Hill, Esq.
Col. H. H. Crookenden.
J. F. Gordon, Esq.
C. A. Ashton, Esq.
H. M. Braybrook, Esq.
Stanley Russell, Esq.
Alfred Hoare, Esq.
T. W. Barron, Esq.
L. B. Burns, Esq.
P. L. Beall, Esq.

A. Faber, Esq.

There are three Sub-Committees—viz., Green, House, and Handicap.

This well-known golf club was formed in January, 1889, by Mr. W. R. Lee, of Ashdown House; the late Mr. F. A. Lee; and the late Mr. R. Peregrine Birch, of the Priory. The Rev. A. T. Scott, of Tunbridge Wells, and the late Dr. Magrath, were amongst the original members of the club. The links, which are some of the best and most picturesque in England, are just under three miles round. The engraving of the golf club, taken from a photograph, gives a view of the wild and magnificent forest scenery.

The club has grown very rapidly, and now numbers more than four hundred members.

The entrance fee, which was originally one guinea, is now ten guineas, and the annual subscription has been raised from one guinea to two guineas.

J. Rowe, the gentlemen's professional, holds the professional record—viz., 32; and the amateur record

is held by Horace G. Hutchinson, Esq., of Shepherd's Gate, Hartfield—viz., 70

Amongst the many fixtures for 1902 are the following:—

The Standen Challenge Cup (presented by J. S. Beale, Esq.), with Memento. 36 holes v. bogey; handicap.

The Oakfield Challenge Bowl (presented by Cecil E. Green, Esq.), with Memento. Medal play; handicap.

The Forest Row Challenge Cup (presented by Trade of Forest Row), with Memento. Medal play; handicap. Captain's Prize, for best aggregate net score.

The Caterham Challenge Cup (presented by Caterham members of the club), with Memento. 36 holes. Medal play; handicap limited to 18. Any one winning the cup three times to retain it.

The Eton Challenge Prize (presented by old Etonians in the club), with Memento. Bogey competition; handicap. The Royal Ashdown Cup. Medal play; handicap.

The Elms Challenge Cup (presented by the late J. Magrath, Esq., M.D.), with Memento. Medal play; handicap limited to 10 (members only).

The Stonehouse Challenge Cup (presented by the late F. D. Banister, Esq.), with Memento. For best aggregate net score of the two days. Handicap limited to 18. Prizes for the best gross and net scores each day.

The Tunbridge Wells Challenge Cup (presented by Tunbridge Wells members of the club) is given for the two best net scores made at any two of the above meetings, except in any competition in which two rounds are played on the same day.

Monthly Competitions.

Bogey Challenge Cup (presented by J. F. Gordon, Esq.). On second Saturday in each month from January to November inclusive; 18 holes. Full handicaps (not three-fourths), but allowance not to exceed one stroke per hole.

The monthly winners to compete for the bogey challenge cup on the second Saturday in December; 36 holes. Any one winning the cup two years in succession to retain it.

The Margary Medal (presented by Col. Margary), for handicap of over 14.

The Yewhurst Gold Clubs (presented by C. W. Bell, Esq.), for the best scratch score. A memento given to each winner. The winner of the Yewhurst Gold Clubs cannot take the monthly medal also.

CANTELUPE GOLF CLUB.

This club has over a hundred members, who play on the links of the Royal Ashdown Golf Club.

ASHDOWN FOREST LADIES' CLUB.

PRESIDENT:

Mrs. Du Croz.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Mrs. F. Lucas.

Mrs. Hyde.

Mrs. Stanley Whitfeld.

Mrs. Ramsay Parsons.

Mrs. Jeddere Fisher.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer:

Miss Andrews.

Entrance fee, 3 guineas. Annual subscription, £1 11s. 6d. (within ten miles of Forest Row).

£1 5s. od. (beyond that radius).

£1 monthly (visitors).

1s. per day (green money).

This club, which was formed in October, 1889, owes its existence chiefly to Mr. W. R. Lee, the late Mr. R. Peregrine Birch, Miss Andrews, and Miss Birch. The course consists of nine holes, the distances between them varying from 100 yards to 350 yards. The hazards and bunkers are natural. Two of the present greens were given up by the Gentlemen's Club when they enlarged their course.

The club, which was the pioneer of the ladies' clubs in Sussex, had a humble beginning. A few ladies rented two rooms in a cottage near the links, but this soon proved totally inadequate for the increasing number of members. In 1891, an iron pavilion was erected in a garden belonging to Mr. Harding; five years later some freehold land was purchased from the late Mr. F. D. Banister, J.P., of Stone House, and on this the present clubhouse was built by the late Mr. Isaac Waters, from plans by Mr. H. E. Matthews, architect, East Grinstead. This house possesses a large covered verandah, through which an entrance is obtained to the hall, sitting, dining, dressing, and drying rooms. outside staircase leads to the large first floor balcony, from which an extensive view of the forest can be obtained.

The meetings of the club are held in the spring and autumn, three days being given to each for various

competitions. A silver challenge cup is played for on each occasion, handicaps limited to 18. A silver bowl, presented by the Gentlemen's Club, is played for at the autumn meeting. Then there are the quarterly scratch silver dishes, and the jubilee bowl, near June 22nd. A competition every Saturday all the year round, except when there are five Saturdays in the month, and then an inter-club match is usually arranged. A gold and silver medal are played for on the first Saturday in each month. The former was presented to the club by the Misses Harrild, Tunbridge Wells, in December, 1889, and a handsome gold curb bracelet, with medal attached.

Anyone winning it three times was to be its owner. Miss E. B. Curteis won it and returned it, with a new medal, in 1894.

The silver medal, for members whose handicap are 20 and over, was given in 1895 by Mrs. Hyde, of Pixton Hill, Forest Row, and the "Greenhall" scratch brooch was presented by Mrs. F. Lucas. On the second, third, and last Saturdays there are monthly competitions, for which prizes are given by members at the end of each year, when the monthly medal winners play off to decide the prize.

The prizewinners of the competitions in 1901:-

Miss Anderson, challenge cup; driving, challenge bowl.

Miss Andrews, medal and scratch, 82.

Mrs. Clark, medal.

Mrs. Cutbill, medal.

Miss Gardner, medal; both aggregates of cup rounds.

Miss Green, medal; best scratch score at autumn meeting, 81.

Mrs. Malden, best net score, spring meeting.

Miss Moor, medal; putting. Mrs. Nash, challenge cup at autumn meeting. Mrs. Shute, medal.

Miss Andrews, of Linden Towers, Tunbridge Wells, has acted as hon, secretary and treasurer ever since the club was started. She has also been a member of the Ladies' Golf Union Council since its inception, and in 1900, was appointed on the committee of the Ladies' Championship at Westward Ho! Last January she was elected captain of the Sussex County Ladies' Golf Club for the second time.

The ladies of the Ashdown Club returned the best scores for the Kent and Sussex County Challenge Cup in 1895, and held it for one year; they have also been very successful in the inter-club matches, winning, most years, more matches than they lost.

Miss Birch, the Priory, Forest Row, was the first captain of the club, and was succeeded in 1895 by Mrs. Cecil Green, of Oakfield. From this time the captain was elected annually. Mrs. F. Lucas, Greenhall, Forest Row, was captain in 1896, and greatly assisted in helping forward the building of the new clubhouse, &c. She was succeeded by Miss Malden, of Tunbridge Wells, in 1897.

Mrs. Stanley Whitfeld was elected captain in 1897.

1899. Miss Reade (now of Bexhill).

Mrs. Jeddere Fisher, of Apsley. 1900.

1901. Mrs. Cecil Green.

1902. Mrs. Gordon, of Domaha.

During the last few years many houses have been built on the forest near the links, and amongst them

SHALESBROOKE.

This picturesque stone house, with three gables, was built for the Rev. Sidney Macartney, from plans by Mr. Mervyn E. Macartney, architect, on land formerly known as White's Farm, where two cottages originally stood.

Домана.

J. F. Gordon, Esq.

HARBURY. Stanley Russell, Esq.

OPPERTON.
A. Faber, Esq.

YEW TREE HALL. T. W. Barron, Esq.

THE GHYLL. Rev. J. L. Ogle.

THE ASHDOWN FOREST HOTEL (close to the ladies' links).

Near Forest Row village is the old ruin of Brambletye Castle, of which mention is made in "Domesday Book" in connection with the Hundred of Grinstede:—

"Ralph holds Brambertei of the Earl. Cola held it of King Edward. It has constantly been rated at one hide—here is a priest with a villain."

There is the following allusion to Brambletye Chapel in State Paper Office, Domestic, 1579:—

"Proceedings against John Turner for seditious words spoken on livery and seizin of Brambletye Chapel to Lord Buckhurst's use. Gilbert Sackfyle, aged 68, gave evidence to the Privy Council." The proceedings were signed by T. Buckhurste, John Sackevylle, inter alia.

It seems that the chantry lands had been found as belonging to the Crown, who had granted them to John Farnham, a large recipient of these grants, and he had aliened them to Lord Buckhurst.

Brambletye at one time belonged to the Lewkenors, and the chantry is said to have been attached to the Parish Church of East Grinstead. On the east wall of the south aisle of that church there is a brass slab with three figures, about eighteen inches high—knight and esquire regardant to lady in centre.

It bears the following inscription:—"To Dame Katerine, d. of Thomas sometimes Lord Scalis—wife to Sir Thomas Grey Knight and Banneret and afterwards to the honourable Esquire Richard Lewkenor the Elder of Brambletye, who departed oute of this trans. life ix. June in year of our Lord God M.C.C.C.C.v. . founded indued and inorned this present Church of East Grinstede with divers ornamentes and"—— This represents a beaten out blank (probably Puritan work).

The Sackville family many years ago owned the greater part of East Grinstead, and the living is still in the gift of Lord Sackville of Knole. The present Vicar, the Rev. D. V. Blakiston, M.A., was appointed in 1871, and the curates, the Rev. W. W. Handford, M.A., and the Rev. L. H. Dahl, M.A., were licensed in 1894 and 1897 respectively. The former has charge of St. Mary's Church, erected principally by the Stenning family.

There is the following mention of the advowson of East Grinstead and of the chantries in Coxe's "History of Sussex":—

"The Manor of Imberhorn in East Grinstead was in possession of St. Pancras Priory in Lewes, and granted at the dissolution 29 Hen VIII. to Thomas Lord Cornwallis, as was also the Advowson and Rectory.

"Ist Edward VI. The messuage called the George at East Grinstead with the premises in Sussex parcel of St. Catherine's Chauntry came to the Crown by Act of Parliament for the dissolution of Chauntries. (St. Katherine's a manor farm.)

"In 4th Edward VI. This messuage, &c., was granted in fee simple without rent to John Johnson and others for the use of Sir Robert Sackville, who in the 5th Edward VI., March I, granted them to his son Thomas for 60 years, and about 6 weeks after he further granted to William Sackville for 99 years in reversion at £6 rent—after which leases in the same year the premises came to the Crown in an exchange made with Lord Clinton, and continued in charge of the Crown Auditor till 1560. (The collector queries this exchange.)

"In 1650 the premises were rated in fee simple for Thomas White in behalf of Richard Pickering and Richard Cole gentlemen at 15 years' purchase.

"By the accounts of Edward Lindsey receivergeneral to Thomas Lord Buckhurst, I, Burrell find the Lands belonging to the Fraternity and Chauntry of the Blessed Virgin Mary amounted in 1603, to £35 18s.

"12 Elizabeth Stephen Allington was licensed to

alienate Lands in Tythe to Thomas Lord Buckhurst. (Add M.S. 5681, pa. 557.)

"5705. Page 119 Parliamentary Survey in 1650, describes the George as a large house, barns, &c., in the Town, Hartcroft and other lands, bounded on the east by well land.

"Page 129, the George and 3 closes in East Grinstead parish called Digman's alias Katherine's Mead and the Riddens, containing 11 acres sold by the Parliamentary Survey Commissioners of 1650, at or about that time for £2,064 10s.

"Copy of a warrant of Charles Earl of Dorset for the appointment of Mr. Thomas Grice, clerke, Warden of East Grinstead College on the death of John Cutteford, twentyeth day of August Anno Dni. 1680, and in the thirty-second year of King Charles ye Second over England.

"To the Warden and Assistants of Sackville College at East Grinstead, also warrants for the admission of the poore into the College 1679 and 1683. Whereas Elisabeth Tux is very aged and about 66 and very poore and one that *hath* alwayss belonged to the ffamily she is a fitt object of my charity." (See page 223.)

ASHDOWN FOREST.

This Forest, which is like a moor, is seen to perfection on a summer's day, when distance is softened by a golden haze, and the warm air is filled with aromatic fragrance from the gorse blossoms and from innumerable tiny flowers among the short grass. A loud continuous humming sound draws one's attention to the countless number of insects of almost every variety hovering about feeding on the small flowers.

The soil is sandy, gravelly, hungry, with much iron in it, which reminds us that this region was once the chief iron district of England, and in smelting the iron ore the trees of the forest have been consumed. In the days of the Roman occupation it comprised the vast region of wood, jungle, and swamp called "Anderida." Into that natural fastness even those great engineers and military road makers, the Romans, never penetrated.

On the authority of the Venerable Bede, it seems that in Saxon and Roman times the forest remained entire—he speaks of it, A.D. 731, as "thick and inaccessible." From the Saxon Chronicle, in 893, its length was from east to west 120 miles; width, from north to south, thirty miles—this would make it co-extensive with the Wealds of Sussex, Kent, and Surrey. Even so late as the Domesday Survey, the right of pannage only was

recognized in it, and in this no further than a very few lordships and manors were concerned. That the Romans frequented the forest near Maresfield is evidenced by the coins and pottery found near Oldland.

This Forest, which is situated in the parishes of Maresfield, Fletching, East Grinstead, Hartfield, Withyham and Buxted, but chiefly in Maresfield, Hartfield, and Withyham, was formerly called the Forest of Pevensel, being co-extensive, or nearly so, with the Rape of Pevensey, and a part of the Honour of, and so connected with and dependent upon, Pevensey Castle.

The derivation of the name by which we know it, "Ashdon" or "Ashdown," is uncertain.

Among the trees now growing there is scarcely an ash to be found, and the same is the case with the Berkshire Ashdown.

It has been thought that the gradual disappearance of the forests and the contraction of their limits may be traced by the names of places and parishes in the different parts of the county—those ending in *field* or *fold* being considered as indicating that they were the first brought into cultivation, and those ending in *hurst* or *holt* the last.

From the time of the Conquest until 53 Hen. III. (1268), at which time the forest was invested in the Crown in perpetuity, it appears to have followed all the changes and chances to which Pevensey Castle was subject. So long as the conqueror lived, the Earl of Moreton held peaceable possession of it; but troubles began on the accession of Rufus, who besieged the castle and drove out the earl and his brother, and then

granted to the Abbey of Grestein, in Normandy, some of the privileges belonging to the Lordship, *i.e.*, pannage for hogs, herbage for cattle, timber for the repair of their churches and houses, and for fuel. The castle and forest of Pevensel having escheated to the Crown in the reign of Henry I., they were conferred by him on Gilbert de Aquila, who made Pevensey Castle his place of residence and headship of the Honour of the Eagle.

(The term Honour is usually applied to a lordship that has other lordships under it. Originally a lordship was not deemed an Honour unless it belonged to the king; but upon their being given in fee to noblemen they were allowed to retain the name. Honours were sometimes paramount over a whole rape, as in the case of the Honour of Arundel.)

Richard, son of Gilbert de Aquila, gave as a peaceoffering to the Abbey of Grestein herbage in the forest
of Pevensel for their cattle with many other rights and
privileges. The grandson of this Richard, after he
succeeded to the castle and lordship, became the
founder of Michelham Priory,* and endowed it with the
lordship of Michelham and the Park of Pevensey. This
is the first intimation of the Forest of Pevensel being
emparked.

During the reigns of Edwards I. and II., and until the 44 Edward III. (1371), the Honour of Pevensey continued to be held by the Crown; but in that year it was granted by Edward III. to his third son, John of Gaunt,

^{* &}quot;April 6th, 1601. The trustees of Herbert Pelham sold Mickelham Priory lands to the Lord Treasurer Buckhurst, Cecilie his wife, and heirs for the sum of £4,700."—" Sussex Arch."

in exchange for the Earldom of Richmond. In the deed it is called the "Castle and Leucate of Pevensey," which is the first mention of Leucate. In this grant the name of ASHDON is first met with, manifestly applicable to a part only of what was included in the designation of the Forest of Pevensel; the forest grant to the Michelham Priory being called as of the "Forest of Pevensel," whereas in the grant to John of Gaunt the Forest of Ashdon is called a "free chace," which shows it to have been unenclosed at that time. A park implies an enclosed place, a chace open and unenclosed.

Connected with this Forest of Ashdown was the Royal Palace, or Hunting Seat, which stood upon it, and which Edward II. is supposed to have built. Its site was on the high ground to the north of, and on the opposite side of the valley to that on which the Chapel stood. Traditionally it is placed in the wood called the "Vechery." Here the King occasionally resided for the purposes of sport, and from his Palace at Maresfield he executed two deeds, still extant, 23 and 24 Sept. 1324. He also dates letters from the same Palace 22 Sept. and 2 Octr. There is a deed of this King in the Tower of London, attested at Withyham, staying proceedings against some Foresters. This Palace was a favourite residence of Edward III. and John of Gaunt. Were the records of Duchy of Lancaster more accessible, it might be possible to learn who erected the Chapel at Nutley, and when and why it went to decay, and by whom the hunting seat of John of Gaunt was built; also what were the peculiar privileges and customs which people resident in the Park enjoyed, one of which

was the freedom from arrest by the Sheriff of the County. A trial took place 29 Eliz. (1587), in which John Rootes Marshal, or Ranger of the Forest was plaintiff, and the Sheriffs of Sussex the defendants; a claim of exemption from serving on Juries and inquests for the residents within the precincts of Marshall's manor and Ashdown Forest, Maresfield, was decided in favour of the plaintiff. John Wycliffe is said to have taken refuge in the Forest, and to have preached in the Free Chapel. From the time of Edward III. to that of Charles II., a period of rather more than 300 years, we know nothing more of this great park than that during two and a half of the centuries it was kept up and very strictly preserved as a Royal park, having attached to it a full complement of bailiff, rangers, verderers, &c., &c. After a time the bailiff ceased to be resident, some person of rank and station being appointed with a deputy under him called the Master of the Forest, who alone resided.

Sir Walter Durrant, Knt., was bailiff in time of Edw. I. 2nd Edw. II. 1318 Thomas Culpeper was appointed bailiff. 31 Hen. VIII. 1539, Edmond Hensley, or Henslow of Lindfield was Master of the Game. The Kidders of Maresfield held the office (it is possible that the Kidder family, 1571—1585, were the hereditary holders of the Crown office of bailiff to Ashdown Forest, or perhaps of a part only, which was enclosed by John à Gaunt). In Maresfield register there are these entries: 1595, a poor boy that died in the Park was buried. 1639, Mary the wife of Richard Norman the Parkman was buried. 1642, John the son of John Peacock keeper in the Park was baptised.

In the Parliamentary Survey, April, 1658, of the Lancaster Great Park, as it was called, full particulars are given of the seven wards into which it was divided, and of the lodges standing upon them, with their boundaries in detail. The whole Park consisted of 13,991a. or. 37p., and the seven walks are thus represented.

- 1. Southward and Westward not then divided, no quantities stated, and no name of keeper.
- 2. Pippingford Walk 704a. and Lodge 21a. John Pranke, keeper.
- 3. Hindeleape Walk 341a. 1r. with Lodge 30a. Francis Hesmond, keeper.
- 4. Broadstone Walk 1,108a. 2r. with Lodge 37a. John Norman, keeper.
- 5. Coombe Deane Walk 1,040a. with Lodge 15a. James Kingsland, keeper.
- 6. White Deane Walk 1,843a. with Lodge 10a. John Norman, keeper.
- 7. Duddleswell walk and Lodge 30a. Robert Brookes, keeper.

There was also Warren Lodge and ground 100a. in Broadstone Walk, and 744a. Ir. in East Grinstead, Richard Gibson, tenant; Old Lodge and Ground 9a. in Coombedeane Walk, in Hartfield and waste 1,502a. 2r., Henry Ford, tenant; also lands called Prestridge Bank and Footbridge 417a. and White House, otherwise Chamberlayne's House, in Maresfield 20a.

Sir Henry Compton was ranger at this date, but the keepers held their appointments made in 1646 by the Earl of Pembroke as Master of the same.

From a map of the Park at this date it must have been in a tolerably complete state, but even without the aid of a map the Park might even now be pretty clearly ascertained by the names of the places still remaining, which were originally derived from their adjacency to one or other of its different entrance gates, viz., Forest Gate, Prickett's Hatch, and Braby's Hatch in Maresfield; Clay Gate, Barris Gate, and Crowborough Gate in Buxted; Fisher's Gate and Friar's Gate and Box's Gate in Withyham; Coleman's Hatch and Chuck Hatch in Hartfield; Plaw Hatch in East Grinstead, and Chelworth Gate in Fletching, with many others that might be mentioned. In the different wards and walks many hundred head of deer were accommodated. Some of the names of the places around were evidently derived from their connection with this forest and park, such as Kidbrooke, Hartfield, and Hartwell: Buckhurst, Buckstead, and Buckstye.

As early as 5th Hen. V. (1418), this park appears to have been subject to fraudulent usage. In that year John Pelham, who held the Castle of Pevensey, is charged with waste by sale and destruction of timber, &c., in (inter alia) Ashdown Forest and Maresfield. In Henry VIII.'s reign it was evidently much neglected and encroached upon. In 1540 a suit was prosecuted in the Duchy Court—the first on record. This led to a Commission being appointed, which resulted in bringing to light much neglect of duty on the part of the different officers of the forest and park. Later in this reign, John Sakeville and Edward Gage were appointed by the King Commissioners "to enquire

into and report upon the waste and destruction of the King's woods and game of deer." Other disputes also arose, which, in 3rd and 4th William and Mary, 1692-3, led to Edmund Henslowe, master of the game, filing a bill against John Erle, Thomas Davy, and others, tenants of the manor of Duddleswell. During the succeeding reigns—especially in those of James and the two Charles's—this neglect appears to have continued. As the fences went into decay they were not repaired, so that, on 3rd March, 1605, Thomas, Earl of Dorset, enforced the request of the tenants of this forest, to enable him to preserve the game by repairing the pales. He was master of the forest at the time. His son Robert succeeded him. In 1660, Richard, Earl of Dorset, obtained a grant of this mastership. Vacancies amongst the inferior forest officers were not filled up; so a set of lawless men destroyed the timber, and slew the deer which could not be confined to the Park. This went on for some years, until it became absolutely needful to stop it; and what the licentiousness of the Commonwealth fostered the commotions caused by the civil wars completed, and the total annihilation of the park was thus brought about. Having been demised by the Crown later in the reign of Charles II., full power was given to the different lessees to re-enclose and restock it; but the fences were immediately thrown down by persons claiming rights of pasturage and estovers upon it as tenants of Maresfield and Duddleswell Manors. This opposition continuing, it was determined to test the rights of the two parties in a Court

of Law. A bill was therefore filed in the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1691, which led to a decree dated Michaelmas term 3rd of William and Mary, by which all existing differences were adjusted, and the rights of the dissatisfied parties settled. The Earl of Dorset, as lessee, and other landowners, were plaintiffs under the Crown; and John Newnham and others, as tenants of the above manors, were the defendants.

Ist April, 1662. The premises were demised to the Earl of Bristol for ninety-nine years, at an annual rent of £200, paid quarterly. The Earl had petitioned (1st December, 1660) for the grant of Ashdowne Forest and the Broyle, which were so destroyed that his late Majesty intended to have disafforested them.

Ist October, 1661. An agreement was entered into between the Earls of Dorset and Bristol, by which the latter entered into a bond to pay £100 for ninety-nine years out of the profits, on the former resigning all his interest; but the Earl of Dorset broke through this arrangement, and a lawsuit resulted; this led to the demise of the Forest and Park, as just stated, to the Earl of Bristol. In the exercise of the rights granted to him, the Earl enclosed extensive tracts by ditches and fences at a great expenditure. His plans were frustrated by "the crossness of the neighbourhood," who threw down the fences, and so prevented any profit being made. The Crown rents thus fell into arrear, and the lease became forfeited to the Crown. The same premises were leased (22nd October,

1674) to Sir John Packyngton, Bart., Reginald Graham, and Robert Legge, Esq., as trustees for Penelope, Katherine, Elizabeth and Mary, the daughters of Colonel Washington, deceased, for thirty-one years, at £200 per annum, with a nominal rent of 12d. in addi-They, finding great difficulty in turning the land to a profitable account, from a like frustration of their plans, sold their interest to Sir Thomas Williams, which was secured to him by his Majesty by letters patent, 22nd November, 1677, Joseph Fell, Esq., being joined with him as trustee. The rent was lowered to £100 per annum and 12d., but before the expiration of this lease, the same King, by other letters patent (14th May, 1677), granted the rent to the Earl of Dorset and his heirs and assigns for ever. Instead of Sir Thomas Williams and Joseph Fell using the Forest themselves. they demised the premises to Alexander Staples for a long term of years under a yearly rent, not stated, who, with other persons, agreed to divide and re-enclose the land for corn and pasture in parts; but the hedges and fences were again thrown down, and the lessees were unable to discharge the rent due to the Earl of Dorset. The opposition was founded on a right which, as tenants of certain lands, they claimed to the soil of the forest and park, and to have upon the lands so enclosed common for their cattle, and common of estovers, in right of such of their houses as were in East Grinstead, Hartfield, Withyham, Buxted, Maresfield, Horsted Keynes, Fletching, or West Hoathly, disregarding the fact that sufficient common had already been allotted to them by the Duchy Court

in lieu of their claims when the forest or park was impaled.

Commissioners were appointed, who certified that 6,400 acres would be sufficient common of pasture and herbage. This arrangement was confirmed by the Court, and continues in force to this day.

The origin of the larger holdings on the Forest, such as Pippingford, appears to have been "grants," but the smaller ones, "grab"—viz., land taken in on moonlight nights, or gradually extended by means of the fagot stack or turf stack placed outside the boundary, and then protected by a fence; the caravan, or temporary shelter, replaced by a permanent building, after a right had been established through the erection of some fence, or by the digging of a trench. There were, perhaps, a few exceptions, where men were told they might take in a piece of forest, and bit by bit they and their successors continued adding to it. For many years no notice was taken of such encroachments; then the vigilance of the Lord of the Manor and his officials would reawake, and numbers of the "added bits," which were considerable additions, would be "thrown out "-i.e., the hedges would be thrown down and the ditches filled up, but generally with little avail: after a few months they would be restored, till at last the right would be established and acknowledged on payment of a small annual "fine." The next step was to get the place "sot in"—set in. (To be set in, is to have a title granted by the Court of the Lord of the Manor. After that the property becomes copyhold.)

This is how one Forester described the manner in

which he had acquired an addition to his holding:-"You see," said he, "that bit that runs along outside the orchard? Wal, it was election time, there was a contested election, and we had a great fight over it, and the Lord that was then-that warn't this man-he was wonderful keen over it. One day his Lordship's steward came by and had a long talk with me. He was standing just where you are now, and as he was turning to go away, he says, 'How handy that bit of common lies to your orchard,' says he. 'Looks almost to belong to it,' says he. 'If I was you,' says he, 'I'd just take that bit in, and put the fence on t'other side; nobody would object.' Then he turns to go away, and he says, ' Mind you vote straight, and get as many votes as you can; and,' says he, 'I'd just take and move that fence while I was about it,' says he; 'and why don't you get your place sot in?' And he gets on his horse, and 'Good day,' says he, and rides away.

"Wal, he'd barely gone when I sets to and tears down the old hedge. There was me and my two brothers, and a neighbour or two, and we worked all day and most of the night, and next day; and then you'd have thought that bit had been taken in for a twelvemonth. 'Then,' thinks I, 'now I'll get sot in quite regular; so just before the next Court day I sold a cow and a horse, and when the day came I filled my pocket with sovereigns, and off I goes to the Court. 'I want to be sot in quite regular,' says I. 'Oh! indeed?' says the chap who was holding Court.

[&]quot;He was his Lordship's lawyer, I suppose.

"'But it'll cost you a lot of money,' says he. 'Wal,' says I, and I throwed a handful of sovereigns on the table; 'help yourself, there's more coming, if it's wanted.' 'Oh! that's your sort, is it?' says he. So I was sot in quite regular to all the rights and customs of the forest, as we say."

Some holdings are, of course, larger than others, and better kept. Six or seven acres of land, with house, farm buildings, and two cottages for labourers, with gardens attached to them, represent this better class of holding, where the owner, by industry and perseverance, and possibly sundry encroachments, has made a most comfortable home for himself, and appears to be prospering.

Some of these peasant proprietors keep a horse or pony and cart, and find employment in carrying fagots, building materials, &c., for neighbouring farmers, builders, or gentry; whilst others are engaged during the winter and early spring months in felling trees, cutting down underwood, and flawing timber.

In the summer they can usually find plenty of work in the hay and harvest fields and the hop gardens of the neighbourhood.

A Forester, replying to the question, "How is your garden doing?" said, "Oh, well enough, if it warn't for the joys and the poys (the jays and the pies, or magpies). Yes, I'm fairly ate up of them. They come out of the woods here and eat up every mortal thing. I've shot lots on 'em, but it makes no odds where there's so many."

Most of the Forest houses are built of the local sandstone.

The real owners of Forest Rights, of grazing and taking turf, litter and fagots, are said to be the owners of land adjoining, but which never formed a part of the Forest—this being a compensation for the damage done by the deer. These rights, however, have been conceded by the Conservators to all who can show user for sixty years.

The ruins of John of Gaunt's Castle are still to be traced in the Vechery Wood, belonging to Mr. Douglas Freshfield of Kidbrook Park.

Once there were not only wild deer in the woods, but half wild cattle and horses. Some people affirm that the foresters first acquired their RIGHTS by feeding the deer with hay in hard winters when they could not get sufficient food for themselves.

In August and September, 1303, the King's huntsmen, John Lovel and his fellows, were sent with his dogs to Ashdowne Forest to hunt for the King's use, and were allowed £10 2s. 6d. for their wages and for food for the dogs. These are still the months for hunting the red deer on Exmoor.

At the close of the 18th century there were about twelve or fourteen head of deer left on the Forest. The last, a doe, was accidentally sprung from a patch of brakes just below Gill's Lap by the Hartfield and Withyham harriers, and killed after a run of two hours, about the year 1808. The meaning of Gill's Lap is not clear. It may signify the course of the Ghyll—as there is a Ghyll to the east of Gill's Lap, running in a northerly direction

—or "Lap" may mean head or hill. Gill's Lap is one of the most conspicuous parts of the Forest for miles round, and is visible from Knole. The clump of fir trees on this high ground has the formation of a ship under full canvas.

Not far from Gill's Lap is Duddleswell. At the time of the survey in 1658, many places on the Forest possessed wayside wells founded by nature, of which Duddles-well is an instance.

It is stated as being at the II milestone on the high road from Groombridge to Maresfield. Near here, about the year 1820, in rather an extensive forest bog, Saxon coins were found.

To the north is some rising ground called "King's Standing Hill," a name supposed to have been given to it from Edward II. having stationed himself here upon the occasion of one or more of his visits to this part of Sussex, while the different herds of deer and cattle were driven before him for his inspection or sport. The late Earl of Liverpool used to assign to it a later origin. He imagined it to have arisen from a similar exhibition of the Forest stock to Queen Elizabeth upon the occasion of her visit to Mayfield Palace. during one of her royal progresses, and that he had somewhere seen it designated "Queen's Standing Hill." Possibly both might have happened, as a better place for such a display could not well have been selected, overlooking, as it does, such a large tract of forest.

Henry VIII. is said to have witnessed the hunt from this point, and to have first become acquainted with Anne Boleyn, who was at that time staying at Heron Court, near Uckfield.

Duddleswell Manor is independent of Maresfield Manor, and belongs to the Earl de la Warr.

DUDENEY CHAPEL.

"This chapel, which is mentioned in some of the earlier deeds relating to the Castle and Lordship of Pevensey, was situated about half a mile to the westward of the village of Nutley, on an eminence, now part of a wood, still called Chapel Wood. At what time and by whom it was founded I am unable to discover, but imagine it to have been built by Richer de Aquila, who died 1176, grandson of Richer of the same honour, a benefactor to the Priories of Wilmington and Michelham. . . . The Records of the Duchy of Lancaster throw some light on the endowment of this chapel. They state that Richer de Aquila gave to it sixty acres of land on the Forest of Ashdown, which land seems to be indicated by the name of Prest or Priest Ridge, by which a tract of forest near Wych Cress is still called. He also endowed it with other rights and privileges in the same forest enumerated in an extent of the forest made in 1576, in which the separate rights of the parson and chaplain of Maresfield, as they are granted and confirmed by Edward III., are set forth." A copy of this signed by many of the landowners of the district is entered on a blank leaf of one of the older register books of the parish ("Sussex Arch.," Vol. IV., pp. 247-8 give the details).

"There is a probability that this chapel was appendant

to the royal hunting seat in Maresfield. When it was discontinued as a chapel and suffered to go to decay is involved in as much uncertainty as the date of its first foundation. But that it was no longer used for Divine service in the year 1541 is shown by the churchwardens' accounts of that year, which mention the transfer of the sacramental cup and vestments of this chapel to the Church of Maresfield."

Hogg in his "Picturesque View of the Antiquities of England and Wales," published in 1786, gives an illexecuted engraving of a chapel of this name. May not Duddlewell have taken its name from this chapel and be a corruption of Dudeneyswell?

The Ordnance map has chapel engraved at the southwest corner of the cross roads close by Duddleswell, and we find on the map some three miles further on to the north over Crowborough Warren, first, Churchill Gate, and then Friars Gate.

The site of the chapel is marked in a map of Sussex (of the time of Queen Elizabeth) which is in the Chapter House of Chichester Cathedral.

The Rev. E. Turner in his paper on the Free Chapels of Maresfield and Dudeney, states: "I was informed in 1855 that the tenant of a small farm at Duddleswell, abutting on the forest, in grubbing up a shaw at the corner of one of his fields, had discovered, about sixteen inches below the surface, extensive remains of a very substantial building. From his account of it, for I did not see it myself, he having removed a considerable quantity of the materials, and the ground having been closed over the remainder before I heard of the discovery,

and from the character of one or two pieces of carved stone, I am now led to consider these foundations as belonging to an ecclesiastical building."

Of the 6,000 acres of forest now unenclosed, there are very few trees remaining; but at the beginning of the last century a great part of it was still covered with fine timber and thick underwood. The trees at High Beeches (Ashdown Park) are mentioned as being very ancient and fine.

Even some of the old Foresters remember when the forest had trees upon it.

In those days of high tariffs and heavy protective duties there was a great deal of smuggling carried on, especially during the wars with the first Napoleon. At that time Ashdown Forest, lying so conveniently about half-way between the Coast and London, was the rendezvous of smugglers. Early on some dark night the cargo was landed at the appointed spot, where it was met by a gang of men with pack-horses, and before the morning all the kegs filled with brandy, silk, French gloves, and other prohibited articles, were safely stowed away in the recesses of the Forest. As soon as it was dark again the smugglers reloaded their horses, and proceeded on their journey to London.

A road near St. Johns is still called Smugglers' Lane. There is a yew tree outside the Five Hundred which is known as the spot where the smugglers used to hide.

The following are some accounts of smuggling given by old Foresters.

"A notorious smuggler had his hiding place not a hundred yards from where we are standing now. In those days there was a lot of fine trees there, and the hollies were so thick you could hardly get through them. In the midst of them he had dug out a deep pit, and there he stowed away his kegs of brandy, and sold it out to the people round. At last the Exciseman noted where the bushes had been pushed aside, and found the track leading in, and got to old Joe's pit, but there warn't nothing in it. Old Joe was too smart for them. He'd seen them ferreting about, and so he cleared out his kegs the night before."

A few years ago an old woman living in a house on the Forest, which was formerly an inn and a meeting-place of smugglers, said she remembered well the smuggling days, and spoke of this adventurous ride of her uncle: "I remember one evening seeing my uncle going full gallop on his grey horse, with the kegs slung over his back, as hard as he could go along the road here, with the Excise Officers riding after him. When he got to the gate going off the Forest he didn't stop to open it, but blest if he didn't go right over it; he did, upon my word! It's as true as I'm sitting here, right over it, kegs and all. When the Excise folk got to the gate they stopped to open it, and they never saw no more of uncle. He got right away into the woods."

Conservators of Ashdown Forest, 1902.

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This club, which has over 300 members, was started in 1895 by Col. Hugh J. Verrall, Major H. C. Malden, G. T. Langridge, Esq., and a few others. The links are about three miles round, and beautifully situated on Crowborough Common (of which Earl De La Warr is Lord of the Manor), the highest point in East Sussex, 800 feet above the sea level.

The Beacon Hotel is near here.

This was one of the spots in Sussex where a beacon fire was to be lighted as a warning of the invasion by the Emperor Napoleon.

The following are some of the Challenge Prizes of the Club:—

The Buckhurst Cup (presented by John Ditch, Esq.). The Vice-Presidents' Cup (presented by the Vice-Presidents).

The Beacon Cup (presented by the 1896 Committee).

Every year the Captain elected presents a Cup to be played for, and which becomes the actual property of the winner. The Monthly Medal under handicap is played for on the second Saturday in each month, and there are other prizes at the Spring, Easter, and Autumn meetings.

1901. Buckhurst Cup. March: R. S. K. Eyre, Esq., handicap 10, 3 holes down to bogey.

August: J. D. Cowan, Esq., 2 down.

V. P. Cup.—J. D. Cowan, Esq. (12), 2 down. A. E. G. Champion, Esq. (2), 3 down, after tie with F. H. Colam, Esq. (scratch), and C. C. Bannister, Esq. (13).

Beacon Cup.—E. H. Townsend, Esq. (5), 2 up.

M. L. Mackintosh, Esq. (9), 3 down.

Club Mixed Foursomes in September, won by Miss F. M. Chapman and C. E. Austin, Esq., after tie with Miss Champion and A. E. G. Champion, Esq., and Miss N. Champion and M. L. Mackintosh, Esq.

Ladies' Medals won by Miss M. Whitfield, Miss W. M. Langridge, and Mrs. Ashby-Darby. Miss Gurney Champion's Prize (best return against bogey in July and August), won by Miss D. G. Chapman (3), I down.

Mr. Limbery-Buse's Prize (1 round against bogey). Rev. A. Downes Shaw (10), 4 down, after tie with G. T. Langridge (2) and J. D. Cowan (10).

Mr. N. Tapp's Prize (2 rounds Eclectic). Viscount Glerawly (12), 69.

Mr. G. S. Ashby-Darby's Aggregate Prize (3 best Medal rounds, 1901). C. C. Bannister, Esq., 251.

Club resident professional: W. G. Divall.

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1897. A. Watson Griffin, Esq.

1898. D. C. Wickham, Esq.

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1900. A. E. Tylor, Esq.

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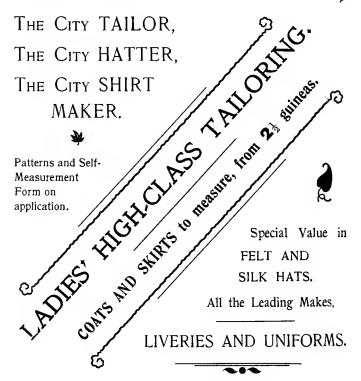


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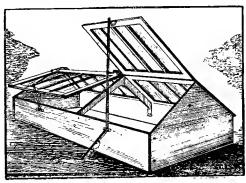
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